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REVIEWED BY REED.

The Ex-Speaker's Opinion of the Work of Congress.

GROSS EXTRAVAGANCE.

"Most Riotous" and "Least Capable" House Known.

ITS PRETENSE OF ECONOMY.

How the New Rules Compared with the Old Ones.

REBEL WAR CLAIMS BILL PASSED.

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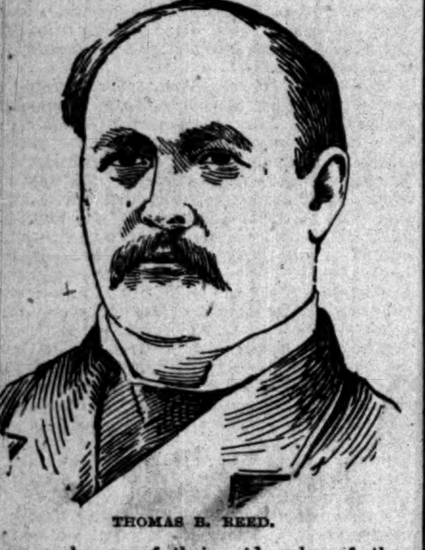
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The army of Xerxes has recrossed the Hellespont with bedraggled legions, much beaten and discomfited. Everything it has tried to do has been failure, and its every action has been in effect a disapproval of all that the Democracy professed in the last Congress and in the last campaign. It has not only grievously sinned, but has sinned against light, and its history is a history of confessions and failures, of admissions and retreats. That such should be its history is not in the least unnatural. The present must always join on to the past, and men are so made up that they often sacrifice a good and useful opportunity in the present in order not to confess a bad course of action in the past.

When the Democracy met seven months ago it was evident to them all that there must be some change of their old rules if they meant even to seem to do business. But during the last session they had said so much, had burdened the air with so many outcries, that they could not frankly and manfully adopt that system of rules which had had the sanction of the severest trial that ever a system was subjected to, a trial in which all partisan opposition had been paralyzed and the business of the country had gone on undismayed by clamor and undisturbed by noise. The Democracy felt that they must somewhere have for themselves the power they had so loudly flouted when used by others. Nevertheless they also felt that for very shame's sake they must so conceal it that the world would not find it out. But the attempt at concealment was in vain. Everybody now knows that the very power they so bitterly complained of when exercised by the Speaker impartially on all bills they arranged to have exercised on special occasions by the Committee on Rules, which is itself the mere creature of the Speaker, and they soon found that before the Committee on Rules could exercise this power the Speaker himself must as "tyrannically" as did his predecessor overrule the decisions of a Democratic Speaker, which up to that date had been untouched.



THOMAS B. REED.

Republican Fairness.

The Speaker of the last House endured the waste for a fortnight of two precious hours every day rather than overrule a decision of Speaker Carlisle that the journal must first be read before any other business. That ruling seemed so intrenched in good sense as to be unassailable. The Speaker of the present House, however, before even a filibuster had begun, overruled Mr. Carlisle and gave the proceedings of the Committee on Rules precedence over everything but the chaplain. When one thinks of the hubbub and noise, the wrath and turmoil, the loud voiced patriotism which greeted similar action of the Committee on Rules, though made decorously and in order, one hardly knows which to admire most, the sudden somerset of the Democracy or their notion that they have concealed it.

The Republicans were consistent throughout, and offered to the Democracy in majority the same control which they themselves had exercised. They did more than that—they offered the complete control which every majority ought to have, together with the right to effectually compel the attendance and action of members. Of course such power would have meant responsibility equally large and equally comprehensive. The offer was refused, though rules were adopted which sanctioned actions on the part of the Committee on Rules which were the subjects of daily and regular denunciation when Republicans were charged with the conduct of public business.

When the rules were adopted the new members were told by us what the results would be, and a large minority, perhaps even a majority, of Democrats have since and often expressed sorrow and regret that they had not had at the beginning the sense and knowledge which they have now acquired. Instead of giving freedom of debate only freedom of opposition has been given.

The Democratic Rules Are a Failure.

Instead of the orderly discussion of great questions the time of the House has been wasted on roll calls and trivial debate, and all the measures of real importance have passed under suspension of the rules by sheer force of numbers. As a specimen of how these rules have operated in the way of increased deliberation and care let me give you a few examples. Remember that this has been the long session of a Democratic Congress led by the very men who were so clamorous only two years ago for freedom of debate. Remember, also, that there was no systematic day by day waste of time by the opposition; no perpetual hand to hand fight actuated by partisan feeling, and spurred on by individual anger. The minority behaved with gentleness and modesty, partly because they were very good men and partly because there were very few of them. Under such circumstances one could almost feel sure that deliberation, debate, and wisdom would tread every day peaceful paths, holding each other by their little hands. Nevertheless, it was not so.

No such unscrupulous suppression of debate has ever discredited any other House of Representatives as was exhibited in the instances I am about to refer to. Bills of the gravest and most serious importance were rushed through with scandalous haste without even the poor excuse of a lack of time.

The Shameless "Railroading" of Bills.

June 6, after a session of six months, Mr. Holman was forced to rush through the House the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill carrying $22,000,000, occupying fifteen *Record* columns of the finest type, covering thousands of items and containing 150,000 words, under a suspension of the rules, with fifteen minutes' debate on either side! One minute to every 10,000 words and forty seconds to every million dollars. The same day was passed, under a similar suspension of the rules, a bill to admit Arizona as a State, a proposition hitherto never seriously discussed. Fifteen minutes were allowed each side. The same day, also, New Mexico had a bill passed to admit her as a State, with like limitations as to debate. Just think of it, fifteen whole minutes to discuss such a question as that! Surely, there never was such a farce!

The question of the admission of New Mexico is not at all a political question, or, if it is, the politics sinks into insignificance compared with the complex question arising out of the nature of the population and its relation to the rest of the Union. On this question the wisest men of both parties even in New Mexico hesitate, and this Democratic House illustrates the freedom of debate and the wisdom of deliberation by deciding the whole matter in thirty minutes. This is wisdom shod with the shoes of swiftness. On that same day also under a similar suspension of the rules and with fifteen minutes of debate on either side the Anti-Option bill was passed. Fifteen minutes of debate on the Anti-Option bill in a House of 332 members! Why, one Senator, and he a new man, took five hours to state his views, and during the time I listened to him he did not seem to be wasting words. Here was a bill which may disarrange the commerce of the world—a bill on which hang more hopes and fears than any bill of the last ten years, and this bill has passed the House on the theory that the House has only fifteen minutes of wisdom to be bestowed on either side of the question.

Bourbon Incompetency Illustrated.

Against these bills there had been no factious opposition, and not even a hint of proposed delay. They had never been debated before and attention had never in any way been called to either of them. No public discussion of them had taken place outside, and the excuse that the subjects were familiar could not be urged. It was simply wanton incompetency. The time of the House had been so wasted by lack of system and want of leadership that debate was impossible and deliberation unattainable. The great Appropriation bill went its way unexplained and the Anti-Option bill was hustled through as a vote-catcher, notwithstanding the lurid and, strange to say, accurate declaration of Amos J. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.) that it was more unconstitutional than the force bill. This could easily be, since the force bill was not unconstitutional at all and was allowed six entire days for discussion. Six days for the force bill, thirty minutes for anti-option! Six days was called gagging in the last House, thirty minutes is deliberation and debate in this.

On another day a bill to repeal in effect all the careful work, extending over so many years, of Senator Edmunds and Randolph Tucker in regard to Utah was passed under suspension of rules. In fact all the important bills have passed that way.

Even what Democratic Mr. Pierce of Tennessee called the "popgun tariff" bills were, many of them, passed under suspension.

To be exact, just one-half of them were passed that way. This was the fact, though such bills have a right of way on other days. Binding twine, bagging for cotton and its machinery, and the wool bill were the only ones which had normal passage. Some one may say that this action on the tariff bills was because the Republicans filibustered. We did filibuster, and that because it was a sinful waste of public time to be eternally maundering around about bills that nobody wanted or believed in; bills the only purpose of which was to prevent Democracy from even making believe doing anything. If anybody asks why we who ourselves suppressed filibustering indulged in it the answer is very plain. We offered to suppress it all around the board, and made the offer so that it would be effectual against us and against any members who were in the minority. The Democracy refused to suppress it. On the contrary, they deliberately reëstablished it, giving to any minority the right to suppress legislation. Filibustering had the sanction of the House, except where the autocratic Committee on Rules held sway. This was all wrong. But minorities are in this House given the power, and the right to filibuster is reserved for whoever chooses to exercise it. Some of the crafty old leaders wanted it for themselves and so they had to give it to us.

The Two Congresses Compared.

But while the Democratic House has failed in all other respects the most signal failure has been in the matter of economy. All the circumstances conspire to make that failure conspicuous. The abuse which was poured out upon the last Congress comes back with added force on this, and the time has now come to do justice to one of the most really economical statesmen we ever had, the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon. His conduct as Chairman of Appropriations in the Fifty-first Congress was worthy of all praise. He was careful, economical, upright, and just and has always deserved well of his country. People do not realize the tremendous pressure there was on the Fifty-first Congress and how very handsomely Mr. Cannon stood up against it and how well he was backed by his associates. You must remember that the Democracy, as part of their scheme to pile up a surplus and break down the tariff, had refused to pay even the honest debts of the government. The result was the accumulation of a great surplus revenue and an overflowing Treasury. The natural result of such an accumulation is always the same. It engenders proposals to spend it. It is the tendency of piled up money to scatter. The rivers and harbors at once demanded more. Public buildings called for thousands here and thousands there. The soldiers were not reconciled to be left out of the distribution.

New projects sprang up on either hand. Notwithstanding all this pressure the Congress of 1890 provided for the expenditure of only $463,000,000. This sum seemed at the time immense, and there is perhaps little wonder that great feeling was exhibited and great astonishment expressed. But it is now plainly visible to all men that this sum, large as it was, was but the adequate expression of the honest expenditures of a great government, which has grown every year beyond even the wildest hopes of the people. In the present session of Congress Mr. Holman has had to stand up against no unusual pressure, such as Mr. Cannon encountered. No one has failed to learn that the surplus has been paid out and the revenue reduced, so as to be only sufficient for the purposes of government honestly and economically administered.

Samples of Democratic "Economy."

Mr. Holman and his friends even went further. They strove with some success to frighten the American people with the declaration, often repeated by the mouths of his lieutenants, Gov. Sayers and Mr. Dockery, that the income was unequal to the needed expenditures. With a House elected on a platform of economy, with over 140 majority, a majority larger than the whole opposition, we naturally expected some reduction of what Democratic orators call the public burdens. I confess that I was myself astonished to find that not only were the appropriations of the first session of this Congress to exceed the appropriations of the first session of the last Congress, but they were to exceed them by the enormous sum of $50,000,000. My surprise was very much heightened by the fact that day after day I had seen appropriations manifestly inadequate carried through the House against all argument and fact by sheer force of numbers. The present condi-

[*Continued on fifth page.*]

AS SECRET AS NIGHT.

TRANSCONTINENTAL SHIPMENT OF $20,000,000 IN GOLD.

Unknown Train on an Unknown Road in Care of an Unknown Express Company Speeding Across the Country from San Francisco to the East Loaded with Wealth from the United States Subtreasury—Precautions Taken to Prevent Information Being Made Public.

Five of the heaviest and strongest postal cars, bearing $20,000,000 in gold coin, left San Francisco Aug. 4, and are now speeding over the rails towards Chicago as fast as steam can carry them, on the way to their destination in the East. The train is guarded by forty of the trustiest clerks of the United States mail service, the shipment being in charge of Capt. James E. White of Washington.

It is no easy task to transport $20,000,000 in gold coin the entire length of the country. It is, perhaps, the heaviest shipment ever started on an overland tour in the United States. Therefore the greatest secrecy was necessary, and it has been maintained by the government officials in charge.

Supt. Troy of the Railway Mail Service several days ago started West with thirteen clerks of the local mail service, several clerks from Cleveland, and before he arrived in San Francisco he had selected enough men along the line to make up the entire number which was to guard Uncle Sam's treasure.

So well did Supt. Troy guard his mission that the chosen clerks themselves did not know where they were going until just as they started. Those of them who were married had to leave their wives without telling them where they were going or when they would return. Everybody around the Federal Building, from the Postmaster down, asked questions of each other, but could gain no information. Even Mr. Troy's private secretary was no wiser than his questioners.

At last a special dispatch from San Francisco, published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, solved the entire mystery.

Scarcity of Gold in the East.

Several weeks ago it was reported that in the Subtreasury at New York there was but $10,000,000 of gold. It was stated at the time that the amount was exceedingly small compared with the amount generally kept on hand by the government and rumors of a probable premium on gold were circulated. There was at the time of this rumor $100,000,000 of gold in the United States Subtreasury in San Francisco. It appears that the government has decided to move some of this valuable metal East, and it will probably be taken to the United States Treasury in Washington or to the Subtreasury in New York. It is proposed to transport $60,000,000 of the $100,000,000, as the gold coin is needed in the East.

The shipment of such a great amount of money carried a corresponding degree of responsibility, and it was for this reason that up to the time the money left San Francisco only a few employés in the service of the United States Treasury Department knew of the proposed transfer. The money was loaded at night. Few except the thirty postal clerks and treasury agents witnessed it. Each was armed with a loaded repeating Winchester and in his hip pocket reposed "a friend" of the Smith & Wesson make. The thirty mail clerks boarded a coach which was attached to the rear end of the train when it left San Francisco.

It was rumored yesterday that the money was in charge of the Wells-Fargo Express company. B. Wygant, the company's agent, disclaimed any knowledge of the fact.

"Even if I knew anything about it," said he, "I could give you no information. Any employé of an express company who would divulge such information should be discharged on the spot. When the money has reached its destination it will be time enough for the newspapers to give the story of the trip to the public."

A high official of a railroad company, over whose line the money, it was said, will be transported, said: "It would be jeopardizing the lives of those men who are in charge of the train to publish anything about it. If it was known that $20,000,000 in gold was to be in Chicago at a stated time, who knows how many desperate men might be tempted by such an opportunity?"

MAKE-UP OF THE TRAIN.

The Coin Is Carried in Bomb-Proof Cars—Well-Armed Guards.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Twenty million in gold coin is traveling Eastward tonight in a special train of five cars, and there are on board to see that it reaches its destination thirty-nine picked men from the railway mail service and three full cases of Winchester rifles. All this wealth is going, not to Washington, but the United States Subtreasury in New York. The glittering coins, about half in $5 pieces and half in $10, are packed in 500 wooden boxes. They are provided with iron handles and bear the Treasury seal. Moreover, each box bears stamps and seals to indicate that it is a registered mail package. That is why the guards are postal agents. Early this morning the train had crossed the Sierras and was moving along down the big grade beyond Truckee at a mile-a-minute gait. The train carrying this immense treasure consists of five cars. An ordinary Southern Pacific combination car came first, then two Union Pacific cars, a Burlington postoffice car, and mail car "Frank Hatton," brought up the rear. The coin was mainly loaded in the two Union Pacific cars, which are built of wrought steel and are supposed to be both bullet and bomb proof. They were specially built to carry specie. The Lake Shore car is one of the famous "white mail" cars that used to run between Chicago and New York. One of the cars will be dropped at Ogden.

This is no sudden move on the government's part. At the time of the Chilean trouble there was on hand here $100,000,000 in coin. The alternative of carrying it to the capital by steamer or rail was freely discussed. Sea transportation was rejected because of the possibility of a wreck. To transport it by rail meant to excite the greed and daring of train robbers and desperadoes. Capt. J. E. White of Washington, General Superintendent of the railway mail service and two of the eight Division Superintendents of the railway mail service, with thirty picked men from the route agents of the East, arrived on the Oakland mole a few days ago in a special train. The move was accomplished quickly, and when the special train was ordered the railroad folks were asked to keep it dark, and every possible precaution was taken to keep things quiet. Five experts, working night and day, consumed ten days in counting the coin and packing it. Wednesday night the gold was all boxed.

There still remains here in the Subtreasury vaults $56,000,000 in gold and silver and it is said that when the present shipment has reached its destination there will be others made, the whole amount to be transferred being $60,000,000. According to a statement made by the railway people today the gold is going to Ogden over the Southen Pacific, thence by the Union Pacific to Council Bluffs and then over the "Q" route to Chicago.

The guards are all young men and in addition to the Winchester each has a Colt's revolver of heavy pattern, and there are cartridges enough aboard to supply a regiment.

EQUALIZING THE GOLD RESERVE.

Money Is Needed in New York More Than in the West.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—From Treasury officials it was learned today that $20,000,000 of gold is now on the way from San Francisco to New York. Secretary Foster decided upon the transfer of this treasure from the San Francisco to the New York Subtreasury two weeks ago; but for prudential reasons did not at that time publicly announce the fact. The treasure is well guarded and comes in charge of postoffice department employés, a method of transfer of gold and silver that has been in vogue with the department for years. Transfers of smaller amounts of treasure from San Francisco to New York have frequently been made and probably $100,000,000 of gold has been brought during the past ten years from the San Francisco to the New York Subtreasury vaults. The reason for the transfer is simply because it is not needed in San Francisco, where there is a constant accumulation in excess of liabilities against the gold reserve, but may be needed in New York City, where the liabilities against the gold reserve are much greater than in San Francisco. Before this transfer there was about $50,000,000 of gold in the San Francisco Subtreasury vaults and about the same amount in New York. There is about thirty tons of the precious metal, boxes and all, in the consignment, and Treasury or Postoffice officials haven't the least fears at all about its falling into the hands of train robbers.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROBBERS CAUGHT.

They Give Up After a Hard Fight—The Booty Found in a Trunk.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—There was a hard fight today between a posse composed of Deputy Sheriffs and three men supposed to be the desperadoes who stopped a Southern Pacific train near Collin Wednesday night, dynamited the express car and injured the messenger, George D. Roberts, getting away with several sacks full of coin. The battle took place early in the day within a few miles of Visalia, Tulare County. Three suspects, Charles and John Sonntag and Chris Evans, are in jail at Visalia awaiting identification. Deputy Sheriff Witty and Railroad Detective Smith are laid up, one with a bullet in the back and the other with a wound in his arm. The bandits were trailed in the direction of Visalia, which is some forty miles from the scene of the robbery. Last night Charles Sonntag was acting suspiciously about Visalia. He seemed to have his pockets full of money. Yesterday John showed up for the first time in several weeks, saying he had been East. He, too, had plenty of coin.

At noon today Charles was arrested in Visalia and at the jail he made admissions which started a party after John Sonntag and Chris Evans, who were on the latter's place two miles northeast of town. Soon a man came back with a wounded man in a buggy. It was Deputy Witty, who had been shot in the neck by Evans. At once some fifty men armed with shotguns started for the scene. There was a desperate resistance by Evans and Sonntag, and in the confusion they slipped away, mounted horses, and started for the hills. The crowd of citizens and deputies gave hot chase. The country is flat as a floor and the roads are thick with dust, so that the robbers could be distinguished only at intervals. A running fight was kept up, and during the pursuit Detective Smith was wounded, but not seriously.

After a hard run of several miles the fugitives were overtaken. They promptly threw up their hands and remained under the cover of a dozen guns until the main body of the pursuers came up. There was talk of lynching, but the officers held the crowd in check and took the men back to town. Tuesday Evans and John Sonntag hired a livery team to go to the mountains. They returned the team yesterday with the shoes missing from both horses.

The detectives found a trunk in Evans' house containing a portion of the stolen coin. Evans came from Minnesota recently.

ALMOST A RACE WAR AT SPRINGFIELD.

Soldiers of the Fourth Infantry Having Trouble with Colored Citizens.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Some excitement was caused in Springfield and Camp Lincoln today by the report that a bitter race war was in progress at the camp. While these stories were too strong a statement of the case there is some bitterness existing between the soldiers and the colored people of the city.

The soldiers have all along suspected that their kitchen tents were being looted after hours by a few colored loungers, and Company K, whose street is near the kitchen tents, yesterday tossed a colored boy in a blanket. This, though done in a sportive way according to the statement of the soldiers, swelled into an outrage down town, and two of the boys who came down town last night were rather roughly handled by some colored men.

Returning to camp they reported that their men were being laid out and about midnight a body of seventy ran the guard lines, came to town and assaulted two colored men. Serious trouble was avoided by the timely interference of the police, who arrested three of the leaders of the soldiers, all members of Company K of Centralia.

They were tried today, pleaded guilty of disorderly conduct and were fined. As precautionary measures against further trouble Col. Smith ordered that no colored man should be allowed inside the lines unless on business, and then he was to be guaranteed protection. The Colonel also authorized the city police to arrest any soldiers found on the streets without an official pass. An investigation will be made and the offending men punished as they deserve.

The first battalion, under Maj. Williams, occupied the rifle range. The other two battalions drilled the first of the week's encampment. It was very warm and two men were slightly affected.

AN ELOPEMENT LEADS TO SHOOTING.

The Brother of the Bride Fatally Wounded—He Tells Who Attacked Him.

JACKSON, Tenn., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The runaway marriage of Miss Mollie Lissenby and Thomas Williams last week led to an attempt at murder yesterday afternoon. A few moments after the ceremony had been performed James Lissenby, the father of the young woman, and his son, armed with a Winchester rifle, arrived on the scene and forced her to leave her husband and return home. Since that time the young man has remained in the neighborhood, but he and his young wife have not been allowed to see or communicate with each other. Yesterday afternoon, as Lissenby was returning home from an election, he was shot from ambush. His wound is fatal. He says that Bill Poteete, at whose house the couple were married, and a sympathizer did the shooting, and that Williams was with them.

THE DYNAMITE CARTRIDGE WAS GOOD.

Two Boys of Lansing Lose Their Hands by an Explosion.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Luke Madden yesterday held a dynamite cartridge while George Mahoney set it off. They will never do it again, as four hands were blown into space. The boys live at Lansing and were supposed to be as sane as 15-year-old boys can be. The cartridge was found in the woods and the boys wanted to see if it was good. It was. It took two doctors all night to patch up what is left of four arms.

Reward Offered for Borden's Murderer.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 5.—A reward of $5,000 has been offered for identification of the murderer of Andrew J. Borden and wife. A drug clerk stated that within thirty-six hours Miss Borden had purchased poison at Smith's drug store. He identified her as the purchaser in the presence of officers. The police hold this to be an important clew.

NEW HOTELS GALORE.

D. P. KEENEY, HOWEVER, SEEMS TO HAVE THE "BOSS" SCHEME.

He Assures a Stranger with $10,100 to Invest That in One Year He Can Clear $50,000 Profit—The Enthusiastic Promotor Says His "Hotel" at North and Washtenaw Avenues Is the Greatest Money-Making Scheme on Record—He Lost $100,000 by Being "Too Honest."

Chicago is to have another magnificent hotel, one that will cost a whole lot of money, a genuine sky scraping, marble vestibuled, velvet carpeted abiding place for travelers; at least the following "ad" in an evening paper of yesterday would so indicate:

THE SOUTHERN GRAND HOTEL COMPANY, Chicago; capital stock, $2,000,000; incorporators L. C. May, Lewis M. Curry, and A. L. Allen.

Lewis M. Curry's office is on the fifteenth floor of the Unity Building. A reporter for THE TRIBUNE, copy of the "ad" in hand, called to learn particulars of the "Southern Grand." Mr. Curry was not in, but a draftsman, busily engaged on architectural drawings, announced that he was jointly interested in the project. He was not anxious that anything be published, and, with a good deal of warmth said:

"I do not wish anything said about the new hotel in the papers. The plans are not perfected and it would interfere with us if any mention of it was made."

L. C. May's office, on the thirteenth floor of the Title and Trust Building, was next visited. Mr. May was absent, but when the visitor stated to D. P. Keeney, who occupies the adjoining office, that he had $10,100 to invest in stock in the new hotel enterprise that gentleman appeared to be in the seventh heaven of delight.

"It's very lucky, very lucky, indeed, that you spoke to me," said he. "I can guarantee you fully $25,000 profit in one year if you invest your money with me. I've the greatest money-making scheme on record. See the plans of my hotel," and he gave the reporter a number of drawings depicting a fine hotel and apartment structure, which he said he was about to erect on the West Side.

He'd Get a Good Job, Too.

"Can you keep books?" Mr. Keeney queried. "Well, never mind, I'll tell you what I'll do: You just put in your money here and I'll make you our bookkeeper at a monthly salary of $100. How does that strike you?"

Mr. Keeney insisted upon showing the site of the proposed new hotel. He was prevailed upon to wait for half an hour, and when the reporter reached the street he was accosted by a man who was present at the above interview. He handed the reporter a card, which read as follows, he claiming to be a member of the firm:

Notary Public. South Side Property a Specialty.
C. E. SHEARMAN & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.
1104 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Washington and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

"I overheard your conversation up-stairs," said he. "You are a stranger here, are you not? Well, be cautious. This is the advice of a friend. A short time since I lost $3,000 in a real-estate deal, and for this reason I warn you.

He Also Had a Scheme.

"Now," he continued, "I am trying to secure capital to erect a hotel near the World's Fair site, and it would pay immensely. Come down to my office and we will talk it over fully."

THE TRIBUNE reporter promised to visit the adviser later and returned to Mr. Keeney, with whom he boarded a north-bound car to inspect the location of this new hostelry, which he represented to be at the corner of Washtenaw and North avenues, covering a space of 150x100 feet. En route to this destination the "stranger" was promised a one-fifth interest in the concern, valued at $500,000, according to Mr. Keeney, and his prospective profits of $25,000 in one year were doubled to the extent of $50,000 by the enterprising promoter.

"Here we are," said Mr. Keeney, alighting on North avenue, one block east of Humboldt Park. "This," pointing to a large vacant lot, "is the site. It is all paid for. I forgot to mention that I received a loan of $100,000 the other day on the scheme. Why, a New York millionaire was so struck on it that he offered to take all the stock and furnish a capital of $4,000,000. The hotel will be magnificent, and furnished like a palace. It will have a bar-room 50x60 feet, and the finest drug-store in the world. The entire cost will be $500,000."

"What about the $2,000,000 hotel?" queried the reporter.

Going to Build an "L" Road.

"Oh! that's to be located at the corner of Forty-ninth street and Madison avenue. But no! What am I thinking of? That scheme's fell through. Couldn't get land, you know, and the North Side plan is the best of all. Why, you'll make $75,000 on your money in one year. They're going to run an elevated railway out here for us. What do you think of that?"

"But I guess I had better see Mr. May. He's one of the incorporators of the $2,000,000 hotel," objected the reporter.

"No!" ejaculated Mr. Keeney with great emphasis. "That scheme fell through, I tell you. You say you are going to your home at Erie, Pa., tonight to get your money. Well, all right, but don't see May. It's unnecessary.

"By the way," he went on enthusiastically, "you say you've lots of rich friends at your home. I'll tell you what I'll do. If you get them to invest money in this enterprise I'll give you 10 per cent on all they turn in. I'll guarantee it to you. When will it be incorporated, did you say? Well, just as soon as you turn me in your money next week we'll incorporate the company with a capital stock of $500,000 and issue shares at $25 each.

"Who are the present stockholders? They are James McKinly, who is the contractor for erecting the hotel; Attorney F. F. Douglas, who is the legal adviser of the company; myself, and one other gentleman whose name I cannot recall. Our architect is L. C. Curry, and for references we refer people to Lyman J. Gage, the banker, my brother, a very wealthy real-estate man, and—and others.

"Of course," he added, "you'll be one of the five directors when you turn in your $10,100 next week."

Keeney Is a Self-Made Man.

Mr. Keeney, in pointing out several business edifices he said he owned on North avenue, said:

"When I came here twenty years ago I hadn't a dollar, but my credit was good, and I bought several lots on this street. They thought I had money, but I hadn't a cent. In this way I got my start to build up a fortune. One time I was terribly swindled, however. I had a dishonest partner whom I trusted and who cheated me out of nearly $100,000. I was too honest—I was too honest."

The home of Mr. May, No. 946 North Campbell avenue, was visited, but he was absent.

Lyman J. Gage, to whom Mr. Keeney referred for references, does not know the man. When asked last evening if he indorsed the "promoter" and his scheme, Mr. Gage replied:

"No. I have never recommended any such man. I do not know of any D. P. Keeney."

Exploded a Can of Dynamite.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Aug. 5.—Three boys named Dean Conrad, James McGillen, and Eddie Litzenberger accidentally exploded a can of dynamite belonging to a contractor this afternoon. McGillen was instantly killed. Conrad will die and Litzenberger's injuries are serious.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUG. 6, 1892.

Weather for this vicinity:
Showers, cooler, variable winds.

Pages.

1 Ex-Speaker Reed Reviews Congress' Work.
Secret Shipment of $20,000,000.
Mr. Keeney's Gold Mine Hotel Scheme.
Passed the Fair Bill and Adjourned.
2 Nebraska Republicans Nominate Crounse.
Parsimony Prevents Cherokee Settlement.
3 New Hotel Designed for Hyde Park.
Banquet to Clark E. Carr.
5 Irish Home-Rule Bill to Be Expedited.
Cubans Ready for Annexation.
How the Reading Advances Coal.
6 Alleged Ghost in Chesterton Cemetery.
Bishop Taylor at Desplaines Camp-Meeting.
7 Hawthorne Long Shots to the Front.
Garfield Judges Rule Hazlett Off.
Chicago Beaten by St. Louis' New Pitcher.
8 Onderdonk's Basis for His Claims.
Opposed to Mr. Goudy's Candidates.
9 Striking Career of Indiana's Governor.
Smoke Can Be Prevented.
Big Salary List of Fair Employes.
How Check-Kiting Is Manipulated.
10 General Trade Outlook Is Good.
Prime Shows Corn Still Late.
Mrs. Cox Answers A. G. Cox's Bill.
13 Want Orator Breckinridge's Resignation.
Mrs. H. H. Candee a Lady Manager.
14 Improvements Made by the Northwestern.

LAKE SHORE FAST SPECIAL WRECKED.

Collision with a Freight Train Results in Several Deaths.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 6.—East-bound train No. 6 on the Lake Shore road collided with a freight five miles east of here at 11:50 o'clock last night and three persons were killed. The wrecked train is the Chicago and Western special east-bound and was passing Harbor Creek at about forty miles an hour when it came in collision with the west-bound freight, which, in trying to take a switch to allow the flier to pass, had been wrecked.

The flier, consisting of baggage, combination, and three sleeping cars, crashed into the freight wreck and piled up in a heap. The killed were:

BURKNER, J., fireman.
WELCH, ——, engineer, both of Buffalo.
UNKNOWN MEN, two passengers, who were in the smoking-car.

Many of the passengers were wounded. Railroad officials refuse any information.

DIVORCE IS GRANTED, THEN SET ASIDE.

How Judge Andrews Makes the Famous South Dakota Mill Grind Both Ways.

BROOKINGS, S. D., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—A strange divorce case figures in court here. Henry and George Sutliffe, brothers, are wealthy merchants of Cedar Rapids, Ia., and both had wives. Henry fell in love with his bookkeeper, Florence Katring, and in order to get a divorce and marry her came to Watertown, S. D., and lived the ninety days required by law. When the divorce papers were served on Mrs. Sutliffe she was thunderstruck. Sutliffe's brother in Cedar Rapids called on her and secured her power of attorney in favor of Hall & Jenkins of this place. The proceedings were rushed with all the speed possible. The Judge issued a decree of absolute separation. Sutliffe immediately married Miss Katring, but the marriage, it is declared, was illegal because the ceremony occurred before the filing of the decree. Sutliffe and his new bride made a short honeymoon trip and finally returned to Watertown. Several weeks ago the true situation revealed itself to the wife of Sutliffe's younger days. Her lawyer collected evidence to answer the charge of bigamy. Sutliffe signed his consent to the annulment of the decree. When presented to Judge Andrews an order was issued immediately vitiating the decree of divorce. Sutliffe made application to have his second marriage annulled, and the obliging court has accommodated him in that. The original Mrs. Sutliffe refuses to have anything to do with her husband, while Miss Katring is wild in her hatred of her employer.

ORDERED THE CASHIER TO "SHELL OUT."

Masked Men Rob a Missouri Bank of $1,200 and Make Their Escape.

BENTON, Mo., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—About 5 p. m. four masked men rode up to the bank here and two of them dismounted while the others held their horses. They entered the bank and ordered Cashier Smith to "shell out," which he did without a word. They secured $1,200 and departed on a run. An alarm was given and a party started in pursuit, but the robbers were mounted on good horses and escaped. They are described as heavily built men. They did their work in a professional manner.

He Wanted to Sacrifice His Family.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—George Jacobs of Greenville says he has been instructed by the Lord to kill his family, and he started in to do it this morning. He said his baby was the first one to be slaughtered, and he rushed at the infant. Florence Grant, who boards with Jacobs' family, rushed between the child and its father and snatching up the little one prevented its death. The means of slaughter was to be an ax. Religious enthusiasm has landed Jacobs in jail, which he reached before he had done any injury.

Collision at Bloomington, Ill.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—A collision occurred tonight at the Union Depot in this city. A Big Four passenger train from Peoria was pulling into the depot when the air-brakes refused to work. It crushed into a Chicago and Alton coach, throwing it forty to fifty feet. The engineer and fireman of the Big Four jumped and no one was hurt. The Big Four engine was pretty badly wrecked, as was also the coach.

Canoe Meeting Draws a Large Crowd.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The thirteenth annual meet of the American Canoe Association opened at Wellsborough Point, Lake Champlain, yesterday, and everything points to an attendance of fully 300 by tomorrow night. The camp is in perfect running order and enthusiasm runs high.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Edward O'Brien was shot and killed yesterday afternoon at Ishpeming, Mich., by Marshal Peterson, who had arrested him for safe burglary.

Rainmaker Melbourne has accepted the offer of $500 from Bourbon County, Kas., farmers for half an inch of rain. He will begin today and must get the rain in forty-eight hours.

Receiver Griffith's final report of the affairs of the Western Farm Mortgage Trust company of Denver, Colo., shows that the concern is solvent. The assets are $3,251,396, with liabilities of $2,082,968.

During an election row at Tazewell, Tenn., Thursday, Newton Clapp, a United States Deputy Revenue collector, shot and killed Gray Cloud, the Democratic member of the Legislature for Claiborne County.

At a picnic at Ball Hollow, La Rue County, Ky., the Ferrill brothers and Danielses engaged in a fight. Knives and pistols were used. One of the Ferrills was terribly cut and two of the Danielses received dangerous wounds.

F. A. Bradshaw, who shot Frank Shaft at Aberdeen, S. D., has been taken back from Jamestown. Bradshaw has a number of families. He left a wife and family in Aberdeen, was found with another in Jamestown, and one each from Kansas City, Mo., and Montana, have been heard from.

LAST EDITION.

IT BECOMES A LAW.

The $2,500,000 Appropriation Passes Both Bodies.

THE PRESIDENT SIGNS IT.

Majority of Forty-nine for the Bill in the House.

CONGRESS ENDS ITS AGONY.

Commencement of the Summer Vacation at 11 o'Clock.

FILIBUSTERS NOW AFTER VOTES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—President Harrison put his pen to paper this evening and made the appropriation of $2,500,000 for the World's Fair part of the law of the land. Chicago will get that amount of souvenir coins, regardless of the temper in which Congress meets in December.

The proceedings which led up to the enactment of the law were not such as to make the supporters of the Fair feel pleased with Congress, or rather with the House. It is pleasant to get $2,500,000 by a majority of 48, but the majority of 10 by which $5,000,000 was voted into the Sundry Civil bill was just as good for legislative purposes as the majority of 48. And the closure rule, which secured the $2,500,000, would have secured the $5,000,000 if the leaders of the majority in the House had not been in a conspiracy to prevent the appropriation this session.

Some of those who have been pushing legislation think that the majority by which the reduced appropriation was finally voted will insure them another $2,500,000 at the short session. Yet this is purely assumption. There is a weary struggle ahead before any more money can be got from the present Congress for the World's Columbian Exposition. A hint in time, however, may be of some value. If the directors of the Fair will kindly arrange to give employment to the lobbyists on the Exposition grounds rather than in Washington, the prospects for an appropriation will be better. Reputable members who have given their energies to the cause of the Exposition because of its national character will not stand another siege with the lobby in front of them assuming to direct the fight.

Made a Black Record for Their Party.

The man who has got least out of the situation is Speaker Crisp. Next to him come Holman, McMillin, Outhwaite, and the other Democratic leaders who succeeded in making such a black record for their party. They compromised their constitutional objections by splitting the amount and then they had to swallow all the mean things they had said of Czar Reed's Congress by reporting and having adopted a closure rule. Nobody has any sympathy for them. The Democratic members, like those from Illinois and the West, who stood squarely up to their duty, have reason for congratulation that their hands are free from responsibility for the blundering of their party leaders.

There are a few Southern Democrats, among them Gen. Catchings of Mississippi and Boatner of Louisiana, whose aggressive support of the Fair deserves the strongest praise, for in giving it they braved sectional and partisan prejudice. Tribute is due Col. John R. Fellows for his manly stand in breaking away from the Tammany line of opposition, for he was the only New York Democrat who was bold enough to do it. Reilly of Pennsylvania was always an aggressive worker.

Among the Western Democrats who were active and hearty supporters of the Fair Mr. Shively of Indiana deserves a front rank. Hayes and Seerley of Iowa, Chipman of Michigan, Babbitt of Wisconsin, O'Neill of Missouri, and Castle of Minnesota deserve thanks for their courage. It is not meant to overlook the work of other Western Democrats; but these men knew from the beginning that something more than sentiment was necessary, and they fought the underhand opposition within their party without gloves. Acknowledgment has already been made of the service rendered by the Illinois Democrats. It shows them what they can do by pulling together.

Republican Recognition.

When these acknowledgments are fully and freely made it still remains that it was the Republican element in both branches of Congress that from the first recognized the claims of the Exposition on the National Legislature and insisted on Congress giving it proper treatment. It is a record of which every Republican may be proud, that in neither the Senate nor the House was a single Republican vote cast against the Exposition. The Senate's determination to do something for the Fair was the one thing which kept the opposition in the House at bay. It is still the regret of a great majority of the Senators that the $5,000,000 cash subscription was reduced to a $2,500,000 appropriation. In the House the Republican leaders gave the Fair the benefit of their parliamentary experience as well as of the discipline which kept a solid voting column ready at all times to meet every move of the enemy. Ex-Speaker Reed and Mr. Dingley of Maine, Gen. Bingham of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Burrows of Michigan were at all times active.

But the laurels of the parliamentary skirmishes were largely with Mr. Hopkins of Illinois. From the time the filibustering began he took the lead of the World's Fair forces on the floor. If he had had the united following of the supporters of the Fair in the other party it would have got $5,000,000 instead of $2,500,000.

The consideration of the bill was not reached until about noon, the early part of the day's session having been occupied by privileged matters, so that only an hour remained for discussion and amendment. Amos Cummings led off in the final attack on the appropriation and undertook to arouse some enthusiasm among his followers, but only succeeded in exciting laughter by his extravagance of language and excitement of manner. His face grew red with virtuous indignation when he denounced the "looting of the Treasury," and pictured a swarm of lobbyists—"men, women, and children from Chicago"—blocking the wheels of government as grasshoppers sometimes stop the wheels of locomotives.

Col. Fellows' Fine Speech.

The five-minute rule cut him off in the midst of his ravings and his colleague, Col. Fellows, took the floor, speaking as follows:

Mr. Chairman: Manifestly it would be useless to attempt to discuss the merits of the proposition upon which we shall presently come to a vote. I came to this House with a disposition to vote against this appropriation upon one ground only—namely: that the government has never committed itself in any way to this enterprise save in becoming the mouthpiece of Illinois or of Chicago in doing that toward foreign nations for this enterprise which those localities could not do for themselves. For that reason I thought that the National Government was in no way beyond that involved. I have carefully studied the legislation which has taken place under this roof and have satisfied myself that the government has, by every form of its authority, taken control of this enterprise and made it governmental work. All the legislation, from the inception of the movement down to this hour, has been of a character to indicate that this thing was to be controlled and directed by the United States Government. It is but a little while ago that this House voted giving to one of the Territories the authority, which except for the action of this House it would not have had, to appropriate money to this Fair.

The gentleman from Texas very well apprehended the meaning of that bill. It was that the government, through the officers it appointed, should take control of the affairs of this Exposition with the idea that the Fair was born in Congress. It did not originate with Illinois or with Chicago. It had its inception here. From start to finish it has been a governmental work. I have been appealed to as a Democrat, by Democrats on the floor of this House, to act in the interests of the Democratic party, and, if their influence could control me, not to give my aid to what my esteemed colleague from New York (Mr. Cummings) has defined to be a proposition to loot the Treasury. Sirs, if we were to rest this matter upon party ground I have received my commission and my authority from a higher representative body of the Democratic party than the majority on the floor of this House, and I propose to read to the Democrats here assembled what that party in convention assembled has said:

"Recognizing the World's Columbian Exposition is a national undertaking of vast importance in which the General Government has invited the coöperation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such powers of an invitation extended, and the broad and liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of the opinion that Congress should make such necessary financial provisions as shall be required for the maintenance of national honor and public faith." [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, I was a member of that convention. There were various planks of its platform that received the dissent of the convention, which was expressed there, but not one murmur of disapprobation of this proposition was made by any single delegate in that convention, and a storm of applause which rang through the audience of 20,000 people hailed it as the expression of the Democratic idea.

Mr. Chairman, I have only a single word to add. This resolution which I have read in your hearing recognizes as distinctly as language can express thought two ideas. The first is that this Exposition is a national undertaking. It so declares in words. Second, it imposes upon the Democratic party, in so far as a convention can bind its representatives, the duty of making a contribution of financial aid to that governmental enterprise. And with the highest respect for the opinions of my associates upon this side of the House when I come to receive direction that shall control my action as a Democrat I prefer to receive it from a convention where every Congressional district in the United States has its representation rather than to take it from a part of my colleagues upon this floor. And for that reason, and for no other, being a Democrat, I shall give to this proposition my hearty acquiescence and my vote.

Members Place Themselves on Record.

The discussion of the bill was continued by Bailey of Texas in opposition and Chipman of Michigan in its support, and then Enloe of Tennessee interjected a five minutes' assault upon Commissioner Raum.

Dolliver of Iowa made a rattling speech in reply to Enloe, and Brosius of Pennsylvania also said something in defense of Raum.

Pierce of Tennessee worked over the old story about Chicago having pledged itself through Lawler and Springer not to ask for a dollar.

Williams of Illinois remarked that he supposed Lawler only wanted to convince Congress that the gentleman from Chicago could outlie the gentleman from New York (Mr. Spinola).

Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky briefly announced that he would vote against the appropriation because he could find no warrant in the Constitution for using public money in that way.

Mr. Williams of Illinois said public money should not be appropriated except for public purpose, but Congress is the judge of what is a public purpose.

Mr. Reilly closed the discussion on behalf of the bill, and the bill was reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole in exactly the same form in which it was introduced by Mr. Reilly. All amendments but one had been rejected, and that one was offered by Mr. De Armond, a Missouri member, as a substitute for the first section and had not been put to a vote when the committee rose. Under the ruling of the Speaker it was voted on in the House, and defeated by sixty-three majority. It provided for the coinage of souvenir silver half dollars not exceeding in amount $5,000,000, the bullion to be furnished by the World's Columbian Exposition, the costs and expenses in connection with the coinage to be paid by the World's Columbian Exposition, etc.

Detailed Vote on the Bill.

The vote upon the passage of the bill resulted in its passage by 131 to 82—49 majority, the vote in detail being as follows:

YEAS.

Andrew,
Atkinson,
Babbitt,
Bartine,
Barwig,
Bentley,
Bingham,
Boatner,
Bowers,
Bowman,
Bretz,
Broderick,
Brookshire,
Brosius,
Brown,
Buchanan (N.J.)
Busey,
Bushnell,
Butler,
Bynum,
Cable,
Cadmus,
Caldwell,
Caminetti,
Capehart,
Caruth,
Castle,
Catchings,
Causey,
Cheatham,
Chipman,
Clancy,
Coburn,
Cooper,
Coombs,
Cox (N. Y.),
Curtis,
Dalzell,
Daniel,
Dingley,
Dixon,
Doan,
Dolliver,
Dungan,
Durborow,
English,
Enochs,
Fellows,
Flick,
Forman,
Fowler,
Funston,
Geissenhainer,
Griswold,
Grout,
Hall,
Hare,
Harries,
Harter,
Hayes,
Henderson (Ia.)
Henderson (Ill.),
Hermann,
Hitt,
Hooker (N. Y.),
Hopkins (Ill.),
Houk (O.),
Hull,
Johnson (Ind.),
Johnson (N.D.),
Jolley,
Lane,
Lapham,
Loud,
Martin,
McClellan,
McGann,
McKaig,
Meyer,
Mitchell,
O'Neill (Pa.),
O'Neill (Mo.),
Owens,
Page (R. I.),
Page, (Md.),
Parrett,
Patton,
Payne,
Pendleton,
Perkins,
Pickler,
Post,
Powers,
Price,
Quackenbush,
Raines,
Ray,
Rayner,
Reed,
Reilly,
Reyburn,
Rife,
Rockwell,
Rusk,
Seerley,
Shively,
Shonk,
Smith,
Snow,
Sperry,
Stephenson,
Stevens,
Steward (Ill.),
Stone, Chas. W.,
Stone, Wm. A.,
Storer,
Stout,
Stump,
Tarsney,
Taylor (Ill.),
Taylor, (J. D.),
Townsend,
Tracey,
Waugh,
Wheeler (Mich.),
White,
Wike
Williams (Ill.),
Wilson (W. Va.)
Wolverton,
Wright—131.

NAYS.

Alexander,
Anthony,
Bacon,
Bailey,
BAKER,
Bankhead,
Beeman,
Blanchard,
Branch,
Breckinridge (Ark.),
Breckinridge (Ky.),
Buchanan (Va.),
Cate,
Clarke (Ala.),
Cobb (Ala.),
Cobb (Mo.),
Covert,
Cowles,
Cox (Tenn.),
Crain (Tex.),
Crawford,
Culberson,
Cummings,
DAVIS,
De Armond,
De Forest,
Dickerson,
Dockery,
Donovan,
Dunphy,
Edmunds,
Ellis,
Enloe,
Epes,
Everett,
Forney,
Goodnight,
HALVORSEN,
Heard,
Henderson (N. C.),
Holman,
Jones,
Kyle,
Lanham,
Lawson (Va.),
Lawson (Ga.),
Lester (Va.),
Lester (Ga.),
Little,
Long,
Mallory,
McCreary (Mo.),
MCKEIGHAN,
McMillan,
McRae,
Meredith,
Montgomery,
Mutchler,
Norton,
Oates,
O'Ferrall,
OTIS,
Patterson (Tenn.),
Paynter,
Pearson,
Pierce,
Richardson,
Sayers,
Shell,
SIMPSON,
Terry,
Tucker,
Turner,
Turpin,
Van Horn,
Warner,
Washington,
Watson,
Wheeler (Ala.),
Williams (N. C.)
WINN,
Youmans—82.

[Summary: Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italic*, Independents in SMALL CAPITALS. Yeas, 131—Republicans,55; Democrats,76; Independents, 0. Nays, 82—Republicans, 0; Democrats, 75; Independents, 7.]

The following pairs were announced: Messrs. Haugen and Bullock, Clark of Wyoming and Moore, Scott and Kem, Cutting and Layton, Harmer and Hatch, Robinson and Kribbs, Whiting and Johnson, Haynes and Stewart of Texas, Wadsworth and Campbell, Belden and Abbott, Fithian and Crosby, Springer and Brian, McKinney and Brawley, V. A. Taylor and Bunting, Randall and Gantz, Sanford and Cockran, Newberry and Lewis, Coolidge and Brunner, Geary and Stockdale, Alderson and Livingston, O'Donnell and Beltzhoover, Greenleaf and Gorman, Belknap and Lockwood, McAleer and Hallowell, Brickner and Fitch, Pattison of Ohio and Bland, Russell and Gillespie, Bergen and Lagan, Lind and Blount, Sweet and Moses, Stone of Kentucky and Walker, Allen and Wilson of Kentucky, Herbert and Boutelle, Hooker of Mississippi and Milliken, Snodgrass and Taylor of Tennessee, O'Neill of Massachusetts and Cogswell, Arnold and Wever, Wilson and Huff, Wise and Ketcham, Outhwaite and Scull, Johnston of South Carolina and Burrows, Tillman and Morse.

On motion of Mr. Reilly of Pennsylvania the vote by which the bill was passed was reconsidered and the motion to reconsider laid upon the table. This was done only after an ineffectual attempt had been made by Mr. Bailey of Texas to filibuster.

Sent to the Senate and Quickly Passed.

The proceedings in the Senate were interesting because it was known that a single objection could delay the bill. It so happened that nearly all of the fourteen Democratic Senators who voted against the appropriation in the Sundry Civil bill were in their seats today. A report had got out that somebody would object and would demand a quorum. There was a quorum of Senators in town, but to have gotten them all together in the Senate Chamber today would have been difficult.

The bill had been quickly enrolled and came over from the House while the Senate was in executive session. As soon as the doors were opened Senator Pettigrew, the Chairman of the Quadri-Centennial committee, explained that a similar bill had been reported from his committee. He asked that the House measure be substituted, and this was done without objection.

As soon as the reading was through with Vest of Missouri was on his feet. He quieted the fears of the supporters of the bill by saying that while he might delay it he knew he could not defeat its passage and he would not call for a division, which might disclose the lack of a quorum. Then he made his usual snarling speech, saying that the bill, as it came from the house, was worse than the provision which was incorporated in the Sundry Civil bill.

Mr. White of Louisiana, who had supported the original proposition of the cash subscription, said he could not uphold the present bill, and would vote against it.

George of Mississippi, Cockrell of Missouri, Harris of Tennessee and Coke of Texas also took occasion to announce that they desired to be recorded against the legislation.

Senator Cullom Replies.

Mr. Cullom replied briefly to the objections that had been made. He frankly stated that he thought the Senate $5,000,000 amendment much better for the Fair, but the Senate could not control legislation at the other end of the Capitol. To insist now in holding out against the bill as it came from the House would be to defeat all legislation. He did not think that any friend of the Exposition wanted to do this. Mr. Cullom also defended Chicago and the Exposition management from Vest's stale charges that they were not keeping faith.

Mr. Sherman made a speech showing much feeling. He declared that the treatment given the Exposition by Congress had been shameful. While he refrained from criticising the actions of the House, everybody knew what he meant. He said that the cash subscription of $5,000,000 was doing little enough for the Exposition. The gift of $2,500,000 was a bone thrown to Chicago, and if he were a citizen of Chicago he would throw it back.

Mr. Hawley, while agreeing with Sherman that the $5,000,000 subscription was preferable, did not think the reduced appropriation was ungrateful. He thought the Exposition management would accept it and do the best they could. He did not believe the government was any worse off than it would have been in the case of the subscription, for it would not be likely to get more than half of the subscription back.

Mr. Palmer closed the talk in a brief speech eulogizing the Fair management. He explained the scope it had taken, said Chicago and Illinois had done more than their share, and commended the General Government for showing a proper disposition to aid the enterprise.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill without division. There were a few nays, but the yeas were more numerous, and the bill was passed. All told, it had been before the Senate less than an hour.

Signed the Bill with a New Quill Pen.

After the passage of the bill by the Senate, it went back to the House for enrollment and for the Speaker's signature. Almost immediately on the reassembling of the House in the evening, Speaker Crisp announced his signature and the bill went back to the Senate, where Vice-President Morton laid it before the Senate with the announcement of his signature.

President Harrison's autograph was all that was lacking now to make the bill a law. It was about 8:40 o'clock when the measure was laid before the President, who was in the President's room, just across the corridor from the Senate chamber. He had signed two or three small bills with an ordinary stub pen, but when the World's Fair bill was laid before him Private Secretary Halford produced a quill pen, and Gen. Harrison signed the bill with it. Then it was taken by the Private Secretary as a souvenir for Col. Elliott F. Shepard, the Sunday closing crank.

Holman did not have everything his own way in that portion of the Sundry Civil bill which carries the appropriation. The government's exhibit came out with $408,250, as against $316,500 provided by the House. The National Commission gets $230,000, of which $110,000 goes to the Lady Managers. Originally the House provided but $95,000 for both the Commission and the Lady Managers. Director-General Davis' contingent allowance was cut down from $10,000, as proposed in the Senate, to $5,000. Holman left the conference committee in anger because he could not have his own way.

WORLD'S FAIR DIRECTORS GRATEFUL.

They Feel Relieved by the News That the Appropriation Bill Passed.

With feelings of great relief the Exposition officials received the news yesterday that Congress had passed the $2,500,000 compromise Appropriation bill. They were weary of the suspense of the last few weeks, and would have accepted a smaller amount so long as it was coupled with the national indorsement of the enterprise. Their next move will be to secure the necessary additional $4,000,000. Within sixty days it is probable that bonds will be on the market and it is anticipated that their sale will be rapid.

"I can say frankly that I am pleased," said Director Lyman J. Gage. "We didn't get as much as we wanted, but we have secured a good sum and it is a straight gift. I do not see that we should worry about raising the extra money. We will keep a close watch on our expenditures and it may require less than some of us have contemplated. The Dockery committee when it was here last spring estimated that $16,000,000 would have to be expended before the gates could be opened. This is $1,500,000 lower at least than we had figured. If Mr. Dockery was correct we will need but $2,500,000 more, for we now have in sight $13,500,000.

"I don't know what method the directors will adopt to raise the money. It is probable, though, that bonds will be issued. I cannot say at what per cent, but I should think 6 would not be far from right. They will sell. There can hardly be any doubt about that. I think they would be bought up as investments, and if subscription books were opened there are perhaps many thousand people who would be only too glad to buy a World's Fair bond. We now have a capital stock of $13,500,000. That is good. It would be more than ample security for all the money we will need to borrow."

Vice-President Higinbotham was glad the appropriation had been made and the fight ended. "That is good enough," said he. "We will take the $2,500,000 and be thankful. I think the Exposition company is ahead by the arrangement. We have simply added 25 per cent to our capital stock and assumed no liability."

Repeal of the Sunday Closing Clause.

"We shall doubtless go before Congress next December," said Director Gage, "and ask for the repeal of the Sunday closing clause. I think within the next six months the real feeling of the people will be brought to the surface. Petitions will probably be circulated among those in favor of Sunday opening, and, if we can convince Congress that the popular side has not yet been heard, it will doubtless permit us to open the Fair. If, however, it continues to feel that the preponderance of sentiment is still the other way, we will have to abide the result."

The souvenir silver half-dollars promise to sell at a premium. Treasurer Seeberger has evidence of this. When the House voted to concur in the Senate amendment he received an application for 25,000 coins, and the writers, a New York firm, asked what premium they would be expected to pay. It is thought also that merchants will buy the coins in order to present them to customers as a drawing business card.

Some of the directors were surprised yesterday to learn that one clause in the amended Durborow bill as it passed the House provides that when the directors accept they will agree not to ask Congress for any more money to be expended in preparing the Fair for its opening. This overlooked clause shuts out the privilege of appealing for more money next December.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS AT 11 O'CLOCK.

At Its Close President Harrison Takes the Train for Loon Lake.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The light of the first session of the Fifty-second Congress went out at 11 o'clock tonight. A night session at both ends of the Capitol of a midsummer evening is rare. It comes often enough at the close of the short session in March when both branches are pressed for time. That it took place in August as well was due to the sympathetic feeling which caused partisanship to be forgotten, when it was known how anxious President Harrison was to have the public business finished so that he could join his invalid wife in the Adirondacks. The galleries at both ends of the Capitol were half filled, but the greater number of visitors to the Capitol were to be found wandering around the corridors.

The President reached the Capitol about 8:30. With him were Attorney-General Miller, Secretary J. W. Foster, Secretary Noble, Private Secretary Halford, and other members of the Executive staff. As soon as Gen. Harrison's presence was known the Senators filed in to pay their respects and to wish him a pleasant journey. Gen. Harrison looked careworn, but he was in good spirits at the prospect of getting away. He talked with his callers in the intervals while he signed bills.

The World's Fair was the first important measure signed by the President. The Sundry Civil bill came a little more than an hour later, the last one. The intervening time was filled in with private or unimportant bills. When the joint committee of the House and Senate waited on him a few minutes before 11 and asked whether he had any further communication to make it was with a look of relief that the President replied he had none and that there was nothing in the way of public business to prevent the adjournment at 11 o'clock.

As soon as this had taken place the President was driven from the Capitol to the Pennsylvania Depot, where he took the train which is to bear him to Loon Lake. At the White House it is said that the desire of the President to leave for Loon Lake as soon as possible does not mean that any alarming news has been received relative to Mrs. Harrison's condition. Her physical condition is improving to a gratifying degree. She is still nervous and weak, however, and is anxious to have the President with her.

SENATORS TAKE THE TIME EASY.

Unimportant Business Transacted While Waiting for the Closing Hour.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—When the Senate met at 8 in the evening there were thirty or thirty-five Senators visible under the glare of the electric lights. They were having an easy, conversational time of it. Various bills came over from the House and a few unimportant resolutions were announced. There was hardly a breeze until Mr. Call of Florida set the zephyrs in motion by a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of Senators and Representatives to investigate Cuban trade relations. The resolution meant Cuban annexation. It was too important for so late a stage in the session and went by the board.

Mr. Pettigrew, Chairman of the Quadro-Centennial committee, called up his resolution to authorize the committee, or a subcommittee thereof, to visit Chicago during the recess and inquire as to the expenditure of money appropriated by Congress and as to the general management, which was passed.

After more than an hour had been filled in with general matters, the word came from the House that that body had agreed to the Sundry Civil conference report. This gave the opportunity to bring it before the Senate, which also adopted the report.

When nearly an hour had been used up, the Assistant Clerk of the House presented himself with the enrolled Sundry Civil bill. There was a sigh of relief now, for it was seen that adjournment was in sight. The bill went quickly from the Vice-President's table to the President.

Chairman Allison presented the belated House resolution for adjournment July 25 with an amendment that Congress adjourn Friday, Aug. 5, at 11 p. m. This was promptly adopted.

Messrs. Allison and Gorman were named the committee to wait on the President, and the Senate let Mr. Sanders of Montana introduce the last bill of the session. Then Mr. Harris presented a resolution thanking Vice-President Morton for his impartial services, etc. Mr. Cockrell presented a similar one in regard to the President pro tem., Manderson. Both were adopted and the Senate took a recess to 10:55, and favored Senators retired to the lobby and smoked Mr. Morton's best cigars.

When the recess was up the committee reported that President Harrison had no further communication to make, the Vice-President watched the wheels of the big clock go around for nearly two minutes, and then made his pleasant speech of thanks and farewell, timing it so that he was able to drop the gavel and declare the Senate adjourned within a few seconds of 11.

HOUSE CLOSES WITH SINGING.

After Passing a Number of Bills Speaker Crisp's Gavel Falls.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The House made a rush tonight to wind up the business of the session, so that final adjournment might take place before sunrise.

It was some relief when the conference report of the Sundry Civil bill was laid before the House. The conferrees had agreed on all the points of difference between the two Houses, but there was a long and excited discussion over an amendment prohibiting the employment of Pinkerton men as guards during the Grand Army encampment in this city, which was passed. O'Neil of Missouri was earnestly opposed to the action of the conferrees in limiting the scope of the amendment, and Jerry Simpson charged that the House conferrees had made a "cowardly surrender to the plutocracy of the Senate." Sayers of Texas, one of the conferrees, resented this imputation as willfully untrue, and displayed such ill-temper in his remarks the galleries were on tip-toe in expectation of a personal collision.

But Simpson made no reply, and a few moments later he and Sayers were in amicable conversation in the main aisle. When the Sundry Civil bill was gotten out of the way the pressure for passage of private bills was renewed, and a good many of them were passed in spite of the difficulties.

After having some fun with Kilgore of Texas, one of the chronic objectors on pension nights, the House good-naturedly passed a little one which he said he had carried in his hip pocket for a week.

By 9:30 the House was comparatively quiet. A committee had been appointed to notify the President that the House was ready to adjourn. A list of more than 100 private pension bills, upon which the previous question had been ordered weeks ago, had accumulated on the Speaker's table, and these now served the purpose of blocking the way of all other private measures. These were taken up and passed as rapidly as they could be read by the Clerk.

The husky voices of Speaker Crisp and the reading clerks, hoarse from continual exercise in tones loud enough to be heard above the ever recurring din, were relieved by a brief consideration of a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of Senators and Representatives to collate and codify the pension laws. Then there was a period of waiting and as the hour of 11, agreed upon for final adjournment, drew near some members began to crowd into the chamber again and some made desperate efforts to get the eye of the Speaker, but promptly at the hour he declared the House adjourned without day.

Two hundred Representatives joined in applauding the welcome announcement, and the corps of Washington correspondents arose in the press gallery and sang with unction "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow." The crowd of spectators in the public and private galleries and the Congressmen joined in the singing and loudly applauded.

Among the closing acts of the House was the appointment of Messrs. Fitch, Geissenhainer, De Forest, Ray, and Harmer as the members of the special committee to inquire into the execution of the election laws in New York.

On motion of Mr. Houk of Ohio, the Senate joint resolution was passed authorizing foreign exhibiters at the World's Fair to bring into this country foreign laborers to assist in preparing their exhibits.

Senate joint resolution was passed extending to the King and Queen of Spain and to the descendants of Christopher Columbus invitations to be present at the opening of the World's Fair.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a special committee to codify existing pension laws.

BILLS AND APPROPRIATIONS PASSED.

Review by Senators Manderson and Allison of the Work Done.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—Senator Manderson made some remarks as to the business of the session. It was unprecedented, he said, at least for many years, that the calendar of cases was as reduced as it is now. There were on the calendar not exceeding six House bills yet undisposed of and there were comparatively few Senate bills on the calendar. The Senate had passed 709 Senate bills, and of those the House had passed 120. The House had passed 460 House bills, and of those the Senate had passed 314. Of all the Presidential nominations that had come to the Senate this session, there had not been a single one rejected, and but three nominations had died on the executive calendar of the Senate. One of these was a Collector of Internal Revenue and two of them Postmasters. He doubted whether any such showing could be made for any previous long session.

Mr. Allison said that he would state in general terms the appropriations of this session as compared with the appropriations of the first session of the Fifty-first Congress. The appropriations of that session were, in round numbers, $463,000,000, and those of the present session $507,000,000, showing an increase at this session of $44,000,000. The principal increases were in the appropriations for pensions and for the Postoffice Department. There were some diminutions in the present session, notably in deficiencies, to the amount of $5,000,000. There was also a diminution of $4,000,000 in miscellaneous appropriations. He believed that there was not a single public building bill that has passed both Houses this session. He thought he could claim for the Senate Committee on Appropriations and for the Senate itself that, during this session, the regular appropriation bills had been carefully scanned and that scanning had not been political in its character. It was obvious to all that postal facilities and postal expenditures were constantly increasing, and so there had been $8,000,000 added to the Postoffice Appropriation bill at this session, as compared with two years ago, yet the postal appropriations fall short of meeting the necessary expenditures for the fiscal year 1893.

Large deficiencies for the Postoffice Department and for other departments of the government would be necessary at the next session. For instance, the appropriation for United States courts was about $1,000,000 less than was necessary, and that was true in regard to other departments of the government. He was not saying these things in adverse criticism.

Mr. Gorman, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, commended the Chairman of that committee for his fair and candid statement. The fact remained, however, that the appropriations at this session would exceed $500,000,000, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts of the House of Representatives to keep them within reasonable bounds. It was not altogether a party matter, for these immense appropriations were partly made necessary because of the growth of the country, the extension of the postal system, and the expansion of the pensions and other permanent and necessary expenditures for which neither party should be held responsible. Of the immense sum of $507,000,000 appropriated at the present session $60,000,000 had become necessary because of the legislation of the Fifty-first Congress, a Congress for which the Democratic party had no responsibility. Twenty of that $60,000,000 had come from pensions alone. The appropriation for pensions at the next session would be at least $20,000,000 more than at the present session, and he doubted much if it would be possible to have the appropriations reduced next session much below $500,000,000. He believed that Congress would be compelled to levy other and additional taxes to meet the requirements of the Treasury. He believed that the time would come before the end of the fiscal year 1893, and then he had no doubt that both parties, being brought so sharply face to face with the people, would find some methods by which these immense expenditures would be reduced.

NO MEMBERS DRUNK AND REELING.

Still the Committee Finds That Some Were Under the Influence of Liquor.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 5.—Representative Boatner has finished his report on Representative Watson's charges of drunkenness among members on the floor of the House. The report is approved by the three Democratic members of the committee and, with some qualifications, by Representative Grout (Rep.) of Vermont. The facts are, the report says, that three and probably four members appeared on the floor more or less under the influence of liquor, but none in the condition described in the charges. The committee declares that the charges made by Mr. Watson are not true and constitute an unwarranted assault upon the honor and dignity of the House and have the unqualified disapproval of the House.

Mr. Grout submitted a report fully concurring in the finding of the majority that Mr. Cobb was not in a state of intoxication while discussing the Noyes-Rockwell election case and saying that the charge that "drunken members have reeled about the aisles" is wholly unsupported by truth. He thinks that in view of the facts brought out by the investigation, Mr. Watson should withdraw the offending statement, but if on presentation of the matter to the House Mr. Watson should decline to retract or modify the statements published in his book, then he recommends the adoption of the resolution reported by the majority.

Representative Simpson (Farmers' Alliance) submitted a minority report dissenting from the views of the majority and exonerating Mr. Watson. He quoted from the testimony of the Alliance members and others before the committee in support of his (Simpson's) contention that Mr. Watson's charges had foundation in fact.

AGAINST THE SUBTREASURY BILL.

Report of the House Ways and Means Committee on the Alliance Plan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—The House Ways and Means committee today made a unanimous report adverse to the Subtreasury bill. The objections are briefly stated as follows:

If there should be a reduction in value of goods after they are stored below 80 per cent, the government would lose; if the value increased the government would get none of the profits. The jurisdiction of Federal courts would be increased so as to make them an instrument of oppression to the people. The bill tends strongly towards centralization and interferes with individual freedom. Great fluctuations in currency will follow its enactment. The operations of the bill would not be confined to farmers, but the iron man, the lumberman, and the manufacturers generally would complain until the government fixed a limit to possible loss to 20 per cent to them, and so on. The government would be usurping the functions of the citizens and attending to everybody's business but its own. The inauguration of the scheme would be the speculator's delight; he could carry $470,000 worth of wheat with less than $95,000 cash, and pay the government only 1 per cent interest. The great increase in the number of federal officials would make it almost impossible to dislodge a corrupt administration. No provision is made for the redemption of the many millions to be issued under the bill and banks would have the power to force a destruction of any part of the government's money. The bill is class legislation and it would be unjust to the day laborer and other toilers. People having a particular kind of property to deposit could get money at 1 per cent from the government and lend it at a higher rate to other persons. Lastly it is violative of the Constitution as is shown by citations from the highest judicial tribunals in the land.

NO CREDENCE GIVEN THE REPORT.

Officials Do Not Believe the British Have Seized the Harbor of Pango-Pango.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—State Department officials do not place the slightest credence in the report telegraphed from San Francisco this morning to the effect that a British man-of-war has seized the harbor of Pango-Pango, Samoa. This is the harbor in which the United States has recently acquired five or six acres for a coaling station, and an officer of the navy is now en route there to prepare the plans for the erection of the necessary wharf and buildings. It is assumed that Great Britain is well aware of this ownership by the United States, and it cannot, therefore, be imagined that it would allow one of its ships to make the mistake of seizing the harbor. Any such attempt would, of course, be promptly resisted by the United States. It is thought not unlikely—indeed, it is considered highly probable—that the story is based on negotiations being made by British officers for the acquisition of a site for a coaling station in the same harbor.

MISCELLANEOUS CAPITAL MATTERS.

Government Agent Appointed to Look After Alien Glass Workers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—The Glass Workers' Association of America has represented to the Treasury Department that there are indications of an influx of alien glass workers, and has recommended that one of its members be appointed a government inspector to assist in the enforcement of the alien contract labor law in regard to this class of labor. The Secretary of the Treasury has approved the recommendation and today appointed George L. Cake of Pittsburg to investigate the matter at the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

No Alarm for the Bennington.

The failure of the gunboat Bennington to turn up at Palos, Spain, in season for the Columbian celebration is not causing Navy Department officials any uneasiness as to the safety of that vessel. That it would not arrive on schedule time was quite apparent when it left St. Vincent Island July 29.

CROUNSE IS CHOSEN.

NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR BY NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

Douglas County Bolters Return to Their Allegiance and the Ticket Is Quickly Made Up—Chaplain Tate Secures Second Place—Will Make a Vigorous Effort to Regain the Entire State—Hill on His Way to Gray Gables—Platt Will Not Confer with Reid.

Governor	LORENZO CROUNSE.
Lieut.-Governor	THE REV. J. G. TATE.
Secretary of State	JOHN G. ALLEN.
Auditor	EUGENE MOORE.
Treasurer	JOSEPH S. BARTLEY.
Land Commissioner	G. R. HUMPHREY.
Supt. of Public Instruction	A. K. GOUDY.
Attorney-General	GEORGE H. HASTINGS.
Presidential Electors.	
At Large	W. J. BROATCH.
At Large	J. M. RAYMOND.
First District	ISAAC WILES.
Second District	E. P. SAVAGE.
Third District	H. A. MILLER.
Fourth District	CENEK DURAS.
Fifth District	DANIEL M. NETTLETON.
Sixth District	CHARLES JOHNSON.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—From this day until election comes Nebraska will be steaming hot, politically speaking. Van Wyck will make a thorough canvass of the State, as he wants to get back into the Senate of the United States. A successor to Senator Paddock is to be elected this winter. He is pluming himself already in anticipation of a stormy campaign and he will most assuredly keep the Republicans busy through the late summer and fall.

Crounse's nomination was something of a surprise. When the convention adjourned last night Douglas County had gone all to pieces, twenty delegates refusing to obey the instructions of their county convention and incontinently bolting him. Edward Rosewater took these recalcitrants in hand and they were returned to the fold. This morning the kick against Mr. Rosewater's alleged domination had all died out.

The first roll-call settled the business in Crounse's favor. He got ninety-four from Douglas, and made a gain of one, two and three from various parts of the State, receiving 446 votes, or twenty-five more than necessary to a nomination. The convention was in great confusion, but Tom Majors realizing the fact that he was beaten got upon a chair and said: "Not as a matter of form, not for the purpose of solidifying myself with the nominee in this contest, but in the interest of the Republican party I desire to move that the nomination of Lorenzo Crounse be made unanimous."

When the cheers gave an opportunity Chairman Cady said: "It is moved by Mr. Majors and seconded by Mr. Cady that the nomination of Lorenzo Crounse be made unanimous."

The motion was carried enthusiastically.

The convention then proceeded to vote for a nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, nominating speeches being dispensed with by motion. It was evident that the convention was practically unanimous for Tate. Banner gave Orlando Tefft three votes, and a change gave him five.

When Douglas cast its 94 votes for Tate, Mr. Tefft rose and withdrew his name, and moved that the nomination of Mr. Tate be made unanimous by acclamation. The motion was carried and Tate made a brief acknowledgment.

The Rev. J. G. Tate of the Presbyterian Church has been Chaplain of the Nebraska Senate for several terms. He is one of the most eloquent orators in Nebraska and a campaigner second to nobody. He is Grand Master of the State Assembly of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Nebraska. Of late Mr. Tate has not devoted much time to church work, having been engaged in other fields. He is of English birth but thoroughly Americanized in habits and sentiment. Tate is the bond of sympathy between the ticket and the people. He will be elected if there is anything certain in politics.

The Attorney-General, Secretary of State, Land Commissioner, and Superintendent of Public Instruction are renominated without opposition. These men have given satisfaction to the public and made good administrations.

Eugene Moore, the nominee for Auditor, has a good name and will make an acceptable candidate. The nominee for State Treasurer, J. Bartley of Holt County, is highly esteemed by all who know him.

The fight will be over the head of the ticket. It will be between Crounse and Van Wyck and will be so hot that national issues will be disregarded if not altogether forgotten.

[Lorenzo Crounse, the Republican candidate for the Governorship of Nebraska, was born in New York State in 1834, and lived in that State until 1866, when he removed to Nebraska. At the outbreak of the rebellion Mr. Crounse raised the company known as Battery K, First Regiment New York Light Artillery, and was chosen its Captain. In the summer of 1862 he was severely wounded at Beverly Ford on the Rappahannock River and was compelled on this account to resign and return to his home in September following. He is a lawyer by profession, being admitted to practice in New York in 1856. In 1865 he was elected to the Legislature of Nebraska and was prominent in framing the Constitution of the State. Two years later he was elected to the Supreme Bench. After one term on the bench he was elected to the Forty-third and returned to the Forty-fourth Congress. He is an active anti-monopolist and as such has fought the railroads ever since he came to Nebraska. In 1876 he declined to be a candidate for a third term in Congress, his friends urging him to enter the race for the United States Senate. Three years later he was given without solicitation on his part the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for Nebraska, a position which he retained for four years, retiring with a certificate of the Commissioner that his office held rank among the best conducted in the service. Judge Crounse retired to his farm at Fort Calhoun in 1883 and as he thought from public life. He gave his attention to the raising of fine stock and fruits and continued to take, as he has always taken, a warm interest in the State and various county fairs which he was at times an exhibiter and officer. In the spring of 1891 he was, at the urgent solicitation of Senators Manderson and Paddock and other friends, induced to accept the position offered him by President Harrison as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—Assistant Secretary Crounse of the Treasury Department, Republican nominee for Governor of Nebraska, will resign his Federal office as soon as the business of the department will permit in order to take part in the Gubernatorial campaign.

HILL WILL VISIT GROVER.

The Senator Is Now on His Way to Gray Gables to Meet the Fat Man.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The steam yacht Fra Diavolo arrived in port this afternoon from Cuttyhunk with Ed Stokes, the owner, aboard and a party of four, among them David B. Hill. The Captain of the yacht stated this evening that the party would proceed to Gray Gables tomorrow, where Mr. Hill will meet Mr. Cleveland.

WILL NOT CONFER WITH REID.

Ex-Senator Platt Sees No Reason for a Conference—New York Republicans.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt this morning denied emphatically the report that he was to have a conference today with Whitelaw Reid, Republican candidate for Vice-President, on the political situation in New York.

"As to a conference with Mr. Reid," said Mr. Platt, "I shall have no conference with him. There is no reason why I should see him, so far as I know. There is nothing for us to confer about."

"There has been much talk about the President wanting to placate you. Has any proposition of that kind been made?"

"No; I know nothing about this placating business only what I read in the newspapers."

"Is the Republican party harmonious in New York?"

"So far as I know it is."

REPUBLICANS WIN THE FIRST ROUND.

There Was One Desertion of a Democrat and Delay Will Result.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Both Houses of the Legislature met at noon today. There was no friction between the opposing parties in the House, where matters proceeded smoothly from the start. In the Senate, however, horns were locked at the outset over an attempt by the Democrats to adopt the rules of the previous session with the exception of the one requiring one day's notice of the introduction of bills to be given.

The Republicans claimed that as this is but an extra session of the Senate of 1891 these rules were already in force and the change desired could only be made by a two-thirds vote. President Strong ruled with the Democrats, but a recess was taken with the matter unsettled.

Senator Holcomb of the Twenty-seventh District voted with the Republicans. Holcomb was elected as a Democrat, and last year voted with his party on all political questions. His desertion left the Democrats with one less than a majority, and during the recess they appointed a committee to confer with a like committee of Republicans with a view to agreeing on a mutually satisfactory Senatorial apportionment bill. The Republicans submitted a strictly nonpartisan measure, which the Democrats at 10 p. m., to which hour a recess was taken, had not passed upon.

They steadfastly refuse to permit their opponents to examine the bill prepared by the Democratic State Central committee, which they came here expecting to push through by tomorrow night. The battle over the rules finally ended in the tabling of the resolution reconsidering the rule relative to a day's notice of the introduction of bills, thus giving first blood to the Republicans.

It is now settled that unless the Democrats consent to an equitable measure no bill can be passed before Monday at the earliest, while the prospects of prolonging the session over Tuesday, when a two-thirds vote will be necessary, are good.

If Holcomb holds out the only hope of the Democrats lies in seating Senators Wisner and Bastone, whose resignations were accepted one year ago, and who have not yet been recognized at this session, although they are on the ground.

In the House the Democrats are disposed to be eminently fair, and conference committees had no trouble in agreeing on a Representative bill based purely on population. As the matter now stands the Republicans are masters of the situation, and it looks as though the Democrats will be compelled to consent to a just apportionment.

COL. ORR WANTED TO FIGHT.

He Resents a Remark Made by Gov. Tillman in a Speech at Union, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—At Union today there was a narrow escape from a bloody fight. There were upwards of 20,000 voters present. Gov. Tillman was speaking and during his remarks he asked James L. Orr, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Conservative Democratic ticket, for his authority for saying that a preacher had said that he (Tillman) had flaunted his profanity in public.

Col. Orr said he did not divulge private conversations, and added that Tillman knew the statement was true.

The Governor said that sometimes an oath slipped out, but that it had done so only on one occasion during the campaign. The Governor then said that Col. Orr or any other man who said he flaunted his profanity in public lied.

Col. Orr advanced to the Governor, and catching him by the arm wheeled him around and asked him if he was trying to raise a personal difficulty.

The Governor replied that he was not, and Orr shook his finger in his face and told him he could not intimate that he (Orr) lied without having it thrown in his (Tillman's) teeth.

The Governor said that if Orr did not originate the statement his remark did not apply to him. By this time the crowd had become a raging mob.

Some further colloquy ensued, when Orr again caught hold of Gov. Tillman, who had turned his head toward the crowd in front and told him if he wanted a fight he could get it. The Governor said he did not and Col. Orr went back to his seat, remarking that Tillman must leave him alone.

ONLY CHANCE IS FUSION.

A North Carolina Republican Discusses the Negro Question in the South.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The political sensation today is the appearance in a Republican organ here of an address by Daniel L. Russell, one of the leaders of that party, in which he declares that its only hope is in coalition with the Third party on the State ticket. He attacks Congressman Cheatham in savage style, saying:

The substantial Republicans of the East are profoundly disgusted at the intolerable obtrusiveness of many of the negro politicians, supported by the revenue crowds, and the unfortunate fact must be acknowledged that the black people have chosen to follow corrupt and worthless mercenaries of their race and ignore the counsels of white leaders to whose advice they have heretofore deferred. The actual leader of the party in the State is a negro Congressman, whose only qualification for leadership is the color of his skin. In that district in past years, when the negro majority was five times what it is today, white men of character and capacity were elected to Congress by negro voters. Now no white man ever thinks of asking for the nomination in that district, none but a negro is thought of, and the more incompetent and treacherous he is the more certain he is to get the prize. If Blaine, and Tom Reed, and Chauncey Depew, and Tourgée resided there neither could be nominated for Congress, unless he bought the nomination at a good round price for cash. No one would more rejoice to see the negro race treated with liberality and justice. But the attainment of this end is remote, so long as the negro indicates by his political conduct that he only wants power to enact in the South the scenes which have demonstrated his incapacity for self-government in Hayti, Jamaica, and San Domingo.

Judge Fox May Go on the State Ticket.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Judge Henry C. Fox of Richmond will probably be selected to take the place on the Republican State ticket for Appellate Judge made vacant by the death of Judge Robinson.

Nominees for Congress.

The following Congressional nominations have been made:

Missouri	Fifth District	Pro	A. J. Powell.
Florida	Second District	Dem	C. M. Cooper.

Political Notes.

The joint Senatorial Republican convention of Starke and St. Joseph Counties will meet in Walkerton, Ind., Aug. 20.

President Black of the National Association of Democratic Clubs has called a meeting of the association for Oct. 4 in New York.

A call has been issued for a convention of Democratic clubs in New York, Oct. 4. Cleveland and Stevenson will be invited to address the gathering.

Adlai Stevenson addressed the joint session of the Kentucky Legislature at Frankfort. He referred to his "old Kentucky home" and the cordial reception given him.

It is unofficially announced that the New York County Democracy will nominate a straight municipal ticket and endeavor to balk Tammany. This was the result of the Cooper Union meeting of the executive committee.

Much comment is made on Judge John P. Altgeld's refusal to speak at Olney, Ill., mustering district reunion to be held Aug. 23 to 26. The ground taken by the Democratic nominee for Governor is that candidates are not allowed under an agreement to attend county fairs or soldiers' reunions.

The National Typographical Union committee called on Chairman Harrity at Democratic headquarters in New York to get the assistance of the Democrats in making the New York *Post* and *Staats-Zeitung* and Philadelphia *Record* union offices. They were promised all the aid possible.

AUGUST LOTT'S WILD UTTERANCES.

He Is Applauded by the Police, but Denounced by the Anarchists.

There is war among the Chicago Anarchists. August Lott, a baker, made a speech Thursday night at a meeting of Anarchists at No. 630 Milwaukee avenue, in which he made use of expressions something like the following:

"Let the daggers be whetted on the lampposts. Let Winchesters be loaded. Prepare the dynamite, for the day of revolution is at hand. Down with the Pinkertons. Away with the military. The militia must go; so with the police. Let us grasp society by the throat. Throttle it. Stamp on it. Let us usher in the revolution."

Tierney, Costello, O'Malley, Corbus, and Hartley, detectives from the Central Station, who sat on the first seats, loudly applauded these incendiary utterances, slapped each other on the back and yelled "Bravo!"

The *Arbeiter Zeitung*, the organ of the Anarchists, savagely denounced Lott yesterday as "a spy or a fool." The paper devoted a column of space to him, disclaiming that he was authorized to speak for any of the Anarchists of Chicago.

Thomas Greif was seen last night and said: "That man represents nobody but himself. The Anarchists are not responsible for the crack-brained utterances of everybody who has a mouth that there is no lock on. He is in the employ of the police, or is short on brains."

A Natural Result.

Mamma—"What makes you so bad today?"

Little Dot—"I guess it's 'cause I was so good yestiday."—*Street & Smith's Good News.*

CLEARING THE STRIP.

PARSIMONY KEPT CONGRESS FROM OPENING IT.

Desire to Make a Record Kept the House from Carrying Out the Provisions of the Treaty Agreed Upon by the Commission and Which Would Have Allowed Settlers to Come In—All Cattle Are Being Hurried to the Pan-Handle in Advance of the Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—No steps have been taken to confirm the treaty for the sale of the Indians' interest in the Cherokee Outlet, because it would interfere with the record which the Democratic leaders of the House were determined to make for economy. The last Congress ratified agreements with a large number of Indian tribes which threw open a great amount of public lands to settlement. This caused the apparent total of Indian appropriations to be swelled several million dollars. Holman proposed to score a point by making a pretended reduction, and the word was passed along that there must be no Indian sales confirmed. The apparent total of Indian appropriations will be smaller until the campaign is over. Meantime the lands will be left closed to home-seeking settlers, who won't be able to get on them in time for next spring's planting. The Senate stood ready to coöperate with the House whenever that body moved, but it could not be induced to move. Chairman Peel of the House Committee on Indian Affairs has not exerted himself to have the agreement carried out. His committee reported a bill for that purpose, but the Chairman gave up the fight early.

When the Indian committee wanted a day for its business the Committee on Rules made it stipulate that the Cherokee Opening bill should not be one of the measures brought up. Speaker Crisp practically assumed the responsibility for carrying out Holman's policy of parsimony. The whole subject of the Indian cession was brought to the attention of Congress early enough to secure legislation. Jan. 6, 1892, the President transmitted a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an agreement entered into by the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians in the Territory of Oklahoma for the cession of certain lands. March 21, in answer to a Senate resolution, Secretary Noble transmitted documents regarding the bill by which the Cherokee Nation hold the Cherokee Outlet.

March 10 an agreement concluded between the Cherokee Commission and the Indians was submitted and June 13 Chairman Peel reported from his committee a bill confirming the agreement.

The Senate committee, after waiting six weeks for the House to act, July 26 reported a similar bill. This is as far as anything has been done towards the legislation.

The Cherokee Outlet is a body of lands adjoining the State of Kansas on the south, of about sixty miles in width, west of the 96th meridian of longitude. It contains 6,022,756 acres of remarkably rich grazing and farming lands. The outlet has long been a subject of contention, the Cherokee Indians, on the one hand, claiming an unextinguished title thereto under treaties and a patent in fee simple executed in 1838, while on the other hand persons desiring to settle on these lands claimed that the Cherokee Nation had only an easement in the outlet for the purpose of reaching hunting grounds farther west. Under this claim settlers have from time to time gone upon these lands, but have been ejected therefrom by the government, as have been cattlemen to whom the Cherokee Nation leased the lands.

A commission was appointed by the President under and by authority of an act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, to negotiate with all Indians who claimed or owned lands in the Indian Territory for cession thereof to the United States. After concluding negotiations with other tribes of Indians this commission entered upon negotiations with the Cherokee Indians, which resulted in an agreement for the relinquishment of any interest they might have in and to the "Outlet" lands to the United States, including also the surrender of any title that they had in and to the lands east of the ninety-sixth meridian not embraced within their home country, amounting in all to 8,144,632 acres, for the net sum to be paid to the Indians of $8,595,736. If all this purchase money should be applied to the "Outlet" lands alone the price per acre would be $1.42. But as lands occupied by friendly Indians east of the ninety-sixth meridian are also included the price per acre for the "Outlet" lands alone would be, according to the estimate of the commission, $1.29.

READY TO MOVE THE CATTLE.

Troops Moving to Round Up the Herds in the Panhandle.

ENID, I. T., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The troops moving from Fort Reno are yet two days distant from this place and are moving slowly on account of the great heat. The troops will be separated here and will move south in such directions that the round-up in the panhandle will be the greatest ever made. It is estimated that there are 300,000 head of cattle, 50,000 head of horses and 20,000 head of sheep between this point and Cantonment, more than has been on the strip at any one time for the last six years. This morning M. C. Hill, who has had a large herd grazing east of here, commenced shipping his stock to Chicago. Koen Bros., who also had 2,000 head within three miles of Enid, started on the trail with his, going toward the Panhandle. It will take nearly two weeks to reach there on account of the scarcity of water. Others are on the way. As the troops travel on an average of about fifteen miles a day the cattlemen will keep ahead of them about three days.

The settlers are aiding the regulars, and the plains for miles around are dotted with prairie fires. One big fire nearly two miles in length has been going east of Enid three days, and the fire is doing the work of ejectment completely. There is one big fire now raging within 100 yards of the depot, but no damage is anticipated unless it should cross the track, and then the entire western range would be at the mercy of the flames, as well as the fleeing stockmen with their herds. The cattlemen at this point anticipated the order of ejectment, and started on Wednesday morning.

They sent a courier to Fort Reno and he received information that orders to remove troops had already been received and would be rigidly enforced; the courier dispatched notice to the cattlemen at Enid, Wild Horse, Pond Creek, and Birds Point to make all possible haste in removing cattle to the Panhandle. The cattlemen say the ejectment will result disastrously and cost them thousands of dollars in the death of cattle. The smaller camps scattered promiscuously over the strip, anticipating that it would be open to settlement this fall, are to be hustled along in front of the troops and are not even permitted to stay an hour. The troops will leave here for the West Sunday.

McAuliffe and Skelly in Training.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Skelly and McAuliffe are up at 5 o'clock every morning at Bay St. Louis and working hard. Jimmy Carroll is handling Skelly and is well pleased with him. He intends to reduce Skelly to 112 pounds, which he can easily reach, and then build him up and give him strength at the same time. Tom O'Rourke, George Dixon's backer, sent a telegram to Mr. Noel this morning giving thanks for Dixon to Mr. Vance, the Paragon club, and Orleans Athletic club.

Carrying a Mortgage.

Bilkins—"Jimson must have built that fine house of his under a mortgage, didn't he?"

Wilkins—"Yes. How did you know?"

Bilkins—"I notice his shoulders are beginning to look like a mansard roof."—*New York Weekly.*

Mr. G. W. Doner.

Scrofula

Afflicted me 4 years—blotches all over my body, swelling in my neck, and in less than a year had lost 40 lbs. I was induced by H. L. Tubbs, our druggist to try HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA, and the blotches and lump in my neck disappeared, and I soon began to gain in flesh. In 4 months there was none of the disease left in my system, and I was as well and strong as ever." G. W. DONER, Osceola, South Dakota.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. Only 25 cents.

WILL BUILD A HOTEL.

FINE APARTMENT STRUCTURE DESIGNED FOR HYDE PARK.

It Will Be Located Near the Exposition and Cost $600,000—A. L. Smith at the Head of the Undertaking—The Sheriff Finds All the Jail Watchmen Wearing Deputy Sheriff's Stars and Removes the Badges—Attorney Riddle Too Slow for the West-Siders.

Negotiations have just been completed which will insure the erection of a fine apartment hotel in Hyde Park. It is to be located on Fifty-seventh street, just west of the South Park station, and with the site secured will represent an outlay of $600,000.

It will be built by the South Park Hotel company, which has been organized with a capital stock of $600,000, and is headed by A. L. Smith of the Geneva Optical company. The hotel will cover the entire north frontage on Fifty-seventh street, between Washington and Madison avenues. The site has a frontage of 300 feet and a depth of 144 feet. It is now the property of the hotel company, but was formerly owned by A. L. Smith. The land is considered worth $400 a front foot, or a total of $120,000. The hotel is not being constructed for World's Fair occupancy. It is being built strictly fireproof, of iron, stone, and brick. The representatives of the company claim that no pains will be spared to make the building in construction and equipment one of the finest apartment hotels in the country. Plans have been drawn by Wilson & Marble.

The directors of the South Park Hotel company are A. L. Smith, ex-Senator Lawrence, Horatio Wilson, Fred Smith, Mr. White, a wholesale dealer; Mr. Freeman of Freeman & Walker, and M. S. Denslow. Mr. Denslow, with Merigold & Co., carried on the negotiations for the formation of the hotel company and for the construction of the building. A bond issue has been made, based on the land and building, as the site will be held by the hotel company, not as a leasehold, but in fee simple.

The hotel will be just two blocks west of the South Park station on the Illinois Central railroad and one block west of the cable loop. It will not be far from the new university, and the hotel people expect a certain amount of patronage from that source. The location with reference to World's Fair use next year is excellent, as it is within three blocks of the Exposition entrance.

T. B. Boyd reports the sale for T. P. Keefe to J. M. Chadwick of 357 lots in City Heights, six miles northwest of the Court House in Chicago, for $213,180. He also reports the sale for C. B. Garrett of Helena, Mont., to W. Martin of 816 acres of improved farm land, forty-two miles west of Chicago, in Kendall County, Ill., ten miles from Aurora, for $33,000 cash.

J. Grafton Parker & Co. have sold to Chauncey J. Blair a lot on Forty-ninth street, 200 feet west of Drexel boulevard, 120x179 feet, for Thomas Davies, for $21,600. This lot joins the Drexel boulevard lot Mr. Blair bought through J. Grafton Parker & Co. last week.

ALL POSED AS DEPUTY SHERIFFS.

Queer State of Affairs Found Among the Watchmen at the Jail.

Some of Sheriff Gilbert's employés at the County Jail are considerably exercised because their stars have been taken from them. The desire to wear a star is as deeply implanted in the breasts of the Sheriff's employés as any other American citizen, native and naturalized, and it had become the custom for every one when he "got a job" at the jail to secure forthwith some such badge of authority, tin, nickel-plated, or silver, as his means might allow or his tastes dictate. And every one of them bore the legend, "Deputy Sheriff of Cook County," in the letters that he who runs, even if he was a thief, could read.

Now it happens that Deputy Sheriffs are comparatively few, while the stars grew to be many, and some time ago, when a newly employed watchman at the jail came in and wanted a star, "because all de odders had 'em," Sheriff Gilbert started an investigation. He found that every man connected with the jail except the barber was posing as a Deputy Sheriff, while as a matter of fact Jailor Morris was the only one there, the others being merely watchmen. So he called in those stars and hence the present dissatisfaction.

He told the watchmen they could get themselves badges bearing the inscription, "Jail Watchman" on them, but this would not do. They wanted to be Deputy Sheriffs and raised the plea that the prisoners would not obey them if they appeared before them in a less exalted capacity.

The Sheriff's reply was that handling prisoners was a matter more of muscular than moral suasion, and if stars were necessary to their complete happiness he would try to find watchmen who could worry along without them.

So far, however, there has been no strike.

SAY ATTORNEY RIDDLE IS TOO SLOW.

Impatience on the West Side About the Garfield Park Case.

West Side citizens are after Francis A. Riddle, the attorney of the West Park Board of Commissioners, in their fight against the Garfield Park race track. Mr. Riddle does not seem to get around fast enough to suit them.

Fred M. Blount, Chairman of the Judiciary committee, says: "We are placed in our present position by the inactivity of our attorney. There are plenty of Judges in town, and it is singular that Mr. Riddle cannot get a hearing before any of them."

Francis A. Riddle states his side of the case as follows: "I regret as much as any one else that the injunction against the board has not been dissolved. I have done everything that an attorney could do to secure a dissolution.

"This injunction was granted May 21 by Judge Tuley, ex-parte, and immediately afterwards assigned to Judge Collins' calendar. Judge Collins went to the Criminal Court, and afterward declined to hear the case on the ground that he was worn out and just about to start on a vacation. He suggested Judge Vail, but he refused peremptorily. In the meanwhile, however, I think of filing a cross-bill to secure the dissolution of the Garfield Park club corporation."

Mr. Riddle emphatically denied that his course had been affected by political ambitions.

NO SAFEGUARDS AT THE OPENINGS.

What the Coroner's Jury in the Case of Col. Lyman Guinnip Found.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Col. Lyman Guinnip, who was killed Thursday afternoon by being crushed between an elevator and the wall of the elevator shaft at the Farmers' Dairy Company Building at Nos. 1, 3, and 5 West Washington street.

From the testimony presented it appeared that Mr. Guinnip while trying to operate the elevator got his foot wedged between the wall and the elevator and not being able to extricate himself or stop the elevator he was gradually drawn down until the machinery was forced to stop. Fred Meyers, a salesman at the dairy company, said that there were iron doors attached to the openings of the shaft, but during business hours they were left open and no safeguards placed at the openings.

The jury returned a verdict that death was the result of being crushed in the elevator and recommended that there should be proper protection placed around the doors in the elevator shaft to prevent a repetition of the accident.

ROBBED OF $16 ON HALSTED STREET.

Mrs. J. C. Sullivan Treated Roughly by Hoodlums—Other Depredations.

Mrs. J. C. Sullivan, who resides on Van Buren street near Halsted, was robbed Wednesday evening on the sidewalk on Halsted near Van Buren street. It was 7 p. m. The sidewalks were crowded. Electric lights glittered above. She was jostled by two young men, struck in the face by one of them, knocked down, had her handsatchel grabbed from her hand; and the toughs escaped. The satchel contained $16. No policemen were in sight. Mrs. Sullivan was helped to her feet and taken home by the bystanders.

A sandwich car drove along ten minutes later. The toughs of the neighborhood stood near it, and every one who bought a sandwich and began eating it on the sidewalk was robbed of it.

That's a great "can-rushing" district, too. All the little children who bought beer in saloons and had it filled in cans or pitchers ready to carry home were robbed en route by these street hoodlums.

The police, it is said, never appear on that part of the street.

CHARGES IT TO MICHAEL SIMONS.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury Regarding the Death of August Swanson.

The Coroner's jury in the case of August Swanson, the painter who was injured July 18 and died Wednesday last at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, brought in a verdict yesterday that death resulted from hemorrhage of the brain caused by a fall on the car tracks on Clark street, near St. Lawrence avenue, and that said fall was caused by a blow struck by Michael Simons, "and we recommend that Michael Simons be apprehended and confined in the County Jail until discharged by due process of law."

Dr. Hektoen's post mortem examination showed that Swanson came to his death from hemorrhage of the brain owing to fractures of the skull. There was much contusion in the soft tissue under the scalp, especially on the right side. The doctor's statement convinced the jury that Swanson's death was the result of the beating given him.

Matthew Simons says Swanson came into his saloon at North Clark street and St. Lawrence avenue and asked for a drink, but was refused it, and that thereupon he became so abusive that it was necessary to order him out of the place. He went but returned. "Mike" Simons refused him a drink the second time, and Swanson again became so abusive that "Mike" led him to the door. The next Matthew knew "Mike" came into the saloon and asked some one to help him carry Swanson over to the sidewalk, as he had fallen in the middle of the road. George Sigmund, who was in the saloon at the time, answered the call.

"Mike" Reding, No. 606 Larrabee street, says he was driving near Simons' saloon and saw "Mike" Simons chase Swanson into the middle of the street and there strike him a blow in the neck with his fist, felling him to the ground. He drove up to Mike and said:

"You begin killing people pretty soon after breakfast out here."

"You're a liar," answered Simons.

Adolgh Lactzen, No. 660 Larrabee street, swears that he saw "Mike" strike the man.

Eugene Nelson, No. 861 Sheffield avenue, testified to having seen Swanson run and Simons chase him. When on the car track Simons caught up with him and struck him a blow which felled him to the ground, and then he says he saw Simons take the head of the prostrate man and beat it on the street-car rail until the blood flowed from the ears and nose. Two men then ran out and took Swanson to the sidewalk.

WHERE IS REAL JULIA PHILLIPS?

She Disappeared the Same Day the Girl Was Killed at Glencoe.

If the girl who was killed by the Northwestern train at Glencoe a week ago last Wednesday is not Julia Phillips there is another remarkable coincidence in the case. The real Julia Phillips has not been seen since the accident in either Fort Sheridan or Wilmette, to which latter place she recently removed. Julia went to the post village about two months ago as a servant for Mrs. A. F. Dion, who maintains the Fort Sheridan House, the town hostelry. She obtained the services of Julia through the intelligence office of Mrs. Smith, No. 10 Throop street, this city.

Shortly after the girl began working for Mrs. Dion she met William Ryan, who was employed as a hostler in a livery stable. July 27, the day the unknown girl was killed, it is said that Ryan left Fort Sheridan to go to Wilmette, and that he had an appointment to meet Julia there. From that time Ryan has not been seen in Fort Sheridan.

Yesterday it was found that a girl supposed to be the Phillips woman, from the descriptions given, was seen early in the morning of July 27 walking on the railway tracks and going toward Glencoe. She was seen by the gatekeepers at Lake Forest, Fort Sheridan, and Highland Park.

At Mrs. Smith's agency it was said last evening that no girl had been sent to Fort Sheridan. "I can remember no girl of this name," said Mrs. Smith. "I never send servants to Fort Sheridan except to the families of the officers and I do not remember sending such a person to that town."

The newest theory in the case is that the Fort Sheridan woman who disappeared was not Julia Phillips, but assumed the name.

The body supposed to be that of Julia Phillips has been turned over to Coroner Henry Cleveland of Lockport, N. Y. That official sent Coroner Hertz a long telegram yesterday asking for instructions. The Coroner instructed Coroner Cleveland to bury and not ship the remains back to Cook County.

KNOCKED DOWN AND RUN OVER.

A Young Woman's Misfortunes—A Careless Driver Held in $1,000 Bonds.

Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock a well-dressed young woman was knocked down and run over at the corner of Adams and Dearborn streets, by a bakery team belonging to Charles Richter of No. 2938 State street, and driven by George Fleischmann. The woman was taken into the Marquette Hotel in an unconscious condition and Dr. Tallman of the Great Northern Hotel summoned. He found no bones broken, but some contusions and bruises down the entire length of the body, and probable internal injury. When the woman revived enough to talk she gave her name as Mrs. Ralph Howard and said she was the daughter of S. Levy, a bookkeeper at No. 163 State street. She said that three months ago she married Ralph Howard, a theatrical manager for Frank Mayo; that a month ago she was deserted by her husband; that her father had disowned her because of her marriage to a gentile; that she had been living on money obtained by pawning her jewelry while she was looking for work. This morning she was on her way to the Postoffice. In crossing the street the driver of the bakery team halted for her to pass, and then started the horses just as she was in front of them. This statement was corroborated by eye-witnesses. She was in great distress, and an ambulance was called, which took her to the Michael Reese Hospital. Dr. Tallman, who is resident physician of the Great Northern, said that her injuries might prove fatal. The driver was arrested and bail fixed at $1,000.

LIGHTNING INTERRUPTS A DINNER.

William Lawrence's House Struck and Set on Fire.

Lightning struck the house of William Lawrence, Greenwood avenue, yesterday. The family had just taken seats at dinner when the house was struck and set on fire. All escaped uninjured and the loss on the house and furniture is estimated at $150. Lawrence, who is a line repairer for the telephone company at Grand Crossing, had a telephone in his house. The lightning struck the wire near his house and the wood-work near the telephone was ignited.

During the thunder-storm yesterday morning a bolt of lightning struck the building of the Ajax forge works at Blue Island and Hoyne avenues. The brickwork at the southeast corner of the structure was badly torn and the wooden joists supporting the roof caught fire. The Fire Department was called and the blaze extinguished with little loss.

Says Verdicts Have Been Absurd.

Frank McKeon, who, July 22, was given three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary for killing his wife, withdrew his motion for a new trial before Judge Hawes yesterday, although Assistant State's-Attorney Neely was anxious for a new trial. Judge Hawes commented upon the action of juries during the last term rather severely. He said: "I don't understand the juries of Cook County. Some of the verdicts rendered lately have been perfectly absurd. It seems to me a very low value is placed on human life by juries at the present time. By what law or equity a boy can be sent down for one year for stealing a coat and a man who kills his wife receive three years' imprisonment I don't comprehend. I think the recent hot weather must have affected some of our juries."

Went to a Sanitarium.

Charles Carter, the lawyer whom a jury in Judge Brown's court adjudged insane about a month ago, is now in Dr. Thompson's sanitarium. At the time of the trial for his sanity Carter insisted that he was perfectly sane and that his wife had a plot to get rid of him. He was sent to Elgin and was soon discharged as sane. Returning to his home at No. 353 Belden avenue Carter, it is said, began abusing his wife and drove nearly all the boarders out of the house. Two days ago Mrs. Carter had him arrested again, and claimed, among other things, that he had broken two doors. When the case was called before Judge Brown yesterday ex-Sheriff Matson said: "We would like this case dismissed, as Mr. Carter has agreed to go to Dr. Thompson's sanitarium." This was done.

Washington Park Concert.

The program for the concert in Washington Park under the direction of C. M. Currier Saturday, Aug. 6, at 4 p. m., is as follows:

Grand March—"Tannhauser"	Wagner
Overture—"Der Freischutz"	Weber
Medley of Old Familiar American Melodies	Currier
Dramatic Selections—"Aida"	Verdi
Solo for trombone, selected Mr. H. L. Williams.	Menge
Caprice Heroique—"Revielle du Lion"	Kontzki
Bouffe selections—"Princess Ida"	Sullivan-Currier
Episode Comique—"The Rollicking Musicians"	Muscat
Valse di Concert—"Immortelles"	Gungl
Finale—"The Darky's Dream"	Reeves

Accused of Stealing from His Wife.

Liebman Besser was given a hearing yesterday before Justice Glennon on a charge of stealing $2,200 from his newly wedded wife a few weeks ago while they were staying at the Central Hotel on State street. On the testimony of Mrs. Besser Justice Glennon held Besser to the Criminal Court, fixing his bond at $5,000. Besser's attorney says he will apply for a writ of habeas corpus for Besser's release from jail on the ground that a man cannot steal from his wife and that the wife cannot testify against her husband. The bigamy charge preferred against Besser a few weeks ago was dismissed upon motion of Mrs. Besser's attorney.

Garfield Park Cases Continued.

Justice Woodman continued yesterday the cases of the bookmakers arrested for pool selling at Garfield Park a week ago last Monday until Aug. 15. He thought the point involved in the hearing of the men under arrest was identical with those forming a basis for the habeas corpus proceedings to be decided in the higher courts. In view of these facts the Justice considered it advisable to postpone the police court hearing until light was shed on the situation by the upper courts. The men are Ed H. Barnard, E. C. Connelly, George A. Fisher, and Frank A. McAvoy.

Prosecuted Ninety-two Saloonkeepers.

The regular monthly meeting of the Citizens' League was held at its headquarters, No. 116 La Salle street, yesterday afternoon. General Agent H. C. Hayward reported for July the prosecution of ninety-two saloonkeepers on 179 charges, including selling liquor to minors and drunkards and keeping disorderly houses. The fines and costs imposed amounted to $1,430.50. The number of witnesses subpœnaed was 280.

Cole Wants the Judgment.

Charles B. Bennett, one of the witnesses adverse to Mayor Washburne in the horse case, testified that he was a real-estate dealer and had some property. The evidence was published and drew the attention of Frank F. Cole, who recovered for $390 against Bennett in 1882 which has never been satisfied, it is claimed. Yesterday Cole entered suit in the Circuit Court to revive the judgment.

Sent to the Bridewell.

Joseph Parker and Otto Sir, aged 16 and 15 years respectively, were caught in the Fair Thursday afternoon just as they were making away with a fresh air fund globe. The boys were given a hearing before Justice Glennon yesterday morning. Both of them have been arrested many times before, and for want of a better place to send them Justice Glennon fined them each $25 and sent them to the bridewell.

Katherine O'Mara's Suit for $25,000.

Katherine O'Mara, whose suit against Siegel, Cooper & Co. to recover $25,000 damages was mentioned in The Tribune yesterday, was injured in the laundry maintained by the concern at its store. Her right hand was caught in a heavy roller, the fingers being crushed. Siegel, Cooper & Co. insure their liability for accidents to their employés in a casualty company, which will defend the suit.

Battery D Cadets Return from Camp.

The Battery D cadets returned today in a special car over the Northwestern railway from Ravinia, Ill., where they have been in camp for ten days receiving their yearly instruction in field drill. The Quartermaster's detail returned this morning, it passing through the streets in heavy marching order, mounted on cannons and caissons. This company has captured every prize it competed for.

New Museum in Garfield Park.

The latest talked-of public improvement on the West Side is the erection of a new museum in Garfield Park. Negotiations are now pending between the trustees of the Chicago Academy of Sciences and the Park Commissioners with a view to placing the valuable collections and libraries of that organization in the proposed building. This collection is said to be worth $100,000.

Had Each Other Arrested.

Thomas Honon, a teamster, stepped into Ward's laundry, No. 307 West Van Buren street, yesterday. Ward's bull dog sprang up and nipped his leg. Honon tried to kill the dog. A lively fight ensued. Honon and Ward had each other arrested. Their troubles will be aired this morning in the Desplaines Street Station Police Court.

Henry S. Gates Assigns.

Henry S. Gates, a wholesale boot and shoe dealer, No. 277 Madison street, has made an assignment to William H. Gleason. Assets are estimated at $6,000 and liabilities at $12,000. James Rosenthal, the attorney representing the assignor, said yesterday that Gates had been compelled to suspend on account of a lack of capital and poor business.

Questioned a Deaf and Dumb Woman.

Fred Wooten of No. 130 Superior street was before Justice Kersten yesterday charged with cruelty to his wife. The Justice asked Mrs. Wooten a large number of questions to which he received no reply before he was told that the woman was deaf and dumb. A fine of $50 was imposed on Wooten.

Typical Statue of Chicago.

George M. Pullman is said to be having a statue typifying Chicago made to be erected by the side of the cottonwood tree fronting his residence. Carl Smith is the designer, and the cost is to be $30,000.

Items.

Substitute Patrolman Cartwright Wednesday afternoon arrested twelve teamsters for doing business without licenses. Justice Blume continued the cases until Aug. 12.

Preparations for the Salvation Army camp-meeting at Lake Bluff, beginning next Wednesday, are nearly completed. A carload of tent utensils will leave for that place today and the work hurried.

Louis Powers, who shot William Maddigan on Cottage Grove avenue last spring and was given thirty years in prison by a jury a few days ago, was sentenced by Judge Hawes yesterday, the motion for a new trial being overruled.

Judge Hawes yesterday granted a new trial to Frances Wilson, who was given one year in the penitentiary for shooting Henry Stenberg. No argument was made on her behalf, as Assistant State's-Attorney Neely did not offer any objection to the motion being granted.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the German Society was held yesterday afternoon. Agent Kuehne reported that during the last month the society had given aid to twenty-eight families. Employment was secured for 308 persons. The amount paid out was $120.67.

Fire from some unknown cause broke out early yesterday morning in the residence of Peter Klomes, No. 4958 Laflin street. The blaze began in the rear, close to the roof, and spreading, rapidly communicated to a building in the rear and to the house of George Letert, No. 4954 Laflin street. It was finally extinguished at a damage to Klomes' property of $2,500 and to Letert's of about $100.

Artists, teachers and amateurs should not fail to examine Hoefle's sketching apparatus. Send for circulars. Art School, Rooms 602-3, 17-20 Quincy street.

Niagara Falls and Chautauqua Lake excursion via the Erie lines. Tickets good to return 30 days, only $8 for the round trip.

Don't miss the slaughter sale of wood and slate mantels at 224 Wabash. Chicago Fire-Place Co. Big chance for bargains.

Lady Bird, best 10-cent cigar. Straus & Hamburger, 90 Lake street, agents.

John T. Shayne & Co., sealskins, 191 State st.

BANQUET TO MR. CARR

DANES HONOR THE MINISTER TO THEIR NATIVE LAND.

The Guest Talks Entertainingly About Denmark and Its People—Advice to Young Danes—Otto Knudsen Responds to a Toast, and C. W. Koedt Pays His Respects to the King of Denmark in Glowing Words—Those Who Sat Around the Board at the Union League Club.

A party composed of residents of Chicago, for the most part natives of Denmark, gave a banquet to Clark E. Carr, United States Minister Plenipotentiary to Denmark, at the Union League club last night. Minister Carr was entertained in appreciation of his services in securing a proper allotment of space for the Danish exhibit at the World's Fair. He was sent here as envoy extraordinary from the Danish Government. The party made up in good-fellowship what it lacked in numbers. The banquet was given in the dining-room of the Union League club, which was decorated with American and Danish flags. The guests were seated around the circular table, adorned with red and white roses and ferns.

Mr. Carr Speaks.

After the menu had been partaken of and cigars were lighted Otto H. Knudsen responded to the toast, "President of the United States." He was followed by Clark E. Carr, who spoke on "Denmark in America." Among other things he said:

I cannot tell you how I appreciate the courtesy of my friends tonight, and although we are supposed to be citizens of the United States and at the same time pretend to be Danes, I am free to say that I am as good and a better Dane than any of you. Everything I have had to do considering Danes in Denmark has been most agreeable. I did not seek the appointment, and when the announcement came to my family that I had been appointed Minister to Denmark I was highly pleased. Before I went to Denmark I had read something somewhere in which it was said that there was something "rotten in Denmark." I tried to find it while over there, but I must confess to you that I have not found it yet. Everything good that I have ever read of Denmark, of the country and people, I have found exemplified in a greater degree in the land of the Danes. The Danish people are a marvelous people, and while we call the English our fathers the Danes and Scandinavians are entitled to the credit of being called our grandfathers. The Danish people, from cobbler to King, are the most leisurely people on the face of the globe. In the short time I have been over there I have never seen a child, man, or woman hurry to catch a train—and, while I have never seen them hurry to catch a train, I have never seen them miss one. Being the most leisurely they are at the same time the most deliberate people, and always attain the point they aspire. The Danish people look forward to the benefit of the coming race, and as an example of their providence I can cite a law which compels a man to plant a new tree every time he cuts one down. Forests cannot be weeded out in Denmark. Less than one-half of 1 per cent of the members of the army cannot read and write, which is a remarkable proof of their education. In their schools I have never heard an objection to teaching the German and English languages, and although I have found the Danish young man far better educated than the American youth, I must say for the latter that he possesses a more practical education; and I would advise all Danish young men to be educated in Denmark and then immigate to America. This, by the way, is exactly what I am doing with my own boy.

After dwelling at great length upon the splendid universities, libraries, and museums possessed by Denmark, the speaker paid a high tribute to the royal family.

"Such affection as we see in that family for father and mother is the highest ideal of American home life, and that which makes the home the grandest and best place upon earth."

Mr. Carr said that the Danish Government had appropriated $77,000 to the World's Fair, and that in proportion to the population and wealth it was the largest appropriation made by any foreign country. The Danish Government, he declared, had treated him with the greatest consideration and courtesy, and wherever American interests were concerned the Danes were always ready to aid the United States.

After the conclusion of Mr. Carr's speech the guests rose and sang the Danish national hymn, "Kong Christian stod ved hoien Mast i Rogog Damp."

"The King of Denmark."

C. M. Koedt responded to the toast "The King of Denmark." He said:

It is not very often that Danish-American citizens of Chicago meet on so extraordinary occasion as the one which has gathered us here tonight. At such a gathering good form in all civilized countries requires that we remember, irrespective of political affiliations, the heads of the governments of the nations represented. The Danish-Americans assembled here this evening do not represent his Majesty, the King of Denmark, but our distinguished and honored guest is here not only as a representative of the United States but also as an emissary of the King of Denmark, who has reposed on him the remarkable trust of straightening Denmark's relations with the World's Fair authorities. Surely we are all grateful to him for undertaking this laborious task and bringing it to a finish in favor of Denmark; but while we thank him for what he has done we will ask him to take back with him to beloved old Denmark the assurance that we Danes here in Chicago, though far away from the place where our cradle stood, still love Denmark and all that is Danish as a son leaves his mother, however much we are attached to our adopted country as a man is to his wife. The strains of the late golden wedding of the King and Queen have also vibrated to this side of the Atlantic, and we have shared in the respect and veneration in which they are held by all, at home as well as abroad. Let us ask Mr. Carr when he sees the King next time to take him a hearty greeting from us and the best of wishes for a long life and happy reign to the glory of old Denmark. Gentlemen, I drink to the health of King Christian of Denmark.

Five players from Thomas' orchestra furnished the music. It was long after midnight when the guests bade each other good night.

Among those present were:

C. M. Koedt, Dr. Max Henius, Jens L. Bay, R. Fugl, Andrew Peterson, C. H. Hansen, Augustus Jacobson, Prof. N. P. Pearson, Christian Rasmussen, editor of the Chicago *Posten*; ex-Senator I. Lehman, John Gelert, Col. H. Monstery, Andrew Knudsen, Otto Knudsen, Morris Salmonson, Vigo Anderson, George P. Bay, L. Bastrup, and Henry L. Hertz.

MEETING OF CLOTHING SALESMEN.

Assistant State's-Attorney Elliott in Defense of His Office.

A meeting of clothing salesmen was held last night at Bricklayers' Hall. Addresses were delivered by R. Swallow, carpenter; M. V. Britzius, cigarmaker; J. J. McGrath, bricklayer; L. W. Rogers of the *Age of Labor;* and Assistant State's-Attorney Elliott. Mr. Elliott said: "There have been a great many protests because of the slowness of the States-Attorney's office in dealing with crime. People forget that 750,000 people have been dumped into Chicago since any assistants have been added to the States-Attorney's office."

The girl badge workers sent a communication to the meeting to the effect that they would urge their fathers, brothers, and friends not to buy any clothing on Sunday or after 8 p. m. week days. Another meeting was announced to be held at Schoenhofen's Hall Sunday at 10 a. m.

MRS. MARY B. WILLARD SINKING.

She Is the Mother of Frances E. Willard of Evanston.

Mrs. Mary B. Willard, mother of Miss Frances E. Willard, is gradually passing away at "Rest Cottage" in Evanston. She has taken no solid nourishment since last Tuesday.

About the middle of each afternoon, for the last four days, she has had sinking spells, from which she has so far rallied almost miraculously. She suffers but little pain.

Yesterday afternoon, after her sinking spell, those around her bedside, Miss Frances E. Willard, Miss Anna Gordon, Miss Kate Jackson, Miss Kate Willard, and others, sang that old Methodist hymn, "Our Life Is a Dream." The last stanza closes with the word "eternity." At the sound of this word Mrs. Willard said: "Eternity! Eternity! That is just what I want."

Her mental faculties are still well preserved. She frequently refers to her youthful days, and recalls many old friends.

NUISANCES ON HALSTED STREET.

Frank Brothers' Barrel-House and Its Scores of Idle Frequenters.

Scores of idle and dissolute men pass most of their time in the immediate vicinity of Frank Brothers' barrel-house saloon at No. 17 South Halsted street. This barrel-house and its frequenters are declared to be a nuisance by its neighbors. The men sleep, in a greater or less state of nudeness, on the ground in the rear of the saloon. There they lie until awakened and rolled out of the footpath by the policemen. They can be heard snoring all over the Eighteenth Ward.

These men do not work. They loaf in the saloons, subsist on free lunches and what drinks they can secure. They are great rugged fellows, too strong to work, too vagabondish to be allowed out of the bridewell.

DENVER FILLING UP RAPIDLY ALREADY

Thousands of Persons Getting in Early and Taking the Town.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 5.—From all quarters of the union come messages that nearly every commandery will have more Sir Knights in line on Aug. 8 than at first expected. About 3,000 visitors were expected as early as yesterday. Instead of that number 8,000 people came in. Reports from Chicago and Kansas City indicate that by Tuesday there will be 200,000 strangers in Denver. The rush to Denver is phenomenal. The crowd is so great that the railroads have been forced to put windows into baggage and even box cars, thus turning them into passenger coaches. In lieu of seats settees are put in, taken from depots. Even work-train cars have been cleaned up and used. The battalion from New York State arrived last night. Most of the State clubs opened their headquarters this morning, though the formal opening took place this evening. The seven G. A. R. posts in Denver and the department of Colorado and Wyoming will keep open house during the conclave. Every effort will be made for the comfort of the guests.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 5.—Every one of the five roads leading from this city to Denver is having a hard time to secure transportation facilities for the immense crowds flocking to the Rocky Mountain metropolis. Upwards of 350 extra sleepers, every one full, left this city in the last twenty-four hours.

Knights Templar Pilgrims in the City.

The city is filled with hundreds of Knights Templar pilgrims, who have so arranged their journey to Denver as to allow a few hours' stopover to see Chicago. The Apollo Commandery leaves this evening at 7 o'clock on a special Chicago and Alton train. The St. Bernard Commandery will leave here tomorrow.

TORNADO WRECKS MARSHALL BUILDINGS.

I. R. Cummings' Family of Seven Persons Injured—Houses Unroofed.

MARSHALL, Minn., Aug. 5.—Heavy clouds from the northwest and southwest met over the western limits of Marshall at 3:30 this morning causing a tornado, which passed easterly over the village. The new house of I. R. Cummings, a carpenter, late of Lake Benton, was wrecked and the family of seven injured. The father, mother, and a 6-months-old babe were seriously injured and the mother and child may not live. The heavy truss roof of the court-house, just in position, was blown off, and the upper brick wall damaged. Loss, $1,500; no insurance. The new feed mill of Fred Shack was partially wrecked, also the new house of Earl McCaudy, the barn of John Gee, and the large barn of the Marshall Hotel was removed from its foundation. Many small buildings were overturned and trees blown down and tin roofs torn off.

OPPOSE CLOSING THE FAIR SUNDAY.

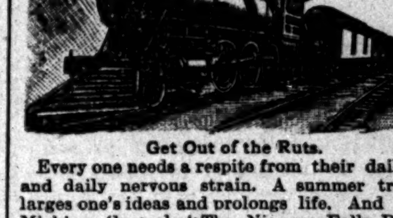
Catholic Total Abstinence Union Refuses to Pass a Resolution.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 5.—The second annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America closed here today. The feature of the day's proceedings was a report from the Committee on Resolutions in which was a clause favoring the opening of the World's Fair Sunday. It met with a storm of opposition and was finally expunged. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Joseph Cotter; First Vice-President, G. W. Logan, Philadelphia; Second Vice-President, the Rev. James M. Scanlan, Chicago; Third Vice-President, Miss Mary L. Cramsie, St. Paul; Treasurer, the Rev. W. J. McMahon, Cleveland; Secretary, W. A. Nolan, Philadelphia.

HOTEL RIVERVIEW,

On the Kankakee.

August is one of the most delightful months of the season at such a resort as the Hotel Riverview. If you have never been there take the Illinois Central to Kankakee and spend Sunday at the Riverview and satisfy yourself of its charms.



Get Out of the Ruts.

Every one needs a respite from their daily toil and daily nervous strain. A summer trip enlarges one's ideas and prolongs life. And by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," one gets lots of solid comfort and pleasure. Write to O. W. Ruggles, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago, Ill., for the Michigan Central's Summer Tourist Folder, read it, and then buy your tickets over that line. Our word for it, you'll be glad of it afterwards.

Railroad tickets. Kansas City, $4; Denver, $5.50. Denver and return, $11. St. Paul and Minneapolis, $7. Round trip, $15. New York, $8.50. Round trip, $17. Buffalo, $6. Cleveland, $5. All other points in proportion.
McKENZIE & FREY,
Ticket Brokers, 79 Clark street.

Maj. T. S. Lucas (West Point), a gentleman of the highest character, has been elected Commandant at the Western Military Academy, Upper Alton, Ill. The advantages offered by this school are unexcelled.

15 Photographs, 3 styles, $3. Stevens & Son Co., McVicker's Theater.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
George H. Spalding, Loretta Davis	24—18
John Vorel, Annie Kos	26—26
Andres Mueliel, Amanda Jenler	32—19
Carl Jalnike, Emma Manzke	33—23
Ignaz Wellinger, Mary Buncek	28—21
Henry C. Wille, Lizzie Hardies	23—23
Pearl Pooler, Dora Veirs	22—19
Axell D. Wikstedt, Annie Amelia Osterman	22—22
Peter Badorinatz, Para Predone	21—19
Harry A. Ganor, Mary J. Noble	32—31
Fred H. Blume, Louise Trenkler	34—17
Patrick Gallagher, Bridget Swift	29—25
Richard Anderson, Ottshann Forsberg	28—27
Samuel Goldberg, Esther Seminsohn	21—19
Josiah P. Smith, Nettie May Bowman	22—18
Ernst Thiel, Athertine Peters	32—33
Walter J. Hasbrook, Nellie M. Nolan	28—22
August Pankonin, Annie Goltke	32—32
Isaac D. Poyer, Louise H. Duval	48—52
John P. Paulson, Bena Hason, Riverside	29—25
Jacob Rosenbecher, Caroline Voigt	27—25
Louis Stegmayer, Louise Gatz	21—19
Charles W. Tunnell, Charlotte Ray	28—28
Paul Matz, Rosie Balte	23—19
Charles A. Olson, Hattie Carlson	34—30
Carl August Anderson, Annie Sophie Johnson	25—22
Frank A. Barker, Agnes C. Chilvers	24—21
Edward Harding, Annie Buckley	26—18
Theodore Zielinski, Julianna Pjetrzchowski	24—18
Fred Schram, Sarah Fenny	27—40
Carl J. Carlson, Rockford, Martha Nordling	24—31
Ernest Wildenroth, Johanna Rothersen	28—23
John Witous, Katie Herda	26—18
Finlay Mackay, Annie B. Wilson	24—21
Simon E. Shogren, Margaret Rosch	28—25
John Oppen, Ida Block	21—20
Fred A. Emery, Nellie A. Byers	24—24
S. R. Thrush, Ludlow, Alice Thrasher, same	35—25
Adam Pozdo, Sophia Stas	23—23

DEATHS.

CARROLL—Aug. 5, at his residence, 400 W. Congress-st., George Washington Carroll, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hancock. Funeral Sunday at 9 a. m. by cars to Calvary.

CAHILL—Mrs. Catherine, 912 35th-st., native County Clare, Ireland. Funeral notice hereafter.

CREMIEUX—Lucy Cremieux, beloved wife of Elie S. Cremieux, aged 56 years. Funeral at 9 a. m. from her residence, 2884 Archer-av., to Church of the Immaculate Conception, 31st-st., then by carriages to Calvary.

EBBEN—Aug. 4, Henry H. Ebben, aged 23 years 11 months and 10 days. Funeral from the residence of his parents, 34 Dussold-st., Sunday, Aug. 7, at 1 p. m., to St. Francis Church, and from there to St. Boniface Cemetery.

FITZGERALD—Aug. 4, 1892, at his late residence, 4218 Ashland-av., Frank, beloved and only son of Mary and the late Edward Fitzgerald, and brother of Mary Fitzgerald, Mrs. P. Shanahan, and Mrs. C. Carroll, aged 20 years and 9 months. Funeral Sunday at 9 a. m. to St. Rose of Lima Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

HAEMMILL—Michael, at his late residence, 109 Sholto-st., aged 50 years. Funeral from his late residence at 9:30 a. m. Sunday, Aug. 7, to Jesuit Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

JACOB—Aug. 4, Eddie, infant son of Henry and Cora E. Jacob, aged 3 months and 23 days. Funeral Saturday at 10 o'clock from residence, 337 Austin-av., to Forest Home.

JAEGER—Aug. 5, Louile M. Jaeger, daughter of the late Emil and Louise Jaeger, aged 26 years. Funeral private.

KEEFE—At his residence, 87 W. 15th-st., Aug. 4, John, beloved husband of Maggie Keefe, nee Conn, and son of the late Catherine Keefe, aged 30 years. Funeral Saturday, Aug. 6, at 10 o'clock to Holy Family Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by cars to Calvary via C. & N. W. Ry.

KENNY—William E., Aug. 3, aged 22 years and 8 months, beloved son of the late John and Bridget Kenny. Funeral Saturday, Aug. 6, 10 a. m. from residence, 463 W. Erie-st., to St. Columbkills Church, thence by cars to Calvary.

LINDGREN—Aug. 2, 1892, at 17 Sedgwick-ct., Mrs. Amanda C. Lindgren. Funeral Sunday, Aug. 7, at 1 p. m. from above address to the Swedish M. E. Church, where services will be held at 2 p. m., thence to Graceland Cemetery.

RICE—John B. Rice, aged 35 years, beloved husband of Kate Rice (nee Fitzpatrick), and brother of E. A. Rice, P. H. Rice, M. A. Rice, S. J. Rice, W. F. Rice, and Mrs. D. W. Kelley. Funeral Sunday, Aug. 7, at 9:30 a. m. from his late residence, 51 Artesian-av., to St. Malachy's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

SMITH—George A. Smith, 6738 Wright-st., at 6 a. m., Aug. 4, aged 30 years. Funeral services at the residence, 12 o'clock, Saturday.

TAYLOR—Thursday, Aug. 4, at 3 o'clock, Mrs. Josephine E. Taylor, aged 33 years 4 months, wife of W. R. R. Taylor. Funeral private, Saturday, 2 p. m.; burial at Mount Olive Cemetery.

TALLMADGE—At his residence, 182 24th-st., Aug. 4, James D. Tallmadge.

TIFFT—Aug. 4, at 492 Dearborn-av., Ethel Hall Tifft, daughter of Henry and Etta W. Tifft, nee Hawtin, aged 9 years 7 months and 25 days. Funeral from residence Saturday at 2 p. m.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 5.—Forecast for Saturday:

For Indiana and Illinois, showers in northern portions, cooler in Illinois and extreme North and South Indiana, variable winds.

For Lower Michigan, showers, warmer during Saturday, cooler Saturday night, north winds, becoming variable.

For Upper Michigan, fair, north winds.

For Wisconsin, fair, cooler, north winds, becoming variable.

For Minnesota, North and South Dakota, fair, except showers in southern South Dakota, warmer, south winds.

For Iowa and Nebraska, local showers, cooler, northeast winds, becoming variable.

For Colorado, showers in eastern portion, warmer, south winds.

For Montana—Fair, cooler, west winds.

The Middle Missouri will rise; the Lower Mississippi will fall.

Weather Conditions and General Forecast—The barometer is below the normal east of the Rocky Mountains. There has been a decrease of barometric pressure from the lower lake region and St. Lawrence Valley to the southeastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. There has been an increase of pressure over the Gulf of St. Lawrence and over the Dakotas, Western Nebraska, and Eastern Colorado.

Three storms of slight intensity appear—one north of the lake regions and St. Lawrence valley; another in the lower Missouri valley, and a third in the western Saskatchewan valley.

The temperature has fallen in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, over the middle Rocky mountain region and in the Dakotas. It has risen slightly in the middle Mississippi valley and thence over western Lake Superior. An area of rain has extended over the lake regions and parts of New England, and light showers have occurred in the middle Missouri valley.

Unsettled weather and showers are indicated for the lower lake region and New England Saturday; showers will also probably occur at points in the upper Mississippi valley.

Places of observation.	*Height of barometer*	*Thermom'tr*	*Max'm temperature*	*Direction of wind*	*State of weather*	*Precip'tat'n for 12 hours*
Abilene, Tex.	29.90	90	94	S. E.	Clear	
Bismarck, N. D.	29.96	80	84	E.	Clear	
Boston, Mass.	29.86	66	78	E.	Cl'udy	.12
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.88	68	72	S. W.	Rain	.01
Cairo, Ill.	29.94	82	86	S.	Clear	
Charleston, S. C.	30.00	80	88	S.	Fair	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.00	70	84	S.	Cl'udy	
Chicago	29.86	72	76	S. W.	Fair	
Cincinnati, O.	29.90	80	86	S.	Cl'udy	
Cleveland, O.	29.86	72	76	S.	Cl'udy	
Davenport, Ia.	29.86	82	90	E.	Clear	Trace
Denver, Colo.	29.98	78	86	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Des Moines, Ia.	29.84	86	90	N. E.	Clear	Trace
Detroit, Mich.	29.94	72	76	W.	Cl'udy	
Dodge City, Kas.	29.82	92	104	N. E.	Fair	
Dubuque, Ia.	30.86	80	86	N.	Clear	
Duluth, Minn.	29.84	78	86	N.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	29.86	72	72	S.	Cl'udy	Trace
Galveston, Tex.	29.96	84	90	S.	Clear	
Gr'd H'v'n, Mich	29.86	68	72	W.	Fair	Trace
Green Bay, Wis.	29.86	74	82	N. E.	Fair	.22
Helena, Mont.	29.82	88	88	S. E.	Fair	
Huron, S. D.	29.90	80	88	N. E.	Clear	
Indianap'lis, Ind	29.90	68	86	S.	Cl'udy	.26
Jacks'nville, Fla	30.02	76	90	S. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Kansas City, Mo	29.80	94	100	S.	Fair	
Keokuk, Ia.	29.82	88	94	W.	Fair	
Knoxville, Tenn	30.00	78	84	N. E.	Clear	
La Crosse, Wis.	29.88	80	86	N.	Clear	.16
Louisville, Ky.	29.94	84	90	E.	Cl'udy	
Manistee, Mich.	29.86	68	70	S. W.	Fair	.66
Marquette, Mich	29.84	66	70	N. W.	Clear	
Memphis, Tenn.	29.94	84	92	S. W.	Clear	
Miles City	29.82	88	94	S. E.	Fair	
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.86	78	80	W.	Clear	.02
Minnedosa	29.84	74	84	S. E.	Fair	
Montreal	29.82	64	74	W.	Fair	
Montrose	29.92	82	90	E.	Cl'udy	
Moorhead	29.96	78	82	N.	Clear	
New Orleans, La	29.94	82	90	N. W.	Fair	
New York City	29.88	76	82	S. E.	Fair	.02
Omaha, Neb.	29.86	86	94	N.	Clear	
Oswego, N. Y.	29.88	66	72	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Pierre, S. D.	29.90	86	92	N. E.	Clear	
Port Huron, Mh.	29.86	66	68	S. E.	Rain	.16
Pueblo, Colo.	29.98	70	96	N. W.	Cl'udy	.18
Rapid City, S. D.	29.90	84	92	N. E.	Cl'udy	
St. Louis, Mo.	29.84	90	96	S. W.	Fair	
St. Paul, Minn.	29.92	78	86	N. W.	Clear	
Sault Ste. Marie	29.96	62	72	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Sioux City, Ia.	29.86	86	92	N. E.	Clear	
Springfield, Ill.	29.82	86	92	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Springfield, Mo.	29.86	86	92	S. W.	Clear	
Toledo, O.	29.88	72	78	W.	Cl'udy	

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 73 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 75; 10 a. m., 78; 11 a. m., 75; 12 m., 72; 1 p. m., 74; 3 p. m., 79; 6 p. m., 74. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.55; 6 p. m., 29.45.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived, City of Berlin, Liverpool, Giengoa, South American and West Indian ports; Chilean, South American ports.

HAMBURG—Arrived, Fuerst Bismarck from New York.

BROWHEAD—Passed, City of Chester from New York.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE United Irish Societies will meet today, Aug. 6, at McCoy's Hotel at 8 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the coming Irish National Demonstration to be held at Ogden's Grove Aug. 15 next.

☞ CHICAGO BRANCH THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY meets this evening at Room 30, Athenæum Building, Wabash and Van Buren.

☞ AT LAKE BLUFF SUNDAY THE REV. DR. Cleveland, pastor of the Meridian-st. M. E. Church of Indianapolis, Ind., will preach.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

SALESMEN—MANUFACTURER OF A1 SPECIALties wants reliable salesmen; clear field and large money to energetic men; small capital required. Call on HEIB & HUGILL, 3d floor, 61 Washington-st.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
MR. DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.
Every Night.
MATINEE Today at 2 For Ladies And Children.
ALI BABA
Or Morgiana and the 40 Thieves.
A thousand comical, whimsical, beautiful features to please the little ones.
Matinee Prices 25c to $1. Admission 50c.

McVICKER'S.
EVERY NIGHT
MATINEE TODAY. Bring The Children. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.
A TRIP TO THE CIRCUS

AMPHITHEATER—Cottage Grove-av. & 60th-st
TONIGHT. TONIGHT.
PAIN'S LAST DAYS OF POMPEII
TONIGHT—SONS OF ST. GEORGE—Special Drill by the Uniformed Rank of the Order.
By request—NIAGARA FALLS IN FIRE.
Cable cars direct to entrance.
Tickets at Lyon & Healy's.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN .... Manager
Every Evening at 8:15, Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2. Preceded by N. Y. Herald prize play. "Chums."
JANE! Very Last Matinee Today. Very Last Time Tonight.
JANE! Last 'Steen Laughs! Last Joyous Shrieks! Good-by to
Chicago told Congress in bitterest vein. "Keep your five millions. We've got our Jane." Merry Jane, Queen of Comedies, Adieu!

FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.
Michigan-av. and 16th-st.
COMMENCING TONIGHT,
And Every Evening except Sunday until further notice.
POPULAR CONCERTS by the
SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
—50c—ADMISSION—50c—

WINDSOR THEATER.
North Clark and Division Streets.
SUNDAY MATINEE, AUG. 7.
LINCOLN J. CARTER'S FAST MAIL.
A Great Realistic Production.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
Matinee at 2. Tonight at 8:15.
On Change
Positive and emphatic Success of the new play, the most decided novelty of the year. See the Board of Trade Scene—the most Realistic Stage Picture ever produced.
JOSEPH HAWORTH And Special Company in the Cast.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT
LIBBY PRISON,
Wabash-av., bet. 14th and 16th-sts.
The only War Museum in America.
A Wonderful Exhibition of Historical Relics.
Open from 8:30 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays include

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.
CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION
(HAWTHORNE TRACK).
Summer Meeting, 1892
RACING EVERY DAY,
RAIN OR SHINE.
5 or More Races Each Day.
Book Made on Foreign Races.
Special Race Trains via Ill. Central and C., B. & Q. Railroads to Grand Stand in 25 minutes.
Ill. Central Trains leave Depot, foot of Randolph-st., at 8:30 a. m., 12:45 p. m., 1:15 p. m., 1:40 p. m., 2 p. m., and 2:15 p. m., stopping at Van Buren-st., Wabash-av., 23d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av. Returning, trains leave the race track at 4:40 p. m. and immediately after the races.
C., B. & Q. Trains leave Union Depot at 11:45 a. m. (Book-makers' Train), 1 p. m., and 1:20 p. m., stopping at all intermediate points. Regular train leaving depot at 2:20 p. m. will transfer passengers for the track at Hawthorne Station. Returning, trains will leave race track at 12:20 p. m. 4:40 p. m., and immediately after the races.
RACING BEGINS AT 2:30 P. M.
ADMISSION, INCLUDING SEAT IN GRAND STAND, 75c

GARFIELD PARK CLUB.
RAIN OR SHINE
SIX RACES
TODAY
AT THE
GARFIELD PARK CLUB
STARTING AT 2:30 O'CLOCK.
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Madison Street Cable to Main Entrance in 30 minutes.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1892.

FEATURES OF TOMORROW'S "TRIBUNE."

Few people as they pour their cream into their coffee in the morning have any idea of the ways and means of supplying a great city with its daily milk. Few would believe that 150,000 cows were forced to contribute daily more than 10,000 big barrels of milk to the people of this big city. The subject is an attractive one, and hence it is that the story of Chicago's milky way, together with the illustrations, will fill a page of tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

The preparations for celebrating the landing of Columbus are now well under way in New York. At nearly the same time will come the dedication of the buildings of the World's Fair in Chicago. These two notable events will be described and illustrated at length in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Recent dispatches have told of the discovery in a New York book store of two specimens of the genuine bookworm. How the little insect destroys priceless volumes will be told in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Dante's very bones might protest against the removal proposed by his admirers. His last resting place will be described and illustrated in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Robert Louis Stevenson does not find everything of a roseate hue in far-off Samoa, as is shown by the extracts from his unpublished book, as given in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Boston people have one very amiable fad, and that is caring for the children of the poor. Arlo Bates talks about this, among other things, in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

There is a curious and leisurely game known in Great Britain as "Golf." It has just made its appearance on this side of the water, and some Chicago people have given it the stamp of approval. It will be illustrated in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Men are still living in Western Pennsylvania who knew of petroleum when it was nothing but a patent medicine. How they missed making fortunes will be told in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

The illustrations given with the summer-resort news will be among the prettiest features of tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

THE man in Congress who is most directly responsible for the loss to the Exposition of half the money voted to it by both Houses of Congress is the mean old cur, Holman of Indiana. He has shown himself throughout all these proceedings a malicious, Illinois-hating, contemptible demagogue. If there is any Americanism or any patriotism, any sense of honor or of decency left among the Democrats in his district he never will be sent to Congress again. No friend of the World's Fair in that district can vote for the man who has brought disgrace upon the State of Indiana.

THE New York stock market is dull, but prices hold firm. The local market is in much the same condition. Holders of securities decline to sell except on a rising market. Today's steamers will take out $1,500,000 of gold. Sterling rates were a shade weaker, but quotations were practically unchanged. New York exchange shows 20 cents discount. —The leading markets were irregular yesterday, closing with a loss all around in grain, while provisions advanced. The volume of trade was large. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day, September wheat closed ⅛ cent lower, corn ⅝ cent lower, oats ⅝ cent lower, cash rye firm, barley steady, flax ¼ cent higher, September pork 10 cents higher, lard 20 cents higher, and ribs 2½ cents higher.

THE most contemptible spectacle ever seen on the floor of the House for many a day was that made by Amos Cummings, one of Tammany Hall's spaniels, in his clownish attempt to justify himself for filibustering against the World's Fair appropriation. It was more even than Democrats could stand and the yellow dog of Tammany was obliged to sit down amid derisive laughter and hisses and listen to the manly, generous speech of Col. Fellows of the same delegation, the only man in the Tammany ranks who was loyal enough to his party to declare that he would vote for the appropriation because his party in convention had instructed him to do so, and patriotic enough to declare that "the government has by every form of its authority taken control of this enterprise and made it governmental work."

THE Alabama election closes the list of State contests for August. September will be a comparatively busy month. On the first Monday Arkansas will elect Governor, State officers, and Legislature. On the first Tuesday Vermont will elect Governor, Legislature, and Congressmen. On the second Monday Maine will elect Governor, Legislature, and Congressmen. Two Congressmen thus far have been elected to the new Congress, those from Oregon. Maine and Vermont will elect their Congressmen next month, and the remainder will be elected in November on the ticket with Presidential Electors.

By the way, the alleged Democratic majority in Alabama continues to shrink as the back county returns slowly come in. It was down yesterday to 7,000 and still falling. Kolb would have been elected easily had he not made slurring remarks in one of his speeches about the negroes. It lost him thousands of votes of the blacks, and cost him his election. Two years ago the Democrats elected their candidate for Governor, Jones, this same Jones, by 97,410 votes over Lang, Republican.

THE nomination of Knute Nelson for Governor by the Republicans of Minnesota is a virtual indorsement of the Democratic national platform.—*Milwaukee Journal* (*Dem.*).

Knute Nelson always has advocated a moderate protective tariff. He never has advocated free trade and an abolition of all protection to American industries, as the Democratic party does, as its Chicago platform does, as its standard-bearer Cleveland does. To say that Knute Nelson's position is a virtual indorsement of the Democratic National platform is a "virtual" and very ridiculous falsehood. A maudlin politician like Cobb of Alabama who plaintively asked the Speaker "Where am I at?" might make such an assertion about Knute Nelson as the Milwaukee paper does, but the latter has not his poor excuse of inebriety for its defamatory assertion. Still that sheet is not alone in willfully classifying a moderate protectionist as a free trader and claiming that because he is opposed to immoderate duties on competing foreign goods therefore he is in favor of no protective duties on foreign competing manufactures. Scores of other Democratic sheets are doing the same thing. Of course they all know better, but regard it as an annoying little trick to play on their opponents. They regard the fraud as a smart one and will continue to repeat the old chestnut till it wearies and disgusts their own readers.

THE DEMOCRATIC FILIBUSTERS' CONSPIRACY DEFEATED.

The action of the hostile majority of the House Democrats in the matter of the World's Fair appropriation was a malicious attempt to break down this great national enterprise, first, by denationalizing it, and, second, by pauperizing it. Fortunately, neither attempt has succeeded. The government had already nationalized the Fair by the passage of the original act by Congress, by the appointment of a National Commission, and by Presidential proclamation of it as a United States Fair to the world. The appropriation of $2,500,000 for its aid confirms its national character. If Congress had voted but a million of dollars it would have been tantamount to the recognition of the national character of the scheme. The Democratic conspirators have been equally baffled in their attempt to pauperize it. They were opposed to any appropriation, subscription, or loan, notwithstanding they or their predecessors had voted a million and a half of aid to the New Orleans local cotton exposition to enable it to open and pay its premiums and outstanding indebtedness. Their scheme was to compel Chicago, after raising more than the ten millions it had agreed to do, to raise from seven to ten millions more, which they expected it would fail to do. But in this also they have been baffled.

These Democratic conspirators, headed by Holman, doughface, of Indiana; Bailey, the Southern Brigadier, and Cummings, the Tammany malcontent, fought aid to the Fair on alleged grounds of principle! They did not object to the amount of the appropriation, but to the principle involved. They clamored that it was wrong and unconstitutional for the government to extend aid to what the liars called "a private corporation." They fought on that issue and were beaten. They could not stand the pressure any longer. They swallowed the unconstitutionality and then fought the amount—five millions—and demanded it should be reduced, as if diminishing the amount diminished the unconstitutionality. They antagonized it with all the more fierceness because a direct gift was more obnoxious to them than a subscription or a loan. Their determination was first to denationalize and next to impoverish the Fair by refusing any appropriation or making it so small that it would be of no practical benefit or assistance. They have attempted to carry this out by overriding majority rule, and they would have succeeded in the end had not the Speaker consented reluctantly to apply the closure rule to them after it had been voted reluctantly by the Democratic majority to save the honor of its own caucus and the good faith of its own agreements, which would have been violated had not the pestiferous Democratic filibusters been gagged, as they should have been long ago.

The New York *Times*, in discussing the situation, says:

> The whole performance in the House in dealing with this proposition is thoroughly discreditable and calculated to fill the public mind with disgust at the action of those concerned in the effort to defeat the will of the majority and disappoint the expectations of the people with reference to government support for the World's Fair.

Considering the Democratic partisan character of the *Times* it is not remarkable that it ignores the fact that not one of the prominent Democratic leaders has spoken out boldly in rebuke of the Democratic members of the House who not only refused to recognize the rights of the majority, after it had passed the five million appropriation, but who were acting in direct antagonism to the declaration of the National Democratic convention, which set forth in its platform:

> Recognizing the World's Columbian Exposition as *a national undertaking* of vast importance, in which the General Government has invited the coöperation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such powers of the invitation so extended and the broad and liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of opinion that Congress should make such necessary financial provision *as shall be requisite to the maintenance of the national honor and public faith.*

Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson have accepted their candidacies from this convention and profess to stand upon the platform which contains this plank, and yet while this shameful, disgraceful, demoralizing condition of things was going on in the House they have stood idly by without making protest. Mr. Stevenson agreed to go to Washington from New York and labor with the Democratic malcontents, but instead he devoted his time en route from New York to Chicago in electioneering for himself, and meanwhile the Stuffed Prophet, neither by word nor by sign, neither in any speech nor in any one of his multitudinous letters, has spoken a word for the Fair. He has been as silent as a mummy and apparently as unconcerned. The Republican candidate for the Presidency has placed himself on record by his patriotic special message. The Democratic candidate has nothing to say on a question in which the people of the United States are profoundly interested.

HALF THE LOAF SECURED FOR THE FAIR.

The emasculated Durborow bill passed the House yesterday by a vote of 131 to 83, and under its provisions Chicago secures $2,500,000 as a gift outright towards meeting the expenses of World's Fair construction. An attempt was made to pass the free silver substitute, but it was voted down, 139 to 76. The question then arose on the engrossment and third reading of the Durborow bill, and upon motion of Mr. Holman the yeas and nays were ordered with the following result: Yeas 131, nays 83 (all Democrats); majority, 48. The bill was at once signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate. The long Brigadier agony was over and the defeated Tammany and Southern filibusters slunk away, still growling their baffled malice.

This half-aid bill as passed provides that there shall be coined at the mints from uncurrent subsidiary coins now in the Treasury 5,000,000 souvenir half dollars to be paid to the World's Columbian Exposition "for labor done, materials furnished, and services performed in prosecuting said work of preparing said Exposition for opening." The second section provides that the Exposition shall maintain and pay all expenses and costs of the departments organized for the purpose of conducting the work of the Exposition. The third section appropriates $103,000 for 50,000 bronze medals and 50,000 vellum diplomas. The fourth provides that these appropriations "are made upon the condition that the said Exposition shall not be opened to the public on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday."

By this action the Exposition receives just half of what was voted to it by both Houses of Congress, but as the Democrats had tied themselves up with ridiculous rules the majority was powerless in the Democratic House and the National Fair has been deprived temporarily of what it should have had. The hostile Democratic Georgia Speaker refused to allow a closure rule to be brought, as he was determined either to beat any appropriation or to cut it down to the lowest notch. Even the half-loaf was voted reluctantly by the Democratic majority, and would not have been granted were it not for the fear that the Republican Senate would keep Congress in session all summer, and if necessary until after the Presidential election, if nothing were done. It was their fears and not their favor that led them to vote for the half-loaf bill.

The Fair will take the half-loaf, but now serves notice that at the second session the directors will make request for the remaining half which will be needed, it having been voted by a majority of both Houses and cut down by disgraceful filibustering, and further that they will make the request that there shall be a "rest" Fair on Sundays; that the Sunday section shall be dropped out, and that the common people shall have a chance to look at the Fair in a state of rest on Sunday, if for no other reason than because the Christ himself declared "the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath," as Congress has erroneously and irreverently decided.

WHY DUTIES ON FARM PRODUCTS WERE RAISED.

The junior Democratic organ of this city, a raging free trade sheet, wants to know why the duties on farm products were increased by the "McKinley" law, as follows:

	Act of 1883.	*Act of 1890.*
Cattle, per cent	20	30 to 35
Hogs	20	13
Horses	20	30
Mules	20	71
Poultry	10	29
Sheep	20	21
Barley	16	54
Buckwheat	10	32
Corn	13½	19
Oats (bushel)	10c	15c
Wheat (bushel)	20c	25c
Wheat flour (per cent)	20	25
Butter (pound)	4	6
Cheese (pound)	4	6
Milk (per cent)	10	21½
Eggs (dozen)	free	5c
Beans (per cent)	10	29
Cabbages	10	48
Onions	10	37
Potatoes (bushel)	15	25
Flaxseed (bushel)	20	30
Vegetables (prepared)	30	45
Vegetables (natural state)	10	25
Straw	free	30
Tobacco, wrapper (pound)	.75 to $1.00	$2 to $2.75
Tobacco, other leaf (pound)	40c	35c to 50c

The reason was that about a dozen Northern border States from Maine to Washington demanded an increase as regards most of the articles in the above list, so that the Canadians might not enjoy the practical freedom of American markets for all their agricultural products and at the same time keep American manufactures out of the Dominion by heavy duties. After the jug-handled reciprocity of 1854 had been done away with in 1866 and after Sir John Macdonald had come into power the Canadians began shoving up their duties on American manufactures, and they kept at it till they got them to a high figure. In the meantime they were sending their poultry, eggs, butter, milk, barley, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, garden truck, etc., into the United States and paying no duties or light ones.

The farmers from Maine to Washington got tired of this competition and said to the Republicans in Congress that they would like a little more protection for themselves. It was given them and they have had better prices ever since and the Canucks have been howling about it for nearly two years.

The Canadians were given a dose of *retaliatory* "reciprocity" and they do not relish it. They have had to pay the duty on the barley, eggs, poultry, vegetables, milk, butter, buckwheat, etc., which they have shipped to the United States, and as a consequence there is a rapidly growing feeling in favor of political union or of unlimited reciprocity with the American republic. They feel the pressure and are becoming restive and want relief. The times over there are bad, on this side they are good. Our farmers on this side of the boundary line are satisfied and have ceased scolding about the competition of the cheaper labor products of the Dominion. They are so well satisfied that if the free traders should repeal the existing tariff upon Canadian farm stuff they would protest most savagely, and it would cost the Democrats tens of thousands of votes. It would be impossible to make them see the wisdom of the policy of the junior organ—of throwing open the United States, from the Bay of Fundy to Puget's Sound, to the farm products of Canada and at the same time allowing that country to impose high duties on all American articles it wanted to keep out. That sort of lop-sided free trade does not appeal to their common sense or personal interests. If the Democrats are wise they will let the duties on Canadian agricultural products alone.

OUR RAILROAD PROGRESS.

The twenty-fifth annual volume of "Poor's Manual" of railroad statistics is just published and an abstract of its more important statements is given in another column. The details are well worth study as a matter of history apart from their bearing on present questions of business and finance. It is a highly important and suggestive fact that the present wonderful development of the railroad system of this country and the world has occurred within the memories of many men now living. People who can recollect the time when Gen. Jackson was President may be said to remember through the whole time that embraces the history of railroads. Those who can remember when Henry Clay or Zach Taylor ran for President recollect the time when railroads were just beginning to gain a foothold in a few places in the Eastern States. Those whose memories stretch back no farther than the beginning of the Rebellion War have witnessed the development of the system from a few parallel tracks of soft iron east of the Mississippi to the covering of the entire continent with a network of steel that ramifies in every direction. They can remember when broad rivers had to be ferried because of the difficulty of constructing long bridges, and tunnels were unknown because of the enormous expense of cutting them through the bowels of mountains with no better aid than the blasting force of gunpowder. And in that time the progress achieved in the United States has far outstripped that in the rest of the world. Thirty or forty years ago we compared poorly with Europe in railroad facilities. Now we have one-sixth of its population, but our railroad mileage constitutes 43.6 per cent of the total for the world, and exceeds that of all Europe by 18 per cent. Of course many of our lines are not so well and expensively built as are those on the other side of the Atlantic, but not a few of them are equally well built and fully as efficient in point of equipment and speed as are the best lines in the Old World. Our 170,601 miles of track at the close of last year exceeded the total of 39,250 in 1867 by 435 per cent.

The value of our railroad assets in 1890 is given as $10,590,605,000. It must now be fully eleven billions, constituting the railroad as the third in importance among the productive industries of the United States, the first and second being agriculture and manufactures. It is really entitled to rank as a productive industry, because it places in the hands of the consumer a stated quantity of product at a far cheaper rate than the cost of other modes of transportation. Man is a wonderfully potent animal in many respects, but he is weak relatively in the matter of transportation. He has far less ability than the horse to fetch and carry. The load on his shoulders soon wearies him, and he can travel but a short distance under it. He has been for thirty centuries endeavoring to lessen the labor to himself, and has succeeded wonderfully well in the effort to bridge the distance between the producer and consumer with the least possible exertion and cost. First he used the beast of burden, then resorted to the river and the sea, successively availing himself of the oar, the paddle, sails, and steam, the latter being a very recent invention as applied to practical use. He improved roads on land for the better drawing of wagons and carts, and got along with that for many centuries. Latterly he has brought science to bear upon the problem and now builds parallel lines of steel track on which the wheels run with the minimum of friction. He bores a way through the mountain for his iron horse to travel, and lays huge bridges over the widest rivers to facilitate the passage of the steam leviathan without breaking bulk or necessitating delay in the transit of freight between the producer and consumer.

The railroad is superior to the canal or river by virtue of the greater speed and the less delay it involves. The locomotive can draw its load on up and down grades, and across streams, morasses, and mountains, or through the latter if that be considered more desirable than going over or around them. It is comparatively independent of the frosts of winter, which lock up navigable waters for months together, and rises superior to the contingencies of floods or low water, which often interrupt interior water communication at other seasons of the year. Its progress is not delayed by locks and dams. Hence the railroad has already superseded interior communication by water except on the broad rivers and the wide lakes. A recognition of the future value of this means of communication may have led to a more rapid development of railroad building than was wanted by the present, as the ubiquitous promoter saw in it an opportunity to grow rich at the expense of his fellows, and this has led up to evils in management, most of which are equally traceable to precocity. But the railroad system, as a whole, is a wonderful aid to the other processes of civilization, and a splendid monument to the genius and perseverance of man in making the forces of nature do his bidding.

STEVENSON DODGES THE GREAT ISSUE IN LOUISVILLE.

The Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency made a speech at Louisville day before yesterday at the opening and dedication of the Watterson club-house. The occasion was one calculated to inspire a true Democrat. Mr. Watterson represents more fully than any other man the free trade longings and aspirations of the Democracy. To make a speech in a temple erected to commemorate him and to make no mention of free trade would be like playing "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out.

Yet Mr. Stevenson managed to do it. He toiled through his speech without saying one word about free trade. Towards the close he slipped in a bare statement that his party was for "tariff reform," but he did not enlarge on that topic or explain what he meant by it. The burden of his song was the dead "force bill" rawhead and bloody bones. According to him that was the great issue of the approaching campaign! and was the subject which was of special interest to Kentuckians! when in fact they personally care not a button about it. If a so-called force bill were passed it would have no effect in their State in their elections for Congressmen. Colored men are not molested there when they go to the polls. They cast their votes and they are counted as a rule. But the Kentucky Democrats are interested in free trade, which their leader, Watterson, has been preaching to them for the last twenty years. So they expected that their V.-P. candidate, Stevenson, would let himself loose on this topic and "whoop it up."

Why didn't Ad-lie do so? Because in these days of telegraphs and railroads whatever an important candidate may say, even in the remotest part of the country, is laid almost immediately before every one of its citizens who reads a daily paper. It is not possible now for a candidate to have views to suit different localities, which he airs in different places. Mr. Stevenson was too big a coward to expound the free trade and anti-protection principles of his party, not because he would have displeased Kentucky Democrats, but because he might say something which would harm him in manufacturing districts of the North. He might tell the Kentuckians inadvertently that they would get cheaper goods because Northern workingmen would have to take much lower wages when free trade was adopted.

But if Mr. Stevenson dodged the tariff question, Mr. Watterson did not. He must have felt mortified, insulted even, at the way in which the guest of the evening, summoned to the opening of the sanctuary of Wattersonian free trade, had not a word to say on the subject. So after listening to Stevenson's chestnutty gags about the glories of Kentucky and the horrors of the force bill, Watterson said:

> I got at Chicago a ringing declaration in favor of a tariff for revenue only. What else do you suppose would have been required to satisfy me—the earth? We are all and one for Cleveland and Stevenson, with no longings or regrets, with no backbitings or backslidings, but before us the robber hordes of the robber tariff, and above us the broad ensign of the true faith bearing the inscription: "We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, taxing the labor of the great majority of the people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only."

Why is not the officer as brave as the high private? Why was it necessary for the bold Watterson to call the coward Stevenson's attention to the fact that he had skipped the vital issue of the campaign? Because one was afraid to tell the truth and the other was not.

FREE TRADE AS A REMEDY FOR STRIKES.

The New York *World* has printed a list of 500 strikes and disputes against wage reductions or advances in protected industries in the United States, which it says have taken place since the passage of the McKinley law. It adds:

> There has been no instant of time since the McKinley Tariff act went into effect that there has not been in progress somewhere within the United States a strike against a proposed reduction of wages in some protected industry.

Suppose the *World* is correct in its statements as to the number of labor disputes in the whole United States, what is the cause of those proposed reductions? And how are they to be prevented in the future, provided prevention is possible? Another free trade Democratic paper, its neighbor, the New York *Times*, is kind enough to explain the cause. It prints the following interview with a paper manufacturer, and indorses its assertions:

> It's not every protected man who talks as honestly as Col. Thompson talked. He came out with the bold statement that he had asked for the increase of duty so that he might put the price up as soon as the McKinley bill had become a law.
>
> But a still more startling statement followed: "Let me tell you," said the Colonel, "that the price of this tissue paper will be lower than ever inside of six months."
>
> "Why?" asked the reporter.
>
> "Why?" repeated the Colonel. "Why, because everybody is going into the business. I know three mills that are getting in order to go to work upon this sort of paper, and inside of six months there will be a dozen or fifteen more in it. Fellows with small means will get into it—men who will have to turn their outputs off quickly. It is inevitable that there should be a constant drop, drop in price."

It was the theory of Greeley and of Clay many years ago that the ultimate effect of a protective duty was to lower home prices, because of the domestic competition which was created if there was any profit in the business. Col. Thompson, a practical manufacturer, says that is the way it works now, and the *Times* admits that it does. The first man who goes into a newly protected business charges about up to the level of the tariff barrier. Having a liberal margin of profit he pays good wages and still makes considerable money. Others, seeing his success, rush into the same business and competition begins and consequently prices fall till they drop considerably below the tariff protection level. Part of that drop may be due to improved machinery and better methods resulting from experience. But part of it is due to the competition between home manufacturers for the home market.

When prices have been forced down to a certain point below the tariff protection a demand is made for a reduction of wages, not, however, to near the low European standard. That has never been reached, no matter how keen American competition might be. As prices of goods fall, as profits shrink, and as difficulties begin to occur with workingmen who resist any reductions of wages, no matter how small, the number of persons who rush into that particular business decreases; and the tendency is for the competition to become less keen, and the fall in prices to be much slower, and due simply to improvements in production. And there you have the reason and the explanation of almost all the 500 strikes and disputes enumerated by the *World*.

The Democratic politicians and papers, with Cleveland at their head, have a remedy for these strikes which are occasioned by the effort on the part of the manufacturer to adapt himself to lower prices, caused by home competition. It is that the mill bosses shall try a hair of the dog that bit them. Local competition having been the cause of the strife between them and their hands they are told gravely that intensified European competition will restore peace and harmony! Having got into a fight with their men because of a drop in prices by home competition they are told gravely by Cleveland & Co. that the way to prevent these disputes is to open the American ports, abolish the protective parts of the tariffs, bring about a great fall in prices by means of foreign competition, and thus smash down wages to the European level at once, and that this will bring peace with the mill and shop hands.

The Democrats say "widen your competition so as to take in England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland, and wages will be fixed forever, and there will be no more strikes; peace and harmony will prevail thereafter." What do the wage-workers say to the Democratic medicine for the cure of their striking propensities?

STEVENSON AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

THE TRIBUNE said the other day that if Mr. Stevenson went to Kentucky to make a speech—

> he will talk of the grand old State of Kentucky, how he loves her, how he glories in the fact that he was born within her confines, how she has been a fruitful mother of great men, of whom he is one. He will brag of the remarkable gallantry, patriotism, and honor of Kentuckians.

He has gone there and he is making just that speech. He said: "I, too, am a Kentuckian." He declared that "he gloried in the history and traditions of the State." Then he mentioned Lincoln, Palmer, Oglesby, Yates, Browning, McClernand, and the other men whom Kentucky had given to Illinois. But he forgot to mention the important fact that when Illinois asked Kentucky, "the State united to her by ancestral ties and the memory of common dangers," to do something for the great World's Fair which Congress had ordered should be held in Chicago, *only one Kentuckian, and he a Republican*, representing the unaristocratic, poor white, mountain district, responded in the affirmative. The Breckinridges, Carlisles, Blackburns, and McCrearys refused their aid but knifed the Fair.

Mr. Ad-lie Stevenson also failed to dwell on the interesting historic fact that nearly all the patriotic, national Kentuckians emigrated to heaven or to Illinois, leaving behind them the people who had no pride in their Nation and no regard for national honor.

Although the citizen of a State which is interested deeply in the World's Fair, Mr. Candidate Stevenson did not say one word regarding it. He did not even express mild regret for the unpatriotic and disgraceful conduct of the Kentucky Democrats. It may be he feels none. It is possible he shares Mr. Cleveland's stolid indifference. Certainly Mr. Stevenson did not take interest enough in the matter to go to Washington to try to change the votes of Indiana, Kentucky, or Missouri Democrats. Does the World's Fair owe a single vote to Mr. Stevenson's exertions? If so, whose? Mr. Stevenson claims that Chicago will give him 20,000 majority. Does he really expect it when he did not say a word in behalf of that great enterprise which Chicago has most at heart and for which she has poured out so many millions of dollars? He does not deserve a single Democratic vote from Chicago. He should be beaten by 100,000 votes in Cook County. Let him go to the disloyal Democrats of Kentucky for his votes. Illinois owes him nothing.

GOOD COUNTRY ROADS.

It is proposed to show the twenty million persons expected to visit the Fair what good roads are and how they can be made and maintained. The proposition is not meeting with the encouragement its importance deserves. People in the cities are apt to think that good roads in the country are of comparatively little consequence now that the States are gridironed all over with the tracks of the iron horse, and the folks who really need them for personal use are backward even in the improvement of their own neighborhoods, to say nothing of wanting interest in what is going on far away. So the movement drags, almost as badly as does the farm wagon when badly mired in the middle of one of the roads which ought to be improved.

Good roads cheapen the cost of transportation by saving time and reducing the wear of draft animals and vehicles. They thus lessen the cost of material to the producer, and the excess of the saving over the cost of the improvement is shared, or ought to be, between the producer and the consumer. Hence both are benefited ultimately, and one of them directly. The farmer is the great gainer, not only in the ability to market his produce with less exertion and time, but by the fact that poor roads often are impassable just at the instant when he could realize the best prices of the season if he could carry his property to the buyer. He is locked up in a sea of mud just when it would be most to his advantage to visit the nearest depot, added to which he could do so then without loss of time that otherwise would be spent in the fields.

It has been remarked that "one of the saddest signs of the times in the older States is the tendency of the population towards the cities and the abandonment of farms." Without doubt this is traceable in large part to the fact of bad roads. They not only lock up the wheels of commerce, but prevent social intercourse, confining the residents of a farm to their own acres for weeks at a time, and that in the dullest part of the year, when work in the fields is impossible. Were the people able to "get around," to visit each other, to meet at church and elsewhere when they have little to do, winter would be the most enjoyable part of the year instead of being insupportably dull. The older people may bear this because used to it, but the younger ones sigh for a change. They want to live in the cities, where locomotion is possible at all times and society obtainable always. To very many of them the temptation is too strong to be resisted, and they drift away into the maelstrom in which not a few of the number are ingulfed to their utter undoing. No wonder country churches and schools are neglected when the roads are so bad as to make them difficult of access, or that the number of those attending them at any time is reduced to a minimum by a rush to the city of all who think they can escape there the cheerless isolation of their life in the country.

So it is highly desirable that the country visitors to the great Exhibition should have an opportunity of seeing good roads, learning the advantages they offer, and how they can be constructed and maintained best with material the most available for any particular locality. Probably no one department in the Fair would be more useful to so many people, perhaps few would be of so much practical benefit. It is proposed that the exhibit shall include specimens of improved roads made in several countries of Europe and show the processes of construction of each kind, so that those who wish to use the knowledge gathered there can do so in practice. It is thought a comprehensive road exhibit will be the most powerful factor in bringing about State and national legislation for the construction and maintenance of good roads.

THE smoke profile published in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday conveys an excellent idea of the extent of the nuisance made by a chimney at the time and place for which the diagram is taken. The particular example is the record of a single hour made at the Arc Light and Power plant, the managers of which have often asserted their innocence of the offense charged. The plan may be applied to any and every chimney which emits smoke in more than permissible quantity; and judging from the specimen it would be well to use it in every case which it is resolved to prosecute. Such a record would go many times further in a court of justice than any mere words descriptive of what the conditions may have been at a time stated. Words are susceptible of various interpretations, and their utterance may not be listened to closely, the attention being distracted by something else. Then language is open to cavil and contradiction, to the intimation of the mistake either in regard to time or extent, and the failure of the memory to correctly transmit the impression received perhaps some weeks previous to the evidence being given in court. But a diagram speaks to the eye, and is a permanent record. It can be depended on to tell substantially the same story on the first hearing and at the trial on appeal, and its presentation of the case is much more likely to be accepted without question than would be any mere verbal statement. The system of smoke profile-making is a highly valuable one. It should be kept up and applied in every instance where it is necessary to bring offenders to book before a court.

THE Democratic majority in Alabama in 1888 was 111,203; in 1890 it was 97,470 on a light vote; in 1892 it is about 7,000; decrease in four years 104,203 and since '90 over 90,000. Even this small majority of 7,000 was secured for the Democrats by negro votes for which the chivalry went down on their knees and begged, and yet this same chivalry objects to the force bill, under which the negroes would vote for Congressmen only, upon the false pretense that it would lead to negro domination in the State. The Alabama Democrats themselves have demonstrated the insincerity of their force bill fears by keeping their mouths shut on that subject for the last fortnight of the canvass in the black counties. But now that the election is over and the negroes have elected the Democratic ticket, the force bill will be trotted out again, and the Stuffed Prophet will continue to chatter and write about the alarming dangers of the force bill, which the Alabama Democrats themselves have shown is a bugaboo and myth.

IN the debate pending the vote upon the World's Fair appropriation Mr. W. C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky, who has been selected as the orator at the national dedication exercises of the World's Fair next October, told why he could *not* vote for the appropriation. It is now incumbent upon the people of Chicago, whom he has insulted, to rise and tell Mr. W. C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky why they do not want him to make the oration on that occasion. They want a friend and not an enemy of the Fair to fill that important rôle. Let him go with his filibustering Southern brethren. He is too full of sectional bigotry and hatred; too full of the bitterness of the Lost Cause; too full of malice for the great, gallant State of Illinois and of hostility to its patriotic record in putting down the Democratic Southern Rebellion to come here and tell the world of what this Fair will be, which he strove, so far as his voice and vote in Congress are concerned, to ruin. Chicago wants no such enemy with his false smile. His presence here as an orator would be an added insult.

THE Boston *Journal* hits the nail on the head when it says: "What a pity that the World's Fair was not to be held in the district of some Southern Democratic Congressman! Then the same liberality which has squandered millions this session on 'improving' Southern creeks and duck ponds would have come to the rescue, and the Fair could have had not a petty two millions but ten millions if it had asked for it. It is the misfortune of Chicago at present to be located on the wrong side of Mason and Dixon's line," and in the patriotic war State of Lincoln, Logan, and Douglas, whom the Brigadiers hate. There were no questions of nationalism, constitutionality, or economy raised by Democratic Congressmen when the question was up of passing amendments to the Sundry Civil bill making additional appropriations for the Cotton Exposition in 1885. But then that was in New Orleans. They made eloquent and pathetic appeals to Northern patriotism and generosity and their appeals did not remain unanswered.

Cheaper Brazilian Cable Rates.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The Anglo-American company announces that on and after the 16th inst. the rate from New York to Brazil via Lisbon will be: to Pernambuco, $1.55 a word; all other places, $1.75.

[But these rates are far too high. Half those tolls would yield more revenue; $1.75 a *word* is almost prohibitory; it gives the operator lots of leisure to read novels and thus improve his mind. Perhaps that is the reason of the excessive charges.]

TO THE people in Mars: If you see anything on earth you want ask for it—except a $5,000,000 appropriation.

WITH Don M. Dickinson as Chairman of the Campaign committee of the Democracy the wind will have more show than the rainbow had when Brice was at the helm.

SCHIAPARELLI, the Italian star-gazer, informs the enterprising press reporter that he (Schiaparelli) did not say that he based his belief that Mars is inhabited on the gulleys he discovered on the surface of the planet now in reach. Schiaparelli is right in taking care of his own reputation for common sense. What the reporter meant to say, doubtless, was that the astronomer thought the planet to be inhabited from the fact that at this distance it appears to be painted red.

NOW THAT we have the information that Johnston Island is honeycombed with birds' nests, the voice of every American boy who has played hookey will be raised against the occupancy of that island by John Bull or any other furriner.

A VISITING Knight in Denver was killed from the effect of a bath. The dispatch says the unfortunate man was from New York.

THE wormwood in the bottom of the gourd was reached Thursday when Anson and his colts were rolled over in the limestone dust at St. Louis. If Mr. Anson will only say he does not hail from Chicago we may yet get the five million appropriation.

NEVER since the search of the old philosopher with a dark lantern for an honest man has there been any sight so touching as that presented by the Hon. William C. Goudy, his partner, A. W. Green, and M. C. McDonald gathering themselves together and protesting that the "pahtee" beware of suspicious men. Still there seems to be something about the "pahtee" to which these "reformers" belong which attracts suspicious men.

IF, as some of the astronomers of earth tell us, there is smoke discernible on the face of Mars, what sights the inhabitants of Mars must see when they turn their telescope on that section of the earth where the World's Fair is to be held!

WHEN 'Squire Stevenson points with pride he should be careful which way he points and which hand he uses.

WITH 'Squire Stevenson doing the talking and Prophet Cleveland doing the letter writing the Democratic party may well ask: "Where are we at?"

'SQUIRE STEVENSON is fond of quoting Douglas' words about the war and how it should be waged. Judge Douglas was a mighty good man, as they say out West, but he was not a success in putting down the rebellion. The 'Squire ought to know this.

TO THE filibusters, greeting: All right, Chicago sees your two and a half million and will raise you two and a half million next December.

THE earthquake reported in Wisconsin must have been occasioned by Gov. Peck's remark that the State was going Democratic. The mere mention of such a thing is enough to move the bowels of the earth.

WHEN two men from Missouri can come to Chicago and spring a scheme like that described in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday it is time for people who have been in the habit of poking fun at Missouri for being slow to pick out some other section.

A MILITARY commission is out in Canada looking for the weak places in the international boundary line. It is time to get that tub of the lakes, the Michigan, out of its hiding place and turn its prow nor' by nor' east.

'SQUIRE STEVENSON has reached Kentucky. There is nothing strange about that. He made a speech. That is what he was nominated to do. He complimented the name of Watterson. He could not have done anything else, being a guest of the club which wears that name. But why did he refer to the late war? If there is any one man in this country who ought to keep quiet on that subject that man is 'Squire Stevenson.

KOLB of Alabama is going to contest. Kolb may not have any more show of counting himself in as Governor of Alabama than the Prohibition candidates have in Kentucky, but a contest in any one of the Southern States will have a tendency to purify the atmosphere.

POOR Nebraska! It also has a People's ticket. There is going to be a big field for the immigration societies if this thing keeps up.

JIMMY STRAIN, who has carried the umbrella for the Democratic party in this city every time there was a shower and who made a fight for tickets at the wigwam, is now shoved into a corner because he wants a plum this fall. That is what is said. Such an excuse would ditch the whole party. The cold fact is, Jimmy is one who believes that Ginral Palmer has used his mouth too frequently, and for that he is to be turned down by the Wan Hundrid and Wan Palmer Gyard.

THE more the Republicans press home the free trade and tariff for revenue only issue on the Democrats the more the latter yell "force bill."

WHEN we ask the Democrats whether they intend raising tariff revenue by heavily taxing tea, coffee, and sugar, after they have repealed all the protective duties, they get up on their hind legs and give the rebel yell, "force bill," as the only reply, and then they relapse into silence until the same question is again propounded, when the air is again rent with the same old, old yell, "force bill."

PERSONALS.

Private Iams resembles Bill Nye.

Gounod, the composer, is said to have twelve unfinished operas hid away in his desk.

Gen. Butler is at Bar Harbor. A correspondent there says he is worth seven million dollars.

Massachusetts has four surviving ex-Governors—Boutwell, Claflin, Rice, and Butler—all of whom were born in 1818.

John A. Brashear, of Allegheny City, Pa., the astronomer and manufacturer of telescopes, was once a laborer in one of the Pittsburg iron mills.

Ald. Caldwells, the man who defeated Henry M. Stanley in North Lambeth recently, began life as a gardener's boy, and subsequently worked as a tailor.

Bellacoscia, the notorious Corsican bandit, is soon to be put on exhibition in Paris, and will subsequently come to Chicago as a side show to the World's Fair.

Prof. F. Nichols Crouch, the author of "Kathleen Mavourneen," celebrated the 84th anniversary of his birth at Portland, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 2. A reception was given in his honor by friends, who had the pleasure of hearing him sing the charming ballad again. Prof. Crouch is said to enjoy excellent health.

Thomas Wallace Russell, the M. P. for South Tyrone, is the son of a stonemason at Cupar, Fifeshire, Scotland. He is 47 years old, and came to Ireland at an early age, working for quite a time in a small grocery shop. His first steps toward notoriety were made as a temperance lecturer. Mr. Russell is not only an advocate of temperance, but he is also a fierce vegetarian. His South Tyrone seat is considered shaky, as the Nationalists hate him, and he is looked on with disfavor by the Conservatives.

CURRENT NOTES.

It goes without saying—a dumb waiter.—*Rochester Democrat-Chronicle.*

If you do not want your feelings hurt keep them out of the way.—*Galveston News.*

After he falls off one a man never compares anything to being as "easy as falling off a log."—*Atchison Globe.*

The latest drink—a Congressional cocktail. Half beef tea and half whisky.—*New York Recorder.*

If Dr. Keeley can cure the beef tea habit there is a great field for him in Washington.—*Detroit Tribune.*

George Gould is about to assume control of the Grand Opera-House, New York. The Gould family never did have a show.—*Ohio State Journal.*

George—"Now that we are engaged, I have taken out an insurance policy in your favor." Ethel—"How thoughtful; but why don't you get papa's consent, George?" George—"It isn't an accident policy."—*New York Herald.*

"Papa," said a little Washington girl, "tell me a story." "Well, I'll tell you a true story." "I don't like true stories." "I don't know any other kind." "O, yes, you do. Tell me 'bout the last time you went fishin'."—*Washington Star.*

Mrs. Peters of Buffalo has published a little book entitled "A Century of Presidents." It is in verse, names the Presidents in their order, and gives something about their administrations. Here is one of the last verses:

> "Arthur was the twenty-first,
> Then Grover Cleveland came;
> And eighty-nine brought Harrison,
> The second of his name."

If Mrs. Peters had postponed the publication of her work for a little, say until after the 8th day of next November, she might have added to it four more interesting lines—to wit:

> In '92 Ben Harrison
> Elected was again,
> For Cleveland and the traders free
> To beat him tried in vain.

—*New York Tribune.*

TO HASTEN HOME RULE

GLADSTONE AND THE IRISH MEMBERS ARE AGREED.

Dillon Says His Party Is Allied with the Liberals Only to Expedite the Measure for Self-Government—No Irishman Will Accept Office Under an English Government—The Afghan Trouble Presents Serious Questions for the New Premier—Library Presented to Manchester.

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LONDON, Aug. 5.—The series of conferences between the leaders of the Irish party and Mr. Gladstone has definitely resulted in such a degree of mutual confidence as promises to expedite greatly the advent of home rule in Ireland. The acceptance by Mr. John Morley of the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland was a point upon which the chiefs of the McCarthyite faction laid considerable stress. Mr. Morley himself was reluctant to accept the Secretaryship, desiring some other post in the Cabinet which would impose upon him less arduous duties, and only agreed to accept it when it was represented to him by Mr. Gladstone that no other Minister would so fully command the support of the Irish members of Parliament.

In an interview today Mr. John Dillon expressed the satisfaction of the Irish party at the prospect of Mr. Morley holding the post during the critical period in the progress of the Home Rule bill. Referring to the reports printed in some of the English papers that certain Irish members might take office under Mr. Morley Mr. Dillon said that such a thing was next to impossible. No member of the party, he declared, would dare to accept a place under any English Government.

"We are pledged," he said, "to accept no post except under a purely Irish administration when we get it; and any man violating that rule would be expelled from the party. You do not hear of any one aiming at a place under the Gladstone Government. The English papers are entirely wrong in regard to the matter."

A Bill Parnell Would Have Accepted.

When asked whether he could communicate what modifications Mr. Gladstone has made in his home rule bill, Mr. Dillon replied that he was not at liberty to say anything except that the bill was likely to be one that Mr. Parnell would have accepted, adding: "We will not take anything less. Mr. Gladstone knows that our position in the matter is definite and inflexible. He has pledged himself to place home rule in front of all other measures and to keep it there until it is passed. I believe we can rely upon his intention to do so.

"Regarding the modifications of the original bill the most important is one that has already been publicly announced—the retention of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament. We have stipulated that Ireland's representation shall be as full as now. We will not assent to any reduction of our members. Mr. Gladstone knows that his other modifications in the bill, as accepted by Mr. Parnell, we will not go back on. We have no reason to suppose that the Liberal leaders contemplate giving us less, but if any change should occur altering their policy we will at once suspend our support of the Liberal Government.

"The American press ought to know that our position is one of entire independence. Our alliance with the Liberals is to carry home rule. By that we shall abide. To show our independence we have decided to sit in opposition to the Liberal government; but we will support them as long as they keep in Mr. Parnell's bill, not a moment later."

"When do you expect Mr. Gladstone to introduce the home rule bill?" Mr. Dillon was asked.

"As soon as the House reassembles in January or early in February. We do not expect an autumn session. The House is likely to adjourn next Friday.

Faction Lines Still Drawn.

Alluding to Mr. Blake's copious eulogiums of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Parnell's policy at the Eighty club dinner the correspondent suggested that these things indicated more friendly spirit toward Parnellites. Mr. Dillon replied that he knew nothing pointing to more friendly relations with the Parnellites, and that no communications pointing that way had been exchanged recently. Mr. Blake, who in his speech and general bearing approved Mr. Parnell's policy, was like the other Irish members. The majority were so united that they did not require to go out of their way to conciliate the factionists, though they would be glad to receive them back. The majority's meetings were held under a bond of secrecy, but he (Dillon) could say they were tending to entire harmony in the party.

The correspondent, in collating the views of other McCarthyites in the lobby of the House of Commons, found the outline of the home rule bill given in these dispatches June 24 confirmed by the whole tenor of information given by the Liberal leaders.

When the House of Commons adjourned today 346 members had been sworn in and had signed the roll. It was a good day's work and was devoid of the selemnity sometimes associated with oath-taking. A number of the members simply affirmed, including John Burns, one of the labor leaders, and Mr. Naoroji, the Parsee. Several Quakers and Jews took the oath with their hats on. Keir Hardie, the laborist, with boorish ostentation, walked up the floor of the House keeping his cap on, until he was called to order by the Speaker, when he reluctantly took it off. He has already acquired in the House the character of a pugnacious lout, but the House has lashed in to decorum even worse specimens than he is. Mr. Davitt took the oath without a sign of Conservative protest and was at once surrounded by congratulating members who were glad to hail him as a gentleman, even if he was an old Fenian convict.

Affairs in Afghanistan Serious.

The serious position of affairs in Afghanistan has decided the Indian Government to send Gen. Sir Frederick Roberts at the head of a large detachment called an escort, but really a small army, to meet the Ameer at Jelalabed. The mission, although military rather than political, will be accompanied by a political agent; but the main object is a conference to arrange plans to strengthen the Ameer against internal feuds and Russian advances. The Ameer wants money and new arms of precision.

Private Simla advices indicate that grave military emergencies are impending. The existing settlement with the Ameer was made by Sir Lepel Griffin, instructed by Mr. Gladstone, whose entrance into office is thus signalized by fresh troubles.

The Newcastle Unionists have selected a wealthy London merchant, Mr. Ralli, to contest the seat against Mr. Morley. Mr. Ralli has consented to run.

Althorp's library has been bought for £250,000 by the millionaire, Mrs. Rylands, and presented to the City of Manchester.

Englishmen are so busy instructing America how mobs of workingmen should be dealt with that they overlook an affair that has just occurred here. Thousands of idlers assembled in Leabridge road, prepared to remove alleged obstructions erected by the London Water-Works company and tore up a large fence and destroyed the palisades guarding the river and a short railway line used to convey coal to the pumping-stations. Afterward the crowd danced and sang. The police made no attempt to interfere beyond taking the names of the leaders.

SWEARING IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The Commission Read in the House of Lords Yesterday—Ancient Formalities.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—At noon to-day the Speaker of the House of Commons took the chair. There was a meager attendance of the government supporters, many of the seats on their side being unoccupied, but there was a fair number of the opposition present. Sir Charles Dilke took the chair formerly occupied by Henry Labouchere. Sir William Vernon Harcourt led the opposition. Joseph Chamberlain selected a seat in a corner above the gangway.

Soon after the House assembled the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod summoned the members of the House to attend in the House of Lords and hear the commission for the new Parliament read. Mr. Peel, the Speaker, attired in court dress and attended by the members present, obeyed the summons and proceeded to the House of Lords, where the Commissioners in full robes were found waiting to receive him. There the Speaker said a good word for himself, according to custom. He informed their lordships that the three faithful Commons had proceeded to the election of a presiding functionary, and that "in the exercise of their undoubted rights and privileges" they had looked in his own direction.

Whereupon the Lord Chancellor assured him that "her Majesty is so fully sensible of your zeal for the public service and of your ample efficiency to execute the rights and duties which her faithful Commons have selected you to discharge that she does most readily approve and confirm you."

Following thereon the Speaker submitted himself "with all humility and gratitude" to her Majesty's gracious commands, and proceeded on their behalf to claim for the Commons "their undoubted rights and privileges, especially to freedom of speech in debate, to freedom from arrest of their persons and servants, and particularly to free access to her Majesty when occasion shall require," asking also that "the most favorable construction shall be put upon their words and actions." With due humility the Speaker pleaded that "if any error shall be committed it might be imputed to himself."

After these ceremonies had been performed the members of the committee, led by the Speaker, returned to the House, where Mr. Peel took the oath of office. He was followed in this duty by the privy councillors present and by the members who, as is customary, took the oath in batches of five. With 670 members to take their places and be sworn some days must be occupied with the indispensable formalities.

Until the arrival of the "fighting time" old parliamentary hands will feel small interest in the proceedings at Westminster. There is a growing feeling among all parties that, having regard to the arduous work involved by the general election, and considering the period of the year, it is eminently desirable to accelerate proceedings as much as possible in order to make September a holiday month.

The *Post* says:

> It is practically certain that the division on the address in reply to the speech from the throne will not occur before next Thursday owing to the large number of Unionists who will take part in the debate. The Queen's speech will advert to the policy pursued by the government and will intimate their determination to adhere to the principles whereon it is based in future, thus giving a wide scope to the debate.

PUBLIC HEALTH AT PARIS IMPROVED.

In One Suburb, However, Typhoid Fever Prevails.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Reports from the suburbs of Paris show that in all but one of the outlying districts the public health has improved. The exception is Argenteuil, where one hundred deaths have occurred within the last week from cholerate diarrhea and typhoid fever. More than 150 persons in the same suburb suffering from the same illness have been removed to hospitals in the last two days. A majority of the sufferers are employed in the lime quarries in the vicinity of Argenteuil.

Americans in Paris.

The following Americans registered today: L. Truman, W. Childs, E. Bookmeller, Thomas Ryan, T. Oakley, F. Baruch, E. Brooks, D. Blank, S. Johnson, L. Kennard, Thomas Kelly, Thomas Mitchell, the Misses McKee, H. Douglas, G. Douglas, Donald J. Douglas, H. Schoonmaker, M. Hiller, New York; H. Hemmelgarn, A. L. Mantony, Chicago; J. Flaherty, L. Riley, E. Arlman, John Willing, S. Cramp, J. Jordah, A. Maron, P. Dillon, L. Sieger, W. Haleman, W. Henry, E. Howes, Philadelphia; R. Stewart, M. Gordon, Brooklyn; R. Osborne, Newark; the Misses Sachs, Hoboken; C. Shattuck, West Virginia; Miss Griffin, Danielsonville; J. Murphy, J. Cronan, J. McAndrew, Boston; Dr. Williams, Delaware; R. Epler, Reading; Dr. Curtiss, New Haven; M. Wamsley, A. Nedwell, W. Jackson, Baltimore; Isaac Milbank, Yonkers.

STRICKEN WITH CHOLERA.

Prostrated After Visiting Nijni-Novgorod—Three Deaths in Moscow.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The *News* publishes the following from its Vienna correspondent:

> A Lemberg paper reports that a party of Americans visiting the towns of Russia recently went to Moscow and to Nijni-Novgorod in spite of the prevalence of cholera and that four of them have since been prostrated by the disease.

The *Standard* reports that four persons were seized with cholera and three of them died in Moscow Thursday. There have been twenty-two cases of cholera in a refuge for convicts' families near Moscow and eight of the cases have proved fatal. Three Saratoff emigrants have also died of the disease there. The innkeepers of Vienna refuse to accommodate travelers from Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 5.—It is announced that cholera has appeared in Jarsolav, where seven cases and two deaths have been reported. In Tamboff there are 181 new cases and thirty-nine deaths.

CHOLERA VICTIMS FOOD FOR BEASTS.

The Disease and Famine Have Depopulated Many Districts in Arabia.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Advices from Arabia state that the cholera and famine have depopulated large districts in the Harrar province. Villages are deserted, and no sound is heard in the once populous street, except the snarls of hyenas, jackals, and dogs, gorging themselves on the corpses of the dead. The air is polluted with the odor of decaying bodies of the victims. The pits ordinarily used for the storing of millet and maize are now filled with rotting corpses. The village is neglected. The country has been reduced to the condition of a desert. Under the most favorable circumstances it cannot regain its prosperity for several years to come.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says that cholera continues to increase and spread in Russia. Aug. 2 there were reported in the Rostoff and Nakhitcheven districts 1,150 new cases and 550 deaths. According to an official bulletin there were reported in all Russia Aug. 1 and 2 4,107 cases and 2,073 deaths.

Dying Fast at Argenteuil.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Reports from the suburbs of Paris show that in all but one of the outlying districts the public health has improved. The exception is Argenteuil, where 100 deaths have occurred within the last week from choleric diarrhea and typhoid-fever. More than 150 persons in the same suburb suffering from the same illness have been removed to hospitals in the last two days. A majority of the sufferers are employed in the lime-quarries in the vicinity of Argenteuil.

Reinforcing Imperial Troops at Mogadore.

TANGIER, Aug. 4.—The camp of the imperial troops at Mogadore is daily receiving reinforcements. Much discontent is expressed in Tangier at the prolongation of the contest with the rebels, which is declared to be ruinous to the interests of the European residents of Morocco. Many Spaniards are leaving the country. The Sultan of Morocco has appointed eight delegates to resume the negotiations for a commercial treaty with Sir Charles Euan-Smith, the British Minister to Morocco.

The Sultan's soldiery are robbing the people by wholesale near Tangier. The Moorish Foreign Minister and the Bashaw of Tangier say they are powerless to protect the people. The Sultan is determined to exterminate the rebels and the innocent must suffer with the guilty.

Kaiser William Loses Another Race.

COWES, Aug. 5.—Emperor William this morning cruised on the Solent for half an hour in a royal national lifeboat. After his sail His Majesty returned on board the Kaiser Adler, the imperial yacht. A little later the Meteor, the Emperor's yacht, and the Irene started in the closing race of the regatta for the Royal Yacht club prizes with ten other yachts. The Meteor was the third to cross the starting line and secured a good position to windward. The Meteor gave time allowance to all competitors, in the case of one of the yachts the allowance amounting to twenty-nine minutes. Owing to the lightness of the wind which prevailed the Emperor did not sail on the Meteor. Lord Dunraven's Esperance won the race; the Columbine was second and the Meteor third.

Has Affidavits to Prove He Walked.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MUNICH, Aug. 5.—The Russian tourist and author, Michael von Bernow, son of the well-known General of that name, has arrived here on his journey to Paris on foot. He has affidavits from the officials of every town through which he has passed on his travels showing that he walked into and out of the place, and is no "faker" pedestrian. He proceeds from here for Paris by way of Zurich.

Bismarck Rewards Two Gendarmes.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—Prince Bismarck has presented silver souvenirs to three Bavarian gendarmes who were stationed as sentinels at his residence during his stay in Kissingen. In so doing he took occasion to compliment them upon their kind and judicious firmness in the performance of their duty, which, he said, contrasted agreeably with the irritating roughness too often employed by the Berlin police in handling the people.

Boilleau at 24.

Boilleau wrote his first satirical poems at 24.

TIRED OF THEIR YOKE

CUBANS READY FOR ANNEXATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

They Believe That Only Under the Protection of the Stars and Stripes Can They Find Relief—An Expedition to the Island Would Be of Little Avail, as Spain Is Prepared to Check an Uprising—The Prince of Monaco Reads a Paper on Tides and Ocean Currents.

HAVANA, Aug. 5.—The secret sentiment in favor of the annexation of Cuba to the United States, which has been cherished fearfully for a long time in the breasts of many of the best and most advanced Cubans and to which, under existing conditions, they have not dared to give expression, now begins to make itself heard in the face of the threatened expedition from Key West. A gentleman who begged that his name be not revealed, but who is a man of careful speech, one of an important family and supposedly a loyal adherent to Spain, said yesterday:

"Cuba is indeed almost godforsaken. Her only hope is annexation to the United States. Would to heaven we could have our own government—that is to say, that we were fit for it. We are not. The squabbling, the jealousies, the divisions among our 'patriot' force in the United States shows only too well what would be inevitable.

"The sentiment in favor of annexation has been growing steadily in the hearts of thousands of my countrymen. They dare not yet give free vent to it, for on the one side the Spaniards and on the other the revolutionaries would make their life hard to bear. Hardly have they dared to unburden it to their intimate friends until now, when trembling in the fear of a catastrophe from the United States in the shape of an expedition. And we do fear something of this sort. Deny it publicly as we may, it is always to be feared, unless the United States steps in and makes us a part of that great country.

"The idea that the authorities here are not kept aware of the movements of the independents in New York, Key West, Tampa, New Orleans, Chicago, Mobile, Pensacola, and other cities of the North, is a great mistake. The really patriotic Cuban has grown sick and tired of it. He sees only the alternative of sizzling in the frying pan or crisping in the fire; and in his heart he prays devoutly that the calm hand of the great American Republic will reach out quickly and extinguish the fire. Give us annexation. It cannot come too quickly."

FILIBUSTERS NOT READY TO START.

But Cubans at Key West Are Watched by the Authorities.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 5.—Inquiry fails to reveal any filibustering expedition prepared to invade Cuba from this point. No unusual activity is noticed among Cuban sympathizers other than the frequent holding of secret meetings and raising funds for future use. Federal officers have been advised from Washington and are taking measures to frustrate the plans and prevent the departure if attempted. The Collector of Customs today telegraphed the revenue cutter cruising along the west coast to return here, and strict surveillance will be kept over all vessels arriving and departing from this harbor. Inquiry at the Spanish consulate shows that the Spanish government has also been apprised of the movement and telegrams have been passing between Consul Solis and his superior during the last twenty-four hours. No alarm, however, is manifested, and the assurance is given that no expedition will sail in the near future as all prominent leaders are now absent and under espionage of Spanish agents. Furthermore no unusual precautions will be taken to prevent the departure by the Spanish authorities as it is believed that the officials in Cuba, being promptly advised, can prevent the landing.

ADDRESS BY THE PRINCE OF MONACO.

Not on Gambling, but on Ocean Currents—Suggests a Central Signal Service.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The announcement that the Prince of Monaco would address the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Edinburg today attracted a crowd to the meeting. The Prince spoke in excellent English, and his manner was agreeable and unaffected. He looks like a student, and not at all as the virtual proprietor of the most extensive gambling saloon in the world might be expected to appear. In his paper, which was devoted to the effect of tides and ocean currents, he urged that observations be collated at all Atlantic stations daily and telegraphed to some suitable European point for the purpose of having predictions of storms made up and distributed. The system would be much more valuable, he added, when the cable lines are more extensively carried out. He offered to take charge of distributing the bulletins himself. The President of the association thanked the Prince for his suggestions. President Buchan of the Scottish Geographical Society said he believed the Azores would be a highly suitable point at which to establish a central signal service station, as experiments already carried out by means of sealed bottles, etc., had shown that the Azores formed a sort of rendezvous for ocean currents. An interesting paper was read before the association on the subject of spiders, the author being Mr. McCookan, an American, who has made a special study of these insects.

Textile-Workers to Demand Fewer Hours.

The Lancashire textile-workers, who have hitherto opposed the eight-hour agitation, have decided to come into line with other working people in this respect. They have come to the conclusion that shorter hours would reduce production and that this is the best way to combat the threatened action of the masters in the direction of reduced wages. The question will have to be submitted to each branch of the Textile-Workers' Union and also to the Trades Congress, which meets in Glasgow early in September.

California Fruit at Auction in London.

An auction sale of California fruit, which has just arrived by the steamer Majestic, was held today. The fruit was in fine condition and was greatly admired, but English dealers declare that refrigerated fruit will not keep for a sufficient length of time to enable the trade here to handle it with profit. The bidding today was slack and the prices paid were low. Washington plums brought 10 shillings per box, souvenir Congress pears 15 to 17 shillings, and Bartlett pears 10 shillings. The peaches contained in the shipment will be sold at auction tomorrow.

Riots Because of the Hearth Tax.

ROME, Aug. 5.—There has been rioting in Laterza growing out of popular resentment to the hearth tax. The populace attacked and captured the municipal buildings and wounded the syndic of the town. The leaders of the rioters were arrested by carabinieri. The latter were stoned by the mob and were obliged to use their revolvers before they restored order.

Brevities by Cable.

GEN. LANZA ACCREDITED TO BERLIN.

Gen. Lanza has been appointed Italian Minister at Berlin.

LEATHER FACTORY IN MUNICH BURNED.

A leather factory in Munich was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss amounts to $400,000.

PLOT AGAINST THE PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO.

It is reported in Belgrade that a conspiracy has been discovered against the Prince of Montenegro, who is unpopular, and that several of the plotters have fled the country.

BISHOPS WARNED AGAINST FREE MASONS.

The Pope has addressed an encyclical letter to the Bishops throughout Italy in which his Holiness declares that the action of the Free Masons of Italy are subversive of religion.

COAL MINERS DROWNED IN A PIT.

Six miners lost their lives yesterday in a coal pit near Dewsbury, County of York, through the pit becoming flooded with water from an adjacent pit which had been abandoned.

JAEGER SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE

Rudolph Jaeger, who for 17 years was chief cashier in the banking house of the Rothschilds at Frankfort, and who in April last was found to be a defaulter, was yesterday convicted and sentenced at Frankfort to ten years penal servitude.

BRASS CROSSES ALLOWABLE IN ALTARS.

The trial of Canon Smith, in the Diocesan court, which has caused such a commotion among the fashionable church people of the Irish capital, has been decided in the Canon's favor. The question at issue was the propriety of the Canon's action, in placing a brass cross on the church altar.

He Pressed the Button.

A resident of Riverside, Cal., owns a lazy horse. He fixed up a battery in the buggy to give the animal an electric shock occasionally instead of using a whip. He was to press the button with his foot, and the electricity was to do the rest. At the first pressure, however, the horse kicked the carriage so hard that some portions of it have not come down yet.—*Exchange.*

GEN. CRESPO HAS CAPTURED CARACAS.

Tired of the Peace Commission's Delays He Makes an Assault.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—[Special.]—"Gen. Crespo has entered Caracas by force of arms," was the cable dispatch from the chief of staff of the supreme commander of Venezuelan insurgents today to the Venezuelan Junta in New York. Later came the information that the conquering Crespo had grown tired of the dilly-dally methods of the Peace Commissioners and of the unfulfilled promises of citizens' committees and had adopted heroic measures which had precipitated a sanguinary battle at the city's gates and which had terminated in the utter defeat of the government troops and resulted in the triumphant entrance of the entire revolutionary army of 25,000 men, with Crespo, Guerra, Quintana, Vegas, and others at its head.

The intelligence which came to the Junta today also announced the utter defeat and rout of Lucien Mendza, the last General of the Villegas Government at La Victoria and the capture of Gen. Batalla and his entire army. The further information came that the insurgents had driven Rangel from the field at a point between Valencia and La Victoria, and had badly whipped Gen. Juan Toyar at San Joaquin, capturing from him guns and men, and had probaby seized 600 rifles at San Fernando which the government had there.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The British steamship Australia, which has just arrived from Venezuela ports, brings some fresh and interesting details of the revolution. The revolutionists under Crespo, to the number of 400 men, were encamped back of the Town of Puerto Cabello in the mountains. Every night some of the rebels would ride into town to drink and carouse, scaring the citizens and the soldiery almost to death. About 800 more of the rebels were around Valencia, some fifteen miles in the interior.

The main body of the rebels are Caribbeans, a mixture of negro and Indians—half-starved, half-naked—the best dressed wearing a pincho, or blanket, blue on the outside and red on the inside, with a hole to slip the head through—barefooted, unwashed, and armed with everything from a Prussian needle-gun to an old flint-lock. A great many carry the old bell-mouthed blunderbusses, loaded with gravel. The government forces are about as ragged, and unkempt, and ill-assorted as the rebels. Nearly all are barefooted, the best dressed wearing sandals.

Gen. Carlos Ichevare, a government leader, boarded the Australia in La Guayra and after refreshing his Latin throat with Hamburg beer made a bargain with Chief Engineer Henry Mahler for his gold lace cap, spyglass, and umbrella, and then proudly marched ashore to strut before his amazed soldiery.

A short time prior to this the forces of the government and the revolutionists met just outside of Puerto Cabello. Crespo had all of his men in the trees and when the government forces arrived they fired down on them, killing 200 men, including one General and one Major. The goverment forces were completely routed. The day the steamer left the citizens were throwing up fortifications between them and the rebels upon which they mounted old shotguns. The only piece of ordnance the town offorded was an old cast-iron cannon with a two-inch bore and about three feet long which was imposingly displayed.

HAVE DELIVERED THEIR ULTIMATUM.

Union Pacific Telegraphers Will Strike Tonight if Their Demands Are Not Granted.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—At midnight, after a long conference with Union Pacific officials, the telegraphers' committee gave the company until Saturday night to agree to their terms or at that time a strike will be ordered.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The original cause of the present enforced stagnation in the building trades industry exists no longer. The Housesmiths' Union, which started the strike in May last by rebelling against the introduction of non-union men into the shops of the Cornell Bros. and the Jackson Architectural Iron Works company, has yielded or become practically disorganized and its members have gone back to work as non-union men.

There are still 10,000 carpenters, framers, painters, steamfitters, stonecutters, and other trades in idleness. These are the men who were called out by the Board of Walking Delegates to help the housesmiths. The treachery, as the strikers term it, of the housesmiths has engendered a feeling that will probably do much to put a stop to sympathetic strikes. The Iron League is now practically out of the fight, having accomplished its object in resisting the attempt to unionize its shops.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 5.—There were thirteen arrests for riot at Duquesne this morning, and the deputies have a number of additional warrants to serve. They found two of the leaders in the disturbance at the Amalgamated headquarters. There was no attempt to resist arrest, but many of the riotous strikers have left town. The thirty repair men who were driven away from the works yesterday went to work with Foreman Mislagel this morning. They were not molested.

H. C. Frick has so far recovered as to be able to be at his office, where he arrived shortly after 10 o'clock. He is attending to business the same as before being shot by Berkmann.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 5.—Capt. Alfred E. Hunt, commanding Battery E at Homestead, speaking of the punishment of Private Iams, asserts that Iams was not hurt, as his weight was not thrown on his thumbs. He says Iams purposely swallowed some tobacco to make himself sick.

STEVENS POINT, Wis., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—At a conference this afternoon between the mill owners and a committee of the strikers all differences between them were amicably settled. The mill owners agreed to adopt the ten hour system and grant an increase of twelve and a half cents a day to all who have been receiving less than $1.50.

EXTENSIVE DROUGHT IN MEXICO.

Chance for the People of the United States to Show Their Generosity.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—In a communication received by the Department of State from Consul-General Sutton, attention is called to the prevailing drought in Mexico, extending in many States over a period of three or four years. So serious is the situation that the Mexican Government has removed the duties of corn, and already upwards of 5,000 carloads have been imported from the United States. It is suggested that in view of this long continued drought and suffering, the people of the United States make up and send as a free offering 1,000 carloads of corn to be distributed by the Federal and State authorities. It was hoped that the rains of May and June would be sufficient to make better crops for this fall, but, this failing, the government has recently issued an order admitting corn free of duty until next month, September, and as a result many thousand carloads are now on the way from the United States. Some 1,100 car loads are reported as having been already imported at Piedras Negras and, from figures recently received, imports at Paso Del Norte have been nearly, if not quite, twice as much. All this corn comes from the United States and has made, and will continue to make, an increased market for it all through the Western States.

CAPT. KOLB WILL MAKE A CONTEST.

He Claims His Election in Alabama with Illegal Votes Cast Out.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Capt. Kolb claims that when he throws out stuffed boxes in the "Black Belt" he will have not less than 1,000 majority. P. G. Bowman, leader of the campaign, says tonight that contests will be entered in a dozen counties at least. He said three-fifths of the whites voted for Kolb and a majority of negroes tried to vote for him, but their ballots were counted for Jones. In many beats in the Black Belt counties Jones' majority is more than all the votes in all the beats. There will be a new State convention called soon and Electors will be put out and Cleveland will not get the State if Jones persists in claiming it.

Capt. Kolb tonight in an interview says that the will of the people is plain and that he will see that it is executed. It is doubtful if any of the present Congressmen will be returned. Tomorrow the official count will take place.

Free Public Baths.

The commendable efforts of some of our public-spirited citizens in giving free public baths to the people should now be followed by some other equally public-spirited citizen in giving free pure water. Why does not some one that wishes to make a lasting name for himself offer to place in some public place for the benefit of all a fountain which will flow with Hygeia spring water, clear as a crystal, sparkling as a diamond? We charge nothing for the hint, and hope ere long to see some worthy citizen of Chicago inscribe his name on the roll of honor in this way.

CONTROL THE PRICES.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE READING INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Advances in Coal Made Because the Profit Was Too Low to Suit the Combination—How They Are Made Effective—New Competitor for the Standard Oil Trust Being Organized—Elwell Still Shows Fight—Last of the Ballot Box Stuffers Plead Guilty.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The committee appointed by the State Senate to inquire into the Reading coal deal of last winter heard more testimony today. It was expected that President McLeod of the Reading system would be present. He sent word, however, that he was unavoidably prevented from coming, but would attend at any other time.

Samuel Smoot, salesman and general manager for Hedford & Co., who do a large retail coal business, said that he had noticed the advance in the price of coal since last April and attributed it to an agreement between the coal producers and the carriers. He did not know why prices were increased. There had been no unusual demand for coal.

"The total advance in prices in the domestic grade since January," said Mr. Smoot, "has been from sixty to eighty cents a ton. A further advance will probably be made before long."

R. H. Williams, sales agent for William Peters, wholesale commission house, which handles all the output of the mines owned by the Erie road, said:

"I have attended the conferences at which wholesale prices are fixed. At the June meeting stove coal was advanced 35 cents a ton, egg coal 20 cents and broken coal 15 cents. Prior to that there had been an advance on the January prices, making the total advance on the domestic grade 85 cents, from $3.50 to $4.35. The output for 1891 was 40,000,000 tons, the greatest in the history of coal production. No agreement was made at the conference in January last that the production should or should not exceed that of 1891. As a matter of fact, the average output so far is greater this year than last."

"What are the reasons for advancing the price of coal?"

"O, simply that the prices being realized were too low. It is only a question of whether we are getting enough money for the coal. I don't think enough money is being realized. I look forward to another advance, say, of about 50 cents a ton over what we are getting today, that, I think, would produce a fair profit. I should like to see more money paid for coal."

"When do you expect this advance to go into effect?"

"I cannot say. I hope in the near future. All that is necessary to an advance is that the men who attend the conference shall agree upon it. They absolutely control the production and the price. I think the buyers are satisfied. People don't realize the expense of coal lands. Some coal companies are burdened with debt."

ELWELL WILL MAKE A FIGHT.

He Declines to Get Out of the International Exhibiters' Association.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Delmore Elwell ceased to be executive officer of the International Exhibiters' Association for an hour yesterday. He went to the association's office in the Stewart Building early and wrote a communication to the newspapers to the effect that his name would not hereafter be used in connection with the affairs of the association. He had also been instructed by Cornelius N. Bliss to withdraw his name as President, and any books, pamphlets, or papers hereafter carrying either name would not be authorized.

Mr. Elwell then obtained interviews with some of the men who, as he declares, are trying to run the association, whereupon he returned to his office and declared that he would not consent to give up the place.

"Mr. Bliss goes out," said Mr. Elwell, "because he is tired of this bickering, but I learned today that I was not to get the $5,000 that it was agreed I should have if I consented to go out, so I will stay and defy the directors to do their worst. The whole scheme is mine and is copyrighted. Besides Director-General Davis of the World's Fair is with me and nothing can be done without his coöperation."

THEY CHANGED THEIR PLEA.

Last of the Ballot Stuffers Awaiting Sentence—Doesn't Want to Punish Them.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The last of the indicted ballot-box stuffers appeared in Judge Lippincott's court at Jersey City today and retracted their former plea of not guilty. They were Richard F. Halen, James Connell, Thomas Rush, and Frank E. Herrick, election officers at the election of 1889 in the Eleventh precinct of the Third District. They were dismissed until Aug. 16, when, with thirteen others who have been convicted, they will appear for sentence.

Judge Albert Hoffman's absence in Europe leaves only Judge Kenny on the bench with Judge Lippincott. Rumor says that Judge Kenny is not disposed to assist Judge Lippincott in fixing an adequate punishment for the unsentenced men. The gang which pleaded guilty today is one of the Denny McLaughlin's crowd of politicians, and Judge Kenny owes his position on the bench to McLaughlin.

TO ORGANIZE A PIPE LINE.

A New Company to Compete with the Standard Oil a Certainty.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—[Special.]—There seems to be no doubt that a pipe line company is being organized in opposition to the Standard Oil company, although the latter affects ignorance of the project. The information comes from Philadelphia that a number of independent producers and refiners of the old oil field in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania have subscribed to a $12,000,000 scheme to lay four pipes from Bradford, Pa., to Newburg, on the Hudson, a distance of 212 miles.

The papers are already said to be signed, and everything except the capital is understood to be in readiness to push the matter through. At the consolidated exchange several prominent brokers said that the report was entirely correct and that the names of the projectors could be given to the public in a few days.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Albert Delaurens Given Eighteen Months on the Charge of Malicious Annoyance.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Albert Delaurens of Chicago, who sent a letter to Baring, Magoun & Co., Wall street, threatening to blow up their office with dynamite unless they sent him the money, $20, he asked for in the letter, and another to Tiffany & Co. threatening to shoot himself in front of their store unless they sent him a sum of money, pleaded guilty to the charge of malicious annoyance brought against him this morning in the Court of Special Sessions. The court sentenced him to eighteen months' imprisonment in the penitentiary—nine months for each offense. Delaurens wore a woe-begone expression on his face and looked quite emaciated. It is understood that he has consumption and is not likely to live out his sentence.

Dr. Gibier's Hospital a Certainty.

Dr. Gibier's new hospital has become a certainty. A five-story brick building is to be erected on the northwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-seventh street, which will be known as the Pasteur Institute. The basement will have eight bedrooms for the use of charity patients. On the first floor will be the offices, reception rooms, the operating room and three laboratories; on the second, third, and fourth floors bedrooms, and on the fifth floor dining-rooms.

Dr. Clark Starts Around the World.

The Rev. T. E. Clark, D. D., founder and President of the Society of Christian Endeavor, started today with his wife for a trip around the world. They were passengers on the Western express-train which left the Pennsylvania railroad depot, Jersey City, at 2:13 in the afternoon. Dr. Clark will go direct to San Francisco and will travel through Australia, Asia, and Europe. Work will be blended with pleasure, as he intends establishing the order in the countries which he will visit.

All Ordered on Greenbacks.

A million dollars in gold was engaged at the Subtreasury today for shipment to Europe. One lot of $500,000 was taken by Lazard Frères and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. took an equal amount. All the gold taken was on greenbacks and Treasury notes. So far this week the Subtreasury has sent $130,000 to the West to meet the demand caused by moving the crops. This season's shipments began two or three days ago.

Effected a Pooling Arrangement.

A private cable today from London stated that the Mexican railroad representatives, who are in session there, have practically agreed upon the main points of a pooling arrangement. This will mean an end of the unprofitable rate wars which, for more than a year, have drained their treasuries. The lines directly interested are the Mexican Central, Mexican National, Mexican Railroad, and Monterey and Mexican Gulf.

Will Bear All the Expenses.

The proprietor of an illustrated periodical published in this city has cabled Schiaparelli at Milan that he will bear the expense of his visit to Lick observatory, California, if made in the next three weeks, to study Mars through the great Lick telescope.

It Was Not a Success.

The howling dervishes who are giving a show in Madison Square Garden are not attracting great crowds. Their performance consists of three hours of monotonous droning and possesses little of interest to any one but a Mohammedan.

Will Attend the Celebration.

Mayor Grant received a letter from Gov. Bulkeley of Connecticut today, announcing that the Governor, with his staff and the entire militia of the State, would attend the Columbian celebration in this city in October.

Autonomists Forced to Move.

The Autonomist Anarchists, including Miss Goldman, who have been living at No. 340 Fifth street, were today dispossessed because the other tenants in the house refused to dwell with Anarchists.

SWETT FACTORY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Lightning Struck the Buildings and the Loss Will Be Heavy—Other Fires.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The Swett Manufacturing company's plant at the manufacturing suburb of Robinsdale was struck by lightning early this morning and burned at a loss of $23,000. The insurance is $12,000. The concern manufactured iron wheelbarrows.

BISMARCK, N. D. Aug. 5.—Fire last night destroyed $25,000 worth of property, $15,000 for Webb Bros., furniture dealers; $5,000 for Nels White, livery stable. Twenty horses were burned. Webb was insured for one-third. White was uninsured. The barn of the Custer House and several small buildings were burned, with loss of $2,000. One-third of a block on Main street was burned.

STILLWATER, Minn., Aug. 5.—At 4:40 a. m. today fire destroyed the Schulenberg & Boeckeler Lumber company's mill, situated in Dutchtown. All of the machinery will be a total loss.

The fire broke out in the lathing mill, but how it originated is a mystery. The accepted theory, however, is that the mill was struck by lightning. The mill was one of the largest in the city and was built in 1888. It had a capacity of 225,000 feet of lumber per day, and employed from 125 to 175 men. The mill and machinery was valued at about $125,000 and was insured for $65,000.

FARMERS DIE FROM HEAT PROSTRATION.

Robert Wheeler at Hillsboro and John Heil at Mascoutah the Victims.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Robert Wheeler, a farmer residing several miles northwest of here, while working in his field yesterday was prostrated by the heat and died a short time afterwards.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—John Heil, a prominent German farmer of Marissa, was found prostrated in the field today by his daughter. He died afterwards. Death is supposed to have been caused by sunstroke.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—This has been the hottest day of the year. The mercury stood at 100° during several hours, and at 3:30 p. m. still showed 98° in the shade.

TEAMSTERS FORCED TO GIVE UP A FIGHT.

Injunction Served on the Men Who Held the Fort Dodge Excavation.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The teamsters' strike was ended tonight, when Sheriff Adams served temporary writs of injunction restraining all the strikers from trespassing upon the excavation for the Fort Dodge Grocery company building.

Abolish the Bar.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* (Rep.) thinks that the bar in the Capitol should be abolished, notwithstanding that Watson's charges of open inebriety are much exaggerated. "There is no more necessary occasion," it says, "for maintaining a bar-room as an adjunct to Congress than there is that there should be such an establishment as an appendage to the Treasury Department or to the White House or any other public building."

Texas Fever Among Cattle at Brennan.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Aug. 5.—Several cattle have died at Brennan, on the Elkhorn, four miles south of here, of a disease supposed to be Texas fever. Brennan is a shipping point for the Bellefourche and Cheyenne Ranges, and great anxiety is felt among local stockmen and shippers, who are still sending in Arizona cattle. United States Veterinary Surgeon Tracy has been summoned from Fort Mead.

Made a Good Record and Resigned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—J. R. Bloom, General Secretary of the Indianapolis Young Men's Christian Association, has resigned his position to take charge of the *Journal*, a weekly publication of Fond du Lac, Wis. Under his management a debt of the association of $27,000 has been entirely paid or provided for. By his economical measures $7,000 in expenses was saved last year alone.

Statesman vs. Politician.

Ethel—"Tell me, Tom, what is the difference between a politician and a statesman?"

Tom—"A statesman, my dear, is the candidate who gets the office; a politician is the candidate who gets (into) the soup."—*Judge.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

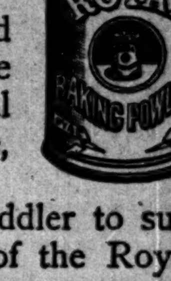
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c.

Brown's Household Panacea. "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds, and all pain. 25c a bottle.

The Best Worm Lozenges for Children are Brown Vermifuge Comfits. 25c. a box.



Never Questioned.

The superior purity, strength and wholesomeness of Royal Baking Powder is never questioned.

While other baking powder makers are exposing the impurities and shortcomings of the powders of their competitors, and the official tests by the Government are revealing the improper ingredients, the low strength, and lack of keeping qualities of other brands of baking powder, no question is raised, no doubt is entertained of the great qualities, the absolute purity and efficiency of the Royal Baking Powder. It stands alone, above suspicion.

¶Do not permit the grocer or peddler to substitute any other brand in place of the Royal.

REVIEWED BY REED.

[*Continued from first page.*]

tion of things is an overpowering testimony, not only to the growth of the country, but to the integrity and economy of the Committee on Appropriations, of which Mr. Cannon was the head.

The debate in the Senate of July 26 shows, moreover, that even the $510,000,000 appropriated has not reached the needs of the country. Mr. Allen of Washington shows that a lighthouse has been thrown out which should have been built, on a spot which has already cost the country the lives of many men, and Mr. Allison shows that one item at least of large amount has been lessened on the demand of the House by the simple expedient of cutting off one-half, with the understanding that it shall go on the next year's Deficiency bill. Of one item Senator Isham G. Harris, a Democratic Senator, in fact, the real Democratic leader of the Senate, puts tersely his opinion, and that opinion will illuminate many other items not discussed. I want to call your readers' attention to this simple fact, even at the expense of reiteration and of being tiresome. We expended $462,000,000 the first session of the Fifty-first Congress. We were abused most roundly therefor. The lowest figures any Democrat can now make for his Congress is $510,000,000. These figures are undisputed. The moral is indisputable.

It does sometimes seem a great pity that we haven't, we Republicans, the power of vituperation. We seem to have no energy of characterization. Abusing, as the Democrats have in the wildest language, the appropriation of $462,000,000, and then appropriating $510,000,000 themselves, means two things. It means that in the last campaign the Democracy were inaccurate, and that in the present House they have been detected. If we were in their place and they in ours I fear their language would be more adequate.

The Payment of Rebel War Claims.

But if the Democracy have adopted what one of their own men calls a "pop gun" system of tariff reform their Committee on War Claims have started a Gatling gun system of war claims. It is true that the House itself has so far acted on but few of them; but these few show how the many will finally be treated. A House which has voted to lift the incubus of the statute of limitations from Sibley's case, so as to allow the heirs of an officer who left the United States army to join the Confederates collect a royalty on tents used in the very war he helped to wage, has shown itself capable of infinite power of sapping the Treasury. The Committee on War Claims have reported in favor of more than $70,000,000 worth of claims for damages caused by the devastation of the war. If there is anything settled in law it is that no nation ever undertakes to repair the damages of war. Where the accident of destruction falls, there it rests. But there is a grave danger at this very moment that we shall at this late day be cajoled into vast payments in that behalf. These claims come to us under the sanction of religious societies, to pay for rent of churches, to pay for damages to schools and colleges. Each is for a small amount, but the aggregate will appall the country. In the Forty-fifth Congress, after a pitched battle over William and Mary College, such claims were sent to the rear. Today in addition to the $70,000,000 already reported by the Committee on War Claims $400,000,000 and perhaps $600,000,000 of such claims have been referred to the Court of Claims.

If Mr. Holman and his band of economists had given half as much attention to this proposed drain on the Treasury as they have to the refusing of what they knew they must consent to, we should today have a safer surplus in the Treasury even if we had less campaign talk.

Last Hours of the Democratic Circus.

The close of this session of the House seems likely to be worthy of its beginning. After a full and free debate the House, by a majority of a dozen, determined to agree with the Senate to make the appropriation for the Chicago Exposition which it needed. Then commenced the extraordinary spectacle of a filibuster begun by the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in a House where his own partisans had a majority of 140 votes. Such a scene is unusual, I think unique, in our history. In order to heighten the spectacular effect Gen. Wheeler was allowed to drag into the House a characterization of the House by the Hon. Tom Watson of Georgia—a characterization which could be made of no other House, and which Mr. Watson was allowed without punishment to reiterate and reaffirm Mr. Watson, though now of the Alliance party, was chosen as a Georgia Democrat.

A part of that characterization has been made the subject of investigation and must speak for itself. All the rest seems to be a true bill. Here is the description, omitting the part under investigation:

> The Congress now sitting is one illustration. Pledged to reform, they have not reformed. Pledged to economy, they have not economized. Pledged to legislate, they have not legislated. Extravagance has been the order of the day. Absenteeism was never so pronounced. Lack of purpose was never so clear. Lack of common business prudence never more glaring. Useless employés crowd every corridor. Useless expenditures pervade every department.

After two weeks wasted in dilatory motions, which the Speaker should have suppressed at once, the spectacle was presented to the world of a compromise on the Chicago Fair, dictated by the insurgents to a Democratic caucus. Even then the Democracy were forced by a few irreconcilables in the far corner of Texas to adopt a rule compelling a vote on a special date at a special hour, with previous question ordered and dilatory motion suspended, thus confessing at last after a long struggle that even with more than 140 majority, with three to one power over their enemies, the hated practices of the Fifty-first House afforded the only adequate method of procedure even for the Democracy. This completes the public confession which has been going on through the session, that all the outcry against the rules of the last House was partisan slander, the wild fury of defeated obstructionists, whose only real grievance was that they had been as soundly as they were righteously beaten.

Such, in brief, have been the characteristic acts of a House of Representatives where the Democracy dominated in the proportion of three to one. Its last days have been but the crowning example of the riotous control of the few which was deliberately made possible when the body adopted its rules. While but a small number are visible as leaders and workers in this new attempt to establish the rule of the few over the many, the whole Democratic party is responsible for their actions, for it put into their hands the very power they are now using against the people and against the majority. Remember also that this was in a House immediately preceding a Presidential election, where the members were on their good behavior.

Suppose the party to which these men belong are victorious all along the line next November, what ought we to expect?

If they act thus when they try to be good how will they act when they act like themselves?

THOMAS B. REED.

Lamartine at 30.

Lamartine's poems appeared when the poet was 30.

SEEN IN A GRAVEYARD

A WOMAN IN WHITE MOANING AND SUPPLICATING.

Frank Brown Tells of an Adventure at a Chesterton (Ind.) Cemetery—Prof. Stephenson of the Iowa State University Discharged for His Criticisms—Attempt to Wreck a Passenger-Train at Kokomo Fails—Condition of Illinois State Banks—Preparing to Work the Mesaba Mines.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The old cemetery near Chesterton, this county, is haunted by a woman in white. This fact is vouched for by Frank Brown, who, with blanched face, rode into the village at breakneck speed one night recently with a strange story to tell. He told of his midnight experience, which, if it did not turn his raven locks white, gave him a scare from which he will never recover. He said that just as he approached the cemetery he heard the distant rumbling of an approaching train. Checking his horse he waited and in a moment it passed by on its way to Chicago. Before the bright lights had disappeared and the rumbling of the wheels had died away, while the long line of heavy black smoke still hovered over the hill, a sight met his gaze that almost paralyzed him with fear. With the greatest difficulty he held his horse, which, wild with fright, was plunging and snorting to break away. Before him on the hillside he saw a figure clothed in white. It would rise up from the ground, walk about, and hold up its white arms in supplication. For five minutes it continued moaning, and then walked off and disappeared among the tombstones.

BRANDED AN ORATION "ROT."

Prof. Stephenson Discharged from Iowa University for Freely Criticising.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—As the result of a commencement rumpus at the State University, at Iowa City, Prof. Stephenson, assistant in the Department of English Literature, was today dropped by the Board of Regents. The Regents met at the State-House, the Governor presiding. It is given out by them that Stephenson was dropped because he was not qualified for the chair. The facts are, it is believed, that the Regents have been compelled to heed the popular demand for the professor's discharge on account of certain criticisms passed on an oration written by a young man from Cedar Falls, a member of the graduating class, named Lyon. This young man wrote an oration in which he advanced arguments against existing political conditions. The professor in criticising it wrote such compliments as "rot," "all bosh," etc., on the margin. The young man wrote a severe letter to the professor, and upon the demand of the latter was barred from commencement privileges. The oration and the marginal notes were made public property, and the notes have been vigorously denounced by the papers.

TO OPERATE IN THE MESABA RANGE.

Itasca Iron Company Has 4,000 Acres of Rich Mineral Lands.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The Itasca Iron company, according to the statements of its officers, has over 4,000 acres of the choicest lands on the Mesaba Range. Filings were made on 40,000 acres. Mining engineers went over the lands and culled them, making careful selections and throwing out 34,000 acres. To control the good lands, which consisted of about 6,200 acres, the Buckeye Iron company was formed, with ex-Gov. James E. Campbell as President and Frank Barrett Secretary, with a capital of $3,000,000, on which two mines are developed with ore 50 per cent low in phosphorus. It is the intention to form a company on the remaining 4,400 acres, with $5,000,000 capital, with Robert J. Dean, a New York banker, as President; ex-Gov. Campbell, Vice-President; William Allan, President of the A. H. Hart Manufacturing company, one of the largest mine machinery manufacturers in the world, as Treasurer; and Frank Barrett as Secretary. It is claimed that the Itasca company's lands are rich in mineral.

MIAMI COUNTY DEBT INCREASING.

Democrats Accused of Making It Possible for Political Reasons.

PERU, Ind., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Considerable discussion has been created by the action of the Democratic officials of the county in throwing it into debt, and all for no reasons except political ones. The last levy made by the County Commissioners was low and was made so because the last Democratic Legislature had raised the State taxes so high that every one was alarmed. The Miami County levy was reduced so that the increased State tax of the county, which was about $25,000, would not be noticed by the taxpayers and no votes lost. The recent tax collections have given out and now the county is $4,000 in debt on ordinary claims against it. Orders presented for payment are cashed at a bank at 6 per cent, so that the debt is increasing in that direction also. Before the November tax collections are made the debt will have reached $20,000, and by the next collection time after that, which will be April, it is estimated the debt will go up to $45,000, for which there is declared to be no good excuse.

CONDITION OF ILLINOIS STATE BANKS.

Since the Last Report Liabilities Have Decreased and Deposits Increased.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The Auditor of Public Accounts has received reports showing the condition July 28 last of all the banks in Illinois doing business under the State banking law. There are now 108 State banks, an increase of ten since May 7, the date of the last report.

The total resources and liabilities of the State banks July 28 were $110,140,081.96, as against $104,368,259.54 May 7; total loans and discounts, $72,037,983.37; last report, $67,361,545.68; savings deposits subject to notice, $21,852,906.50; last report, $20,799,524.03; individual deposits subject to check, $43,740,684.60; last report, $41,294,043.19; cash on hand, $8,513,908.70; last report, $9,462,548.97; total capital stock, $17,397,500; last report, $16,687,500.

MEANT TO WRECK THE PASSENGER.

But a Freight Ran Into the Obstruction Near Kokomo.

KOKOMO, Ind., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—A tie placed on the track of the Lake Erie and Western railroad in the northern part of this county last night caused the wreck of a freight train. Four cars, one being loaded with hogs, left the tracks. The obstruction was probably placed on the road for the midnight passenger train, but the freight came first. No one was hurt. This is not the first time that an attempt has been made to wreck a passenger train near this city on this road.

Stabbed Himself Fourteen Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 5.—A most determined and deliberate case of suicide was discovered yesterday at Miss Carney's rooming-house on Rowland street. The suicide had evidently been committed about midnight Wednesday night or early yesterday morning. The victim is V. H. Billings of Minneapolis, but formerly of Boston. The weapon used was a pocket-knife, having a blade about three inches long, with which Billings stabbed himself in the breast fourteen times, and also cut a frightful gash in the right side of his throat, severing the jugular. Three of the stab wounds penetrated the heart.

Bailey, the Circus Man, Sued for Damages.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The papers in a suit for $25,000 damages were today served on James A. Bailey, the principal owner of the Barnum & Bailey show. The suit is brought at the instance of A. D. Harris, administrator of the estate of Martin Foley, the latter having been killed in a wreck of the Barnum & Bailey show-train near Martin, on the Grand Rapids and Indianapolis, in August, 1890. The circus management claims that the railroad company is responsible for the wreck as the road's employes were running the train. The summons is made returnable Sept. 6.

Certificates for Young Physicians.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The Illinois State Board of Health has, during the last week, issued State certificates entitling to practice medicine and surgery in Illinois to the following physicians:

Wesley W. Barkwell, James Beckett, Theron Bradford, Frank Branen, E. N. Ewer, Sara M. Hobson, T. F. Lynott, Samuel C. Makemason, J. G. McKee, John McSimpson, J. B. Noble, John W. O'Neill, Samuel R. Peacock, Calvin Pollock, Henry A. Stewart, Charles H. Stoddard, Charles W. Treverton, A. M. Unger, William E. Walsh, Frank Wilson, Edmund Zammert of Chicago; William W. Apple, St. Francisville; Charles T. Bacon, Tablegrove; B. F. Brayfield, Brayfield; William D. Carter, Nashville; Charles F. Childs, Decatur; Frank Cogswell, Rockford; William A. Dixon, Decatur; Horace Gaylord, Hanagan; Harry L. Kampen, Kirkwood; E. H. Heaton, Champaign; Guy M. McLean, Pullman; G. S. Roberts, Corwith; R. C. Schroeder, St. Louis; F. S. Smith, Moscow; R. F. Throckmorton, Cairo; E. T. Trimer, Rock Island; N. E. Winnard, Lyndon; and State certificates entitling to practice midwifery to Amanda O. Hald and Regina Pickiewicz of Chicago.

Tried to Murder Three Persons.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 5.—Charles Daly, a baker, 27 years old, of No. 433 Twelfth street, tried to kill his wife and her daughter this morning. The young woman was shot and dangerously wounded. Policeman Snooks was also shot at when he went to arrest Daly. Then the men clinched and Daly again used his pistol. The officer pushed the weapon down, however, and the bullet entered his leg. Snooks then wrested the pistol from Daly and pounded the man into submission. Daly was locked up.

Plans for Water-Works at Neenah.

NEENAH, Wis., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—George W. Sturtevant Jr., a civil engineer of Chicago, arrived in the city today with the specifications and plans for a $60,000 system of water-works for Neenah. The water supply will be taken from an intake crib in Lake Winnebago 1,400 feet from shore. The specifications allow for sixty-four hydrants to be distributed throughout the city and for 20,810 feet of piping, one-half of which is to be six-inch pipe.

Requisitions by the Governor.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The Governor today issued a requisition on the Governor of Pennsylvania for the extradition of David Barber, alias W. Shefer, under arrest at Pittsburg and wanted in Chicago for larceny; also a requisition on the Governor of Iowa for Henry Gill, wanted in Peoria for stealing a horse from Cyrus L. Berry, and now in custody at Ottumwa, Ia.

Green, Who Shot Four Men, Released.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—William Green, who shot four men, was released last night on a nominal bond and immediately left for parts unknown. His four victims are not much improved and are not yet out of danger. There is much indignation over the action of the court. The bond has been forfeited and the money will go to the school fund.

Winners of Firemen's Tournament Prizes.

ELKHART, Ind., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—In the firemen's tournament here today the Goshen (Ind.) hose company took the sweepstakes. Three Rivers, Mich., got the hub and hub hook and ladder race. The prize for foreman of the competing companies was won by Collins of Streator, Ill.

News of the Northwest Boiled Down.

John Emrick, aged 14, of Joliet, was killed on the Chicago and Alton road at Lemont, Ill., yesterday. He was stealing a ride.

The Sixth Michigan infantry and the First Michigan heavy artillery will meet at Benton Harbor, Mich., Aug. 11, in annual reunion.

The Aurora Literary Society of the Dixon (Ill.) Normal school had its annual entertainment last night. Tonight the Vespera Society will celebrate its anniversary.

There are sixty-four coal mines in operation in St. Clair County and ten idle. Last month 500,000 bushels of coal were mined. Fifteen hundred men are employed in the mines.

Robert Greenway and John Smallwood, insane inmates of the Marion County (Ind.) Poor Farm, quarreled Thursday and Smallwood killed Greenway by beating him with a heavy chair.

Articles of incorporation of the Keeley Institute of Burlington were filed in the Recorder's office at Burlington, Ia., yesterday. The company is organized for twenty years with a capital stock of $100,000.

The jury in the Morton murder case at Salem, Ill., yesterday returned a verdict of guilty, fixing Foil Parkinson's punishment at fourteen years in the penitentiary. Parkinson was charged with putting arsenic in food that Morton ate.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS ANGRY.

They Resent Retaliation and Will Not Exhibit—On the Way to Denver.

HAMILTON, Ont., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—J. S. Larke, one of the Assistant Dominion Commissioners for the World's Fair, was in Hamilton today arranging with leading manufacturers here for exhibits at the Fair. Mr. Larke says the retaliation message of President Harrison will adversely affect the volume of Canadian exhibits, and instances the case of Goldie & McCulloch of Galt, the extensive safe manufacturers. They intended to send a large exhibit but have become so incensed against the United States because of their attitude toward Canada that they have decided not to exhibit at all. The representatives of many of Canada's leading industries also are of the opinion that owing to the relations between the two countries Canadian exhibits will not get a fair show. Although Mr. Larke endeavors by every argument to induce them to overcome the disinclination to exhibit in many cases his arguments are useless.

The Thirteenth Battalion band left this afternoon for Chicago where they will give a concert and then proceed to Denver, Colo., in company with St. Bernard Commandery of Chicago. The bandmen anticipate no difficulty in crossing the border at Port Huron, Mich., as they have a letter from the collector at the latter port stating that he could see no reason why a band should be interfered with as long as they did not violate the alien labor law by entering into a contract with parties in the United States. The Thirteenth Band was under engagement to play at the State exposition in Buffalo from Aug. 17 to Aug. 27, and it was their intention to go direct from Denver to Buffalo, but a dispatch was received from the latter place today by Bandmaster Robinson stating that the United States government would not allow them to play in Buffalo, so the engagement was canceled.

MINNESOTA AND WINNIPEG ROWING.

Minnesota and Winnipeg Crews, Fox and Home Doubles Win.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The first day's races of the Minnesota and Winnipeg rowing association were rowed here under practically perfect conditions. The races rowed were the junior fours, the senior singles and junior doubles. The first two went to the Winnipeg oarsmen by large margins, while the Minnesotas of St. Paul took the doubles. In the junior fours the Winnipeg crew took the lead at the start, rowing a long, strong 35 stroke, and after the first hundred yards had the race in hand. They won over the Minnesotas by a good eight lengths in 9 minutes 16 seconds. The Lurlines of Minneapolis were last. Fox of Winnipeg took the senior singles with equal ease. Nettleton of St. Paul, hitherto invincible, was booked to win, but Fox beat him five lengths in 10 minutes 17 seconds. Paget of St. Paul pressed Nettleton hard for second place. The junior doubles was the race of the day. It was neck and neck between the Minnesotas, Bigelow and Armstrong, and the Winnipeg men, Andrews and Morice, with the Lurlines and Duluth contesting for third place. The Minnesotas won by a third of a length in 9:36. Winnipeg spurted grandly at the finish. The course was a mile and a half straight away. The senior fours, senior doubles, and junior singles will be rowed tomorrow evening.

SALVATION ARMY SOLDIERS ARRESTED.

They Held Prayer-Meetings in the Street and Caused Blockades.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Three members of the Salvation Army, Adjt. Charles McAbee and Cadets J. McDonald and O. V. Edensverd, were arrested today for causing an obstruction of the streets. The army adopted new tactics for converting sinners. They would enter business-houses and ask permission to pray. If refused, as was the rule, they would go out on the sidewalk, kneel down, and pray with loud voices. The proceedings quickly drew a crowd, and when the commission-house district was reached a blockade resulted. They refused to move when ordered by the police, whereupon they were loaded into a patrol wagon. The imprisonment of the soldiers seemed to affect them but little, for they sang and prayed in their cells all the afternoon. They will be tried for disorderly conduct.

Organizer Klunk of the printers' International Union has come to Milwaukee to see what he can do in the way of effecting a settlement between the owners of the *Journal* and the union printers who walked out of the *Journal's* composing room.

Theodore Geluk, proprietor of the bumboat moored off the government breakwater in the bay, arrested some days ago on a charge of selling liquor without a license, was today found guilty by a jury in Justice McIver's court and fined $50 and costs.

County Elections in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 5.—County elections were held yesterday. In Middle and West Tennessee as a rule Democrats were elected. In East Tennessee Republicans were elected, though in Chattanooga, a Republican city, the Democrats took the Republicans unawares and swept the county.

HE SPEAKS OF AFRICA

BISHOP TAYLOR THE CENTRAL FIGURE AT DESPLAINES.

The Venerable Prelate Talks of the Dark Continent and the Great Work There for Missionaries—He Thinks Its Evangelization Must Be Worked Out by Generations of Men—Other Interesting Morning and Evening Services That Mark the Camp-Meeting on the River's Bank.

Venerable William Taylor, Bishop of the Methodist Church of Africa, was the central figure on the camp grounds at Desplaines yesterday. He was present at all of the meetings, and at the morning service delivered the discourse. His subject, of course, was Africa and the evangelization of the Dark Continent. His mind is so full of that subject that he couldn't talk about anything else if he were to try.

Bishop Taylor is making the rounds of the Methodist camp-meetings and left last night to talk about Africa to the camp-meeters at Coldwater, Mich. A heavy rain-storm, which came up about 9 o'clock a. m., interfered with the services somewhat and made the attendance small, but the schedule of meetings was adhered to with good results.

Father Lasher's early morning holiness meeting was well attended. It is held at 6 o'clock, and on account of that fact, doubtless, isn't a favorite with the younger portion of the campers. It is a consecration meeting and is intended to put the worshipers in a proper state of mind for the services of the day. Perfect sanctification and holiness is Father Lasher's invariable theme, and he has had charge of the meetings almost ever since they were started. Bishop Taylor and Amanda Smith, the colored evangelist, were present and by the recital of their experiences enthused those present.

The first of the series of Bible readings, by Evangelist John B. Shaw, was given at 8:30 o'clock in the Epworth League tent. There were 100 present and the subject was "God's Model Church and God's Model Church Members."

When Bishop Taylor began to speak at 10:30 o'clock the patter of the rain on the canvas roof and the rumble of the thunder made it impossible to hear him twenty feet away from the pulpit. Nearly 200 had gathered in the tent and caught what they could of the famous Bishop's eloquent talk on Africa. His text was from Isaiah: "The Voice of One Crying in the Wilderness, 'Prepare Ye the Way of the Lord.'" He spoke of the possibilities of Africa, of the present status of the work, and of the guarantees for the future evangelization of the Dark Continent.

Africa a Fertile Field.

"Africa," said he, "is a fertile continent. There is no fierce struggle against want there as there is in India. The earth yields abundant harvests, and hence the African does not ask for charity. He asks that the heralds of the gospel be sent him. The evangelization of the Dark Continent is not a problem that can be solved by one man or in one year. It must be worked out by generations of men. It is a work that requires years of preparation. But the guarantees that the continent can be won over to the light of the gospel are many and strong. They are found in the character of the Africans themselves and in the progress that the work has already made. But the need for men is great."

Stories and incidents, personal experiences with the Africans, and information concerning their customs and fanatical religious rights enlivened the sermon.

The afternoon sermon was preached by the Rev. M. M. Bayless of Aurora, and the children's meeting was led by Miss Ada C. Foster.

Cottage prayer-meeting had been announced for 4 o'clock, but the program was changed, and instead a union service was held in the large tent. This was led by Mrs. Amanda Smith, the colored evangelist, and was attended by a large audience, who were attracted by the personality and history of the woman. Mrs. Smith has been engaged in religious work in nearly every country in the world, and was for some time an efficient aid to Bishop Taylor in his work in Africa.

The largest audience which had hitherto assembled at any service greeted the Rev. O. E. Murray, pastor of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church, who preached in the evening. "There are more people here tonight," said Mr. Murray, at the opening of his sermon, "than I have ever seen before at the second evening service of the camp-meeting."

The song service which preceded the sermon, conducted by the Rev. W. S. Nickle, went off with an old-time swing. At the altar service which followed many inquirers came forward.

The first day in camp did not pass without a conversion and the credit for this belongs to the young people. At the Epworth League meeting held at 6:30 o'clock five came forward for prayers, and of this number one was converted. These services will be conducted by H. B. Bolt of Evanston, State Secretary of the league, until Evangelist Henry Date arrives.

Another change has been made in the program. The cottage prayer-meetings have been dispensed with and at 4 o'clock every afternoon a consecration meeting will be conducted by the colored evangelist, Mrs. E. Amanda Smith.

The program for today is as follows:

6 a. m.—Holiness meeting, Father Lasher; 8:30, Bible study, John B. Shaw; 10:30, preaching, the Rev. H. W. Bolton D. D., pastor of Centenary Church; 1:30 p. m., children's meeting, Miss Ada C. Foster; 2:30, preaching, leader to be announced; 4:00, consecration meeting, Mrs. Amanda Smith; 6:30, Epworth League meeting, H. B. Holt; 7:30, preaching, the Rev. A. D. Traveller, City Missionary Methodist Church.

Tomorrow will be a day of special interest. Bishop Merrill preaches in the morning, Dr. J. H. Potts of Detroit, editor of the *Michigan Christian Advocate*, in the afternoon, and the Rev. U. W. Devereau, who is engaged in city missionary work among the French, in the evening. It is expected that the resources of the camp ground will be taxed to their utmost.

Addresses at the Rock River Assembly.

DIXON, Ill., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—At the Rock River Assembly today the Rev. Dr. Fenner of the Second Lutheran Church of Louisville, Ky., had charge of the class in normal Bible study. His subject was "Moses, the Leader." Prof. W. M. French of Chicago gave another illustrated lecture entitled "An Hour with the Caricaturists." Tonight the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, D. D., of Chicago delivered his lecture on "Savonarola, the Reformer." B. G. Prints, instructor in gymnastics at Willenberg College, Springfield, O., arrived here today on a bicycle, covering a distance of 675 miles in four days. Tomorrow is woman's day.

Joliet District Assembly Program.

PLANO, Ill., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The ninth annual session of the Joliet District Methodist camp-meeting has opened in Congressman Steward's park, adjoining this city, and will continue for one week. Fifty tents are already pitched, and the fine weather promises a large attendance. The Sunday services will be conducted by Presiding Elder Cody, the Rev. D. L. Tompkins of Aurora, the Rev. J. B. McGuffin of St. Charles, and the Rev. Dr. Flemming of Batavia.

Editors' Day at Lithia Springs.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—This was editors' day at the Lithia Springs encampment, and the editors of this and surrounding counties were present. Among the notables present are Dr. J. G. Evans of Hedding College, Abingdon, Ill.; James Lamont, Prohibition candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and H. B. Kipley of Effingham.

TRIED TO WRECK A TRAIN.

An Obstruction Placed on the Track in the Way of the Coaches.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The Grand Rapids Methodist Episcopal camp-meeting is being held at Backley Park assembly grounds at Lake Harbor and is attended by large numbers. The Lake Harbor railway affords means of transit. This evening after services a train was returning to the city, when the passengers were startled by the train stopping suddenly. It was found that four ties had been placed across the track at varying intervals and a deliberate attempt made to wreck the train. The plan would have succeeded if the train had been running rapidly. The discovery of the obstruction was made by Conductor Wren, who was standing on the rear steps. The train was running backwards.

David at 18.

David is said to have written his first psalm at 18.

Headache, neuralgia, spasms, sleepiness, cured Dr. Miles' Nervine. Free bottle, druggists.

WATCHING LONG BRANCH PIGEON SHOOT.

The Event at Hollywood Attracts Large Crowds—At Leading Resorts.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—There were stale lemon peels on the beach today and lemons squashed in the bathing pool. The pool had much the best of it and the usual crowd of pretty women congregated there to watch and be seen. When there is no racing at Monmouth Park there is nothing to do but go and watch young men shot pigeons. Mrs. John Hoey, Mrs. Harold Wallack, Misses Carr of St. Louis, Misses Dally, and a number of others were on the pretty grounds at the Hollywood. The first event was the Whalebrook handicap, entrance $15, fifteen birds, ties, miss and out. This was won by Yale Dolan killing fifteen birds straight. The second event was $10 entrance, five birds, divided by Williams and L. S. Thompson. The third event was $10 entrance, five birds each, divided by Capt. Money and Yale Dolan. Then followed a number of sweeps until darkness stopped the shooting, Messrs. Hoey and Thompson being the winners. Among those shooting during the day were Edgar Murphy, Capt. Money, Yale Dolan, L. S. Thompson, W. P. Thompson, P. Hazard, J. S. Williams. The birds were fair.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Recent arrivals at the hotels: Belmont—Gen. Wainwright, A. Lechoit, Washington; Oliver E. O'Donnell, Baltimore. Louisburg—M. R. Ruth and family, Denver, Colo.; the Hon. William Maxwell, England; Charles Hofer, Cincinnati; Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Portland, Ore. Rockaway—Prof. A. B. Ivins and wife, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sheldon and Mr. Prentiss Case of Chicago are at Seaside Inn, Seal Harbor.

Mr. Harold Kroenig, an artist from Paris, is a guest of Sculptor Fred Shaw at the West End.

Col. Elliott F. Shepard has gone to New York for a ten days' absence.

Showery weather prevails. Work on the Charles Fry cottage on Highbrook road is progressing. It is probable that several other new cottages will be built here this fall. The Newport and Marlborough are taking most of the Rodick guests this summer. The Rodick and the Grand Central are not open.

Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh is to give a grand dinner party at the Malvern tomorrow. Some of the millionaires are organizing a crusade against all business or amusement on Sunday, but there are more Sunday excursions this year than ever before.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Manager Wooley of the Grand Union Hotel this evening gave a private dinner party. Among those present were George H. Wheeler and James H. Breslin of Chicago, Gen. Austin Lathrop of Corning, D. W. Ellis of Schenectady, E. L. Merrifield, E. K. Sibley, Charles Delmonico, J. D. Ripley, E. A. Kessler, and Charles Smith of New York.

Gen. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, will leave for Washington tomorrow. He expresses himself as confident that Harrison and Reid will be successful next November.

Late Chicago arrivals include Miss F. Kohn, Mrs. E. C. Sumner, Mrs. S. P. Owens, Mrs. J. Hawkins, W. B. Fowler, S. W. Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Smith, William Clark, Miss E. Clark, Mrs. W. J. Crugier, Mrs. H. K. Elkins, L. M. Drake, P. W. Dunn, J. McGarry and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Barnes, J. H. Kane, Miss G. Platte, Miss A. Platte, Mrs. S. S. Everitt, T. Newman, Mrs. A. Callahan, B. A. Beal and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gates.

COOLEY CAUSES A REIGN OF TERROR.

The Notorious Outlaw Threatens Pennsylvania Farmers with Extermination.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Aug. 5.—A reign of terror exists in Georges Township, this county, over the threats of the notorious Cooley gang, against Thomas Collier and others for causing the death of Jack Cooley, their leader, three weeks ago. The outlaws have sworn vengeance on Collier, and he is obliged to keep an armed guard of neighbors in his house every night for protection.

The whole southern end of the county is in a state of terror over the recent midnight robbery of William Smith, a Nicholas Township farmer, of $1,500, and other exploits of the Cooley gang. The general feeling of insecurity is expressed in Collier's formal notice to the Sheriff today. The notice reads as follows:

> To George A. McCormick, Sheriff: You are hereby notified that I have received warnings from reputable citizens of Fayette County that attempts to burn or destroy my property and injure or kill myself or family will be made by a band of lawless men, led by Frank Cooley, a fugitive from justice, for whom, I am informed, you have a process or warrant. As a citizen and taxpayer of Fayette County I demand the protection of the authorities of said county, and give you notice that I will endeavor to hold the County of Fayette responsible for any injury to myself, my family, or my property, done by these notorious law-breakers. THOMAS S. COLLIER.

SENATOR KYLE ON DIVORCE LAWS.

He Writes to the Woman's Alliance Opposing the Mutual Consent Idea.

A letter from Senator Kyle on the subject of divorce was read at the meeting of the Woman's Alliance of Illinois yesterday at Apollo Hall. It was in answer to a series of resolutions forwarded him by the members of that body, one of the resolutions declaring in favor of a law rendering it possible to obtain divorce on mutual consent. In it he says:

> My amendment to the Constitution was merely to grant Congress the power to pass a national law relating to marriage and divorce. Some of our States are too exacting as to the grounds of divorce, and some, perhaps, grant divorces too readily. In my judgment mutual consent of the parties should not constitute a valid ground for divorce, because slight differences arise in many families which for a time produce estrangement. If feelings were allowed to govern at such times a speedy divorce would possibly come under mutual consent, but the knowledge of the difficulty of procuring a divorce enables them to settle their differences and to live in amicable relations. Thus the home is preserved and the stigma of a broken family is not thrust upon the children.

The Humane Society was accorded a vote of thanks by the Alliance for removing La Regaloncita from the stage. A committee was appointed to investigate the charges made against Mrs. Bradford, Principal of the Arnold School.

ARTHUR ZIMMERMAN IN CYCLING RACES.

He Wins All His Entries at Asbury Park—Taylor Easily Beaten.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Arthur Zimmerman's first public appearance since his return from England was made in the second heat of the one-mile safety handicap at Asbury Park today. He started from the scratch and won somewhat easily. He did not contest in the final heat of this race on account of his effort in the two-mile handicap open only to New Jersey riders. The two-mile handicap served to give the cycling sharps a line on Zimmerman's clever riding. He conceded from 100 to 270 yards to his competitor. On the first lap of the second mile he caught Unfield, and then rode along in the rear until reaching the head of the stretch, when he cut loose and won by twenty lengths. George F. Taylor, M. A. C., who recently did a mile in 2 minutes, 11 seconds, rode against Zimmerman in the one mile safety scratch race. Zimmerman made the pace so hot and got such a commanding lead on entering the stretch that the record-holder shut up like a jack-knife, leaving "Zimmy" to win as he pleased.

Baseball Notes.

New York now leads the league in base running.

Old Sam Wise is playing a great game for Rochester.

Albany has signed Joe Visner of the old Brooklyn Brotherhood club.

Rhines, Harrington, and O'Neill are down for release by Cincinnati.

Jim Tyng, once famous as Harvard's pitcher, is doing effective work for the Staten Island club.

Pinkney and Galvin have been released by St. Louis. Von der Ahe has sent word to Nic Young that he wants no more of Snyder's umpiring.

A large portion of the center field fence on the Pittsburg grounds gave way during a recent game, throwing a number of boys who were perched on it to the ground. Nobody was hurt, however.

There is a difference sometimes in baseball crowds. Morgan Murphy sat in the stand at Cincinnati recently and as soon as he was recognized the applause was deafening. Such a scene as that would never be witnessed in Chicago.

St. Paul Engine Wild at Williamsburg.

WILLIAMSBURG, Ia., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—A tail end collision and runaway engine on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul here today created considerable excitement. The collision was with the work train and second section of No. 63. When the engineer of the latter train saw what was coming he reversed and with his fireman jumped. The engine struck the caboose of the work train, smashing it to pieces, and then started back wild, plunging into a herd of cattle and horses, killing one cow and crippling several horses.

Krueger's Body Found in the Rubbish.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 5.—The body of Frederick Krueger was found this morning in the rubbish deposited by the West St. Paul flood. But two deaths thus far have resulted from the disaster. Three of those in the hospital, however, are in a critical condition.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—After a long season of comparatively low carrying charges, vesselmen were somewhat jubilant at the boom in grain rates yesterday. Freights had remained on the dead level of 2 cents to Buffalo for over two months, notwithstanding all the efforts of vesselmen to get them higher. Wednesday the effect of the large movement of wheat was first shown in the advance of the Buffalo rate to 2¼ cents. With the taste for something better boats were generally withheld, and yesterday shippers were forced to bid up to 2½ cents. At this figure there is good money for the larger carriers. The boom has been expected for six or eight weeks. Charters: To Erie—Hesper, Rhodes, wheat; Alaska, flaxseed and corn; Clarion, corn. To Buffalo—Miztec, Aztec, Zapotec, Sampa, Vance, wheat; Chemung, Arabia, corn; Syracuse, corn and oats. To Kingston—Campana, corn. To Port Huron—Granger, corn; Barbarian, Jura, oats. To Midland—Kelderhouse, corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal freights quiet at former rates. Charters: Western, Eleanor, Jeanette, Panther, Massasoit, Gardner, Milwaukee, 60 cents; Wyoming, Baltic, Law, Chicago, 60 cents; Tilden, Superior, 35 cents. Canal freights unchanged.

DETROIT, MICH.—Chartered: Wheat—Unadilla, Doud, Buffalo, 2 cents; Mystic Star, Ogdensburg, 5 cents; Monguagon, Oswego, 4½ cents; Australasia, Toledo to Buffalo, 2 cents.

CLEVELAND, O.—The advance in Chicago grain freights caused a stronger feeling in Escanaba ore rate. A few boats were on the market at 80 cents, but shippers refused to pay the advance. Offerings are light, and to get boats 80 cents will have to be paid. The coal freight situation is unchanged. Charters—Ore: Langell, Arenac, Marquette to Ashtabula, $1. Coal: Hale, Ashtabula to Duluth, 45 cents; Langell, Arenac, Ashtabula to Portage, 50 cents. Wheat: Tom Adams, John Owen, Duluth to Buffalo, 3¾ cents; Australasia, Toledo to Buffalo, 2.

To Protect the River Channel.

A conference was held at Corporation Counsel Miller's office yesterday between the Corporation Counsel, Capt. J. L. Higgie, and Capt. J. S. Dunham for the marine interest, and attorney of the Pennsylvania railroad in regard to the river between Adams and Jackson streets. When the construction of the coffer dam for the West Side tunnel near Van Buren street was commenced the Pennsylvania company allowed a part of its dock line on the opposite side of the river to be cut away in order to allow the passage of big vessels through the west draw of the Van Buren street bridge. The opening of that draw, giving two available channels, has been a great benefit to vessels, and it was hoped that the dock line would not be extended again. This led to a proposition by the Pennsylvania company that if it could fill in between Adams and Jackson it would leave the dock line at Van Buren street as it is now. The marine men protested strenuously against any further filling in of the river by any one and on any pretext whatever. The space which the Pennsylvania road is seeking is convenient for passing boats. The same proposition was made to the Drainage Board a year ago and was then rejected as it would decrease the flow of water through the river. The conference ended by the marine men declining to agree to what the railroad people called a compromise.

Vesselmen called on Capt. Marshall yesterday in reference to what action could be taken to stop the construction of South Halsted street bridge as now proposed by the city. Capt. Marshall informed the committee that the plans for the structure had not been submitted to the War Department for approval. He should not call on the city officials to examine the plan, he said, but would rely on the public advertisement as an indication of what the city was to do. The committee afterwards decided that it would call upon the United States District-Attorney to bring suit against the city to stop the construction of the bridge under that section of the River and Harbor law which says that "it shall not be lawful to commence the construction of any bridge, bridge draw, bridge piers and abutments, or other works over or in any port, roadstead, haven, harbor, navigable river, or navigable waters of the United States under any act of the Legislative Assembly of any State until the location and plan of such bridge or other works have been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of War."

It was thought that this section was sufficiently plain for a United States court to grant an injunction. As it is made the duty of the United States District-Attorney to see that the law is enforced, application will be made at once to Mr. Milchrist to begin proceedings before actual work on the bridge is commenced. Marine men claim that the proposed bridge at South Halsted street will be a worse obstruction to navigation until the river is widened than the famous Canal street bridge ever was. It seems the determination of the city authorities to quite ignore the River and Harbor law, and work on the new bridge will soon commence unless an injunction intervenes.

Around the Lakes.

DETROIT, MICH., Aug. 5.—The barge Barnum, consort of the steamer Roumania, coal laden, grounded about 5 o'clock this afternoon on Grosse Point. The tug Wales is working on it, but it will possibly have to lighter.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Hand & Johnson have sold the tug Dimick to Hursley of Sault Ste. Marie for $7,250. A new tug to be called the Cascade will take its place in the line next week. The new Anchor line steamer Codorus has repaired its wheel and leaves for Chicago after midnight.

DETROIT, MICH., Aug. 5.—The barge Tokio has been purchased by Whipple & Winman of Detroit from the Schlesinger syndicate for about $50,000. An Escanaba ore charter goes with the boat. It will tow with the Raleigh. The Fitzpatrick lightered 200 tons of ore and was released from Grosse Point this morning.

MANITOWOC, WIS., Aug. 5.—The schooner Bay State, which was libeled by the Escanaba Wrecking and Towing company for $1,400 some time ago, was sold this afternoon at Marshal's sale. The wrecking company bid it in for $1,050, and afterward sold it to Leatham & Smith of Sturgeon Bay for $1,000. It will be docked and repaired here.

Marine Notes.

Alonzo Carter was sworn in at the Custom House yesterday as master of the schooner Riverside.

The steelship line of the Detroit Drydock company will most likely be removed from Wyandotte to Detroit.

The underwriters on the sunken steamer Progress are endeavoring to arbitrate the loss with the owners of the steamer Briton, with which the Progress collided.

Lake carriers' sailors who happened to be on the piers at Sault Ste. Marie Friday night were assaulted by union sailors, who stoned and slugged the non-union men, finally driving them from the piers.

Chicago people are at Buffalo negotiating for the excursion steamer Columbia. If it is found satisfactory it will be bought and brought here for the excursion business. The Perriwinkle, another Buffalo excursion steamer, is also for sale.

Capt. Stines left with his crew yesterday for Detroit to bring the new steamer Chicora to Chicago. The boat will be given a five-hours' trial trip at Detroit and if found satisfactory will leave Sunday for St. Joseph, arriving about Wednesday, and then coming to Chicago Friday to begin its regular trips.

The examination of the tug Chicago, which was put in dry dock yesterday, showed that the rudder was cracked, the shoe gone, wheel broken, and a couple of planks stove in. All this was done by dragging it over the bottom of the lake from off Jackson Park. The actual damage from the collision was trifling. Subscriptions are being taken for the benefit of the family of Oscar Page, the cook who was drowned when the tug sank.

Port of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Arrived—Propeller Sam Mather, schooner 105 (whalebacks), South Chicago; propeller Omaha, Milwaukee, light. Propellers H. B. Pereue, Empire; Albert Soper, Muskegon; Susie Chapman, Francis Hinton, Ludington; M. T. Greene, Ludington; John Spry, Sault Ste. Marie; Maggie Duncan, Baraga; schooners Glad Tidings, Manistee; C. G. Mixer, Prentice Bay; Minerva, Muskegon; Stafford, City of Grand Rapids, Ford River; Butcher Boy, Marinette; John T. Johnson, Sailor's Encampment; John E. Potts, Keweenaw, Baraga, lumber. Propeller Viking, schooner Michigan, Buffalo, coal. Propellers Delaware, Erie; Chemung, Tuscarora, Buffalo; Puritan, St. James; Glenn, South Haven; Mabel Bradshaw, Benton Harbor; City of Ludington, Manistique; City of Racine, Muskegon; Sheboygan, Manitowoc; Indiana, Virginia, Milwaukee; Charles McVea, Holland; City of Chicago, Soo City, Ossifrage, Arundel, St. Joe, sundries.

Cleared—Propellers Francis Heaton, Garrett Bay; John Spry, Sault Ste. Marie; J. D. Marshall, Maggie Marshall, Manistee; schooners Capt. George W. Naghtin, A. W. Luckey, Manistee; North Cape, Gore Bay; City of Grand Rapids, Ford River; Butcher Boy, Marinette; H. A. Richardson, St. Martin's Bay, light. Propellers City of Rome, Boston, Juniata, Buffalo; Chemung, Harlem; Walter L. Frost, Ogdensburg; Omaha, Kingston. Schooners John Kelderhouse, Midland; Flying Cloud, Sarnia; Thomas H. Howland, Leon Ellsworth, Fort Edward, grain. Propellers H. B. Pereue, Empire, Mabel Bradshaw, Benton Harbor; Charles McVea, Holland; Puritan, St. Ignace; Glenn, South Haven; City of Ludington, Manistique; City of Racine, Muskegon; Sheboygan, Manitowoc; Indiana, Virginia, Milwaukee; City of Chicago, Soo City, Ossifrage, Arundel, St. Joe.

Vessel Movements.

OWEN SOUND, ONT.—Departed—Todman, Buffalo.

MIDLAND, ONT.—Cleared—Westover, Bliss, Alabaster.

KINGSTON, ONT.—Arrived—Walker and consorts, Hoboken.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—Departed—Myles, Rosedale, Buffalo.

TWO HARBORS, MINN.—Cleared—Maruba, Ketcham, Cleveland.

GREEN BAY, WIS.—Cleared—Hart, Moore, Hickox, Milwaukee.

LORAIN, O.—Cleared, Alcona, Alta, Ashtabula; Reindeer, Rice, Gilbert, Duluth.

TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.—Arrived—E. E. Thompson, Waukesha. Cleared—J. A. Owens, Chicago.

WASHBURN, WIS.—Arrived—Colorado. Cleared—Uganda, Donaldson, Wilhelm, Cross and barges, Havana.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Arrived—Arabia, Boston, Queen of the West. Cleared—Madden, Tonawanda, Monteagle.

MUSKEGON, MICH.—Cleared—Berrien, Chicago; Hammond, Milwaukee; Suit, Michigan City; Newland, Racine.

ERIE, PA.—Arrived—Cumberland. Cleared—Churchill, Chicago; Specular, Gladstone; Wright, Two Harbors.

LUDINGTON, MICH.—Arrived—Conneaut, Capron, Restless. Cleared—Carter, Campbell, Johnson, Experiment.

ASHLAND, WIS.—Arrived—Brunette, Wetmore, O'Neil. Cleared—Sibley, Brazil, Sheriffs, Parker, Cleveland; India.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Sitka, Spencer, Pennington, E. M. Peck, P. P. Pratt, D. M. Wilson, Cadillac, Tokio, Wadena, Annie Nash, Manitowoc, Ranney.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Arrived—Martin, Grover, Louisiana, Chisholm. Cleared—Frank Woods, M. Muir, Mather, Hiawatha, Manhattan, Hundred Five.

MENOMINEE, MICH.—Arrived—Alice, Kate Lyons, Clara, Joys, Howard. Cleared—Preston, Neff, M. Dall, S. A. Wood, Chicago; Pawnee and barges, Pringle and barges, Buffalo.

DULUTH, MINN.—Arrived—Empire State, Fryer, Warner, Peerless, Livingstone, Kelly, Fisk, Richmond. Cleared—Tuttle, Duke, State, Ashland; Wind, India, Nicol, Berlin, Buffalo.

MANISTEE, MICH.—Arrived—Vermont, Carrier, Rand, Stampede, King, Markham, Wente, Buckley, City of Concord, Dunford. Sailed—Root, Michigan City; Ida E., Milwaukee; Hale, Chicago.

MARQUETTE, MICH.—Arrived—Coyne, City of the Straits, Otego, Monticello, Montmorency, Tempest, Pioneer, Brainard. Cleared—Parks Foster, Ashtabula; Sawyer, Detroit. Down—City of Traverse.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Gawn, Siberia, City of Cleveland, Hundred Seventeen. Cleared—Wheat—Barhum, Tilden, Marshall, Armour, Maxwell, Houghton, Buffalo. Coal—Wocoken, Pelican, Gratwick, Arizona, Plymouth, Duluth; C. A. King, Gladstone.

WELLAND CANAL—Up—Passed Port Dalhousie—Prince, Dominion and consort, Chicago. Down—Passed Port Colborne—Gov. Smith, Ogdensburg; Lake Michigan, Montreal; Home Rule and barge Collins Bay.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.—Down—Lyons, Alice, S. A. Wood, Hickox, Howard, Clara, Martin. Up—Perrett and consorts, Goodman, Penobscot, Aldrich, Thomas Smith, Pewaukee, Reid, Burnham, Magill, Joys, Miles. Wind north, light.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Bruce, Hale. Cleared—J. C. Lockwood, West Superior; Wawatam, Continental, Cherokee, Chippewa, Marquette; Pope, Ashland; Cobb, Neosho, Two Harbors; Genoa, Toledo; H. W. Sage, Duluth; Choctaw, Escanaba; Kimball, Lake Linden.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Arrived—H. Pickands, Hurlbut, Glidden, Marengo, Preston, Whitney, Wayne, Neshota, S. L. Watson, Forbes, Jeanette, Warmington, Colinberry, Galatea, David Wallace. Sailed—Corona, Davidson, Flint, Ashtabula; Senator, Selkirk, Erie; Maryland, Manchester, Merrimac, Metacomet, Massachusetts, Chicago.

BUFFALO, N.Y.—Arrived—Northern Light, Tampa, Pere Marquette No. 2, Australasia, Ward, Milwaukee, Susan Peck, Badger State, Topeka. Cleared—Merchandise: Seneca, Chicago; Nyack, Northern Wave, Duluth. Coal—Washburn, Gladstone; Paris, Charles Eddy, Quito, Chicago; Badger, Kenosha, Barton, Menominee. Light: Topeka, Peck, Toledo; Cayuga, Wilbur, Chicago; Roman, Escanaba.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Dyer, Vulcan, Siberia, Garden City, Oades, Tokio, Lathrop, Russian. Cleared—Merchandise: Atlantic, Green Bay; Nyack, China, Duluth. Coal: J. E. Mills, Port Huron; Adriatic, Two Harbors; Camden, Milwaukee. Light: Colonial, Outhwaite, Toledo; Langell, Griffin, William Chisholm, Holland, Marquette; Castalia, Ashland; Torrent, Carney, Oscoda; Kunz, Detroit; Magnetic, Gladstone; Clinton, Alpena; Bradley, Duluth; Lamb, Chicago; Sigel, Marinette.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up—Glicher, 4 a.m.; Palmer, 8; Wheeler, 9; Marina, Mariska, 10; Sauber, Stevens, 11; Osceola, Porter, 12; Forest City, McGregor, Hebard, Wilson, 1 p.m.; Stafford, Francomb, 2; Oregon, Crosthwaite, 5. Down—Majestic, midnight; Denver, 2 a.m.; Japan, 3; Rosedale, 5; Shrigley, Ogarita, Brink, 5; Wilson, Hundred and Four, Minch, Moran, 8; Pontiac, 9:30; Roanoke, 11:30; Alberta, 1 p. m.; Bulgaria, Northwest, 4; Tasmania, Hoyt, Hundred and Sixteen, Hundred and Three, 6. Wind northwest, light, clear. Up—Kershaw, Moonlight, Ironton, 7; Republic, 8. Down—Castalia, Western Reserve, 9. Wind northwest, light; clear.

MACKINAW—Down—Vail, Baltic, Peterson, 10 last night; Plankinton, 11:30; Canisteo and consorts, 5:30 a. m.; Norman, 5:40; Andaste, 6; Tower, 7:15; Robert Packer, 8:40; Flint, 9:30; Schuck, Marsh, Selkirk, Baldwin and consort, 10; Holland and consort, 10:30; McVittie, 11:15; Butteroni, 12:40 p. m.; Arctic, 2:30; York State, 3; Davidson and consort, 3:40; Helena, 5; New York, 6:15; Florida, 6:30; Susquehanna, 7. Up—Frontenac, 10:40 last night; Robert Mills, 11; Lackawanna, Isabella Boyce and consort, 4 a. m.; Edward Smith and consorts, 8; Devereux, 10:30. At anchor—Rainbow, Burroughs and consort, James, 12:20 p. m.; Cambria, 1:15; Erin and consort, 2:30; Denver, 3:40; Rhoda Emily, 4:30; St. Paul, 7; Colwell and consort, 8. Wind Northwest, strong, clear. At anchor—City Cheboygan, Boyce and consort, Hall.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Down—Grand Traverse, Rugee, 11 last night; Ohio, Yakima and consort, Schlesinger, midnight; Gogebic, Germanic, Hutchinson, 4; Chicago, Tioga, Saranac, Matoa, Harper, 6; Houghton, Kirby, 6:20; Masaba, Marion, Syracuse, Iosco, 7; F. & P. M., Briton, Pauley, 7:50; Portage, 12:15 p. m.; Kaliyuga, Fontana 1:20; Nimick, 2; Iron King and consort, 2:40. Up—Republic, 12:25 a. m., Veronica, Amboy, Wissahickon, Owen, 12:30; Ralph and consort, New Orleans, Paige, 2:45; Sawyer and consort, 3:45; Bradley and consort, 4; America, Wolf, 6; Desmond, Reid, Buffalo, 7:30; Idaho, Maorley, Ewen, 8:30; Norwalk and consort, Missoula and consort, Business and consort, Kansas, Wade, Hopkins and consort, 10:30; Richardson, 11; Mercur, noon; John Duncan, Pratt, Ash, 12:40; Flower, 1:30; Owego, 1:40; Fedora, 2; Saxon, 2:15; Ira Owen, 2:30; Montana, 3; Northern Light, 3:15; Corsica, 3:40; Thomson and consort, Iron Chief and consort, 4:20; Weed, Mosher, Sturges, 5. Down—Hill, Miner, Moore, 7:30; Westford and consorts, 7:40. Up—Wilbur, 8; Inter-Ocean, Vought, Hackett, Brown, 8:20.

LIME KILNS—Down—Rochester, 11:20 last night; King, 12:15 a. m.; Vulcan, 2; Pasadena, 5; Lansing, 5:30; Grand Traverse, Oades and consort, 6:10; Hagee, 6:40; Ohio, Schlesinger, 7:20; Savage, 8:40; Tioga, 10:30; Eccla, Saranac, 11; Matoa, Yakima and consort, 11:50; Harper, 12:10 p. m.; Chicago, Gogebic, 12:30; Kirby, 12:50; Red, White, and Blue, Hattie Wells, 1:30; Syracuse, Iosco, 1:50; Germanic and consort, 2:15; Masaba, 2:20; Briton, 2:30; Marion, 3; Hope, Fitzpatrick, 4:10; Pere Marquette No. 2, 5; Up—Duncan, 12:20 a. m.; Cadillac, 12:50; Mercur, 1; Montana, 2; Wade, 2:20; Inter-Ocean and consort, Pratt and consort, Flower, 3:20; Ford, Clark, 3:40; Iron Chief and consort, 4; Hodge, 5:40; Thomas and consort, 6; Fedora, 6:40; Ira Owen, 6:50; Owego, 7; Saxon, 7:15; Northern King, 8; Hackett and consort, Eames, Pickands, Uranus, 9; Abercorn and barges, Jenks, 10:20; Wilbur, 11:20; Stewart, 1:10; Roumania and consort, Keystone, 1:30; Lothair, Campbell, 1:40; Langdon, 2:20; Roman, 3:30; Gordon Campbell, 4; Boyce and consort, 5:40; Grecian, 6:20; Cayuga, Cuba, 6. Down—Sanilac, 7:20; Portage, 7:40; Shepard, 8:10; Nimick, 9:10; Kaliyuga, Fontana, 10; Mineral Rock and barges, 10:10. Up—Paris, 8:10; Gilbert, 9:10; St. Lawrence, 9:20; Vienna and consort, 9:40; Saginaw Valley, 10:10.

Kempis at 34.

Thomas à Kempis wrote the "Imitation of Christ" at 34.

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RECEIVER'S SALE.

State of Illinois, Cook County, } ss.
CIRCUIT COURT OF SAID COUNTY.
GUSTAV BAURMANN vs. The ATKINSON STEEL & SPRING WORKS, ET AL. } Gen. No. 101,429 Term No. 7,472

The undersigned, Receiver of said Atkinson Steel & Spring Works, in pursuance of an order of said Circuit Court, entered July 25th, 1892, in the above cause, hereby solicits sealed bids for the personal property of the Atkinson Steel & Spring Works in his possession, in bulk and in lots. Said property consists in general of scrap iron, scrap steel, coal, various kinds of ore, and malleable iron, spring plates, ingots, palace car springs, oil, silicate, brick, timber, lumber, and such other material generally used by steel and car spring manufacturers, including also the office furniture and fixtures. All of said property can be inspected at any time on the premises of the Atkinson Steel & Spring Works at Harvey, Cook County aforesaid, and an inventory of said property can be inspected during business hours at the office of the undersigned.

All bids will be reported to said Circuit Court for its approval or rejection on August 10th, 1892, at ten o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as possible.

ADOLF HEILE,
Receiver of the Atkinson Steel & Spring Works,
Room 34, 94 Washington-st
Moran, Kraus, Mayer & Stein,
Solicitors for Receiver.

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POPULAR PEASE PIANOS
53000 SOLD

TRIO OF LONG SHOTS.

HAWTHORNE'S TALENT BADLY FOOLED BY THE DEEP MUD.

My Luck, Constantine, and Parson Crook Win at Long Odds and Cause Pain—Three Favorites Were First in Brookwood, Rouser, and Claret—Lillian Lindsay Beat Yale '91 at St. Paul—Old Dyer Wins at Last—Racing Results at Overland Park—Turf News.

Long-priced outsiders divided the six Hawthorne races with the favorites yesterday. The going was sloppy, the air delicious, and the crowd 1,500 strong. Thirteen books laid the odds with profit, as the play was miscellaneous, and the good things in the good betting races were all overthrown.

Three favorites—Brookwood (Perkinson), 4 to 5; Rouser (Regan), 2 to 1; and Claret (Richie), 2 to 1—were successful. Long shots carried off the other three events. They were: My Luck (Van Camp), 15 to 1; Constantine (Sanford), 20 to 1; and Parson Crook (Perkinson), 20 to 1. A parleed dollar would have netted $114,345.

Perkinson again landed two winners and rode with much cleverness on Parson Crook. Both his mounts were owned by that popular turfman, Jim Carlile. Rouser's revival was a little sudden.

In the first race, for maiden 3-year-olds, at light weights and seven furlongs, after Maid of Honor, 6 to 1 (Sanford), had led to the eighth pole, Corrigan's Ray B., 4 to 1 (Leonard), headed her, but was beaten at the end by My Luck, 15 to 1 (Van Camp), who won by half a length, Ray B. two before Maid of Honor, the rest being badly strung out. Leonard threw the race away on Riley's sister, who, kept going, couldn't have lost.

The talent got another bump in the second race, five furlongs, selling, for 2-year-olds. It tried to whipsaw the race by playing Pat Dunne's Miss Spot at evens and less to win, and Jim Brown's Johnetta, 4½ to 1 and 6 to 5, to run second. Corrigan's filly, Ethel's half-sister, Mabel, rushed away with the flag's fall, and led around the turns by three lengths. She gave it up in the stretch, and, in a drive, L. T. Caton's Texas-bred Tom Sawyer filly, Constantine, 20 to 1 (Sanford), won by half a length. Miss Spot two lengths before Mabel, Johnetta a remote fifth.

Carlile & Shield's Brookwood was always an odds-on favorite for the third race at light weights, one mile. Steinway rushed off in the lead and lasted to the stretch, where Brookwood raced over him and won under restraint by a length, Steinway lasting long enough to get the place by half a length from Mary Sue, Ed Leonard a distant fourth.

E. Ramsey's old Rouser, cherry ripe, was backed by public and talent alike to win the fourth race, three-quarters, selling, with fourteen assorted dogs in. He was 2 to 1 at the post, got off first, was placed third to the stretch bend, where he romped to the front and galloped home, six lengths before Artemas, 12 to 1, who beat Artistic, 12 to 1, a scant length for the place.

The fifth race, seven furlongs, for 3-year-olds and upwards, was won from flag to finish by the Fleetwood Stable's filly Claret, the genuine 2 to 1 favorite on her race behind Bess Macduff of Monday last. C. A. Duke's Harry Lyman, much-touted and loyally played, was the contender on the end. Claret won handily by nearly two lengths, Lyman half a length before Robert Weitbrec.

The talent got a closing staggerer on the sixth race, three-quarters, selling, as Jim Carlile's insane colt, Parson Crook, 20 to 1 in the betting, was taken away with a rush by Perkinson and kept going from e'end to e'end. He strung out the field to the eighth pole. To make victory certain Perkinson went over to the rail at the close, and shut off Anne Elizabeth, on whom Sanford was hard at work. Crook won by a length and a half. Anne Elizabeth three lengths before McMurtry, who came fast at the end. Sanford claimed but was not allowed a foul. Lady Blackburn, the 2 to 1 favorite, was back among the stragglers. Roley Boley, one of the good things, and Abandon, the other, were fourth and fifth.

Summary of the Races.

First race, purse $500, for maiden 3-year-olds, weights ten pounds below scale, allowances, seven furlongs—My Luck, 102 pounds (Van Camp), 15 to 1, won; Ray B., 100 (Leonard), 4 to 1, second; Maid of Honor, 100 (Sanford), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:41¾. Guatemala, 105 (Richie), 7 to 1; Chauntress, 100 (Perkinson), 5 to 1; John B., 102 (Durnell), 15 to 1; Restless, 105 (Madison), 12 to 1; Harry Phan, 105 (Fox), 6 to 1; and Izell, 105 (Ryan), 6 to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, selling allowances, five furlongs—Constantine, 106 pounds (Sanford), 20 to 1, $900, won; Miss Spot, 106 (Perkinson), 4 to 5, $900, second; Mabel, 106 (Fox), 3½ to 1, $900, third. Time, 1:09½. Johnetta, 106 (Ransom), 4½ to 1; Belle Stout, 98 (Berger), 50 to 1; Merge, 98 (H. Taylor), 20 to 1; and Gen. Miles, 101 (Van Camp), 50 to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, purse $500, for all ages, weights for 3-year-olds and upwards, ten pounds below scale, penalties and allowances, one mile—Brookwood, 106 pounds (Perkinson), 4 to 5, won; Steinway, 112 (Steppe), 6 to 1, second; Mary Sue, 109 (Sanford), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:53½. Ed Leonard, 106 (Madison), 8 to 1; Well Used, 95 (J. Steppe), 20 to 1; Carbon, 105 (Peterson), 50 to 1; ran unplaced. Ethel, 107; Henry Jenkins, 95; Experience, 114, were drawn.

Fourth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, three-quarters of a mile—Rouser, 102 pounds (Regan), 2 to 1, $600, won; Artemas, 97 (Van Camp), 12 to 1, $400, second; Artistic, 94 (Blair), 12 to 1, $400, third. Time, 1:22½. Ninon, 104 (Sanford), 7 to 1; Harry Askew, 103 (Mathews), 5 to 1; Chloe, 87 (Elliott), 30 to 1; Francis, 99 (Leonard), 30 to 1; Doug Knapp, 99 (Durnell), 30 to 1; Dr. Iceman, 105 (Steppe), 12 to 1; Aberdeen S., 112 (C. Smith), 30 to 1; Renounce, 96 (Soden), 10 to 1; and Leonites, 89 (J. Steppe), 15 to 1, ran unplaced. San Argentino, 95 (Richie), 10 to 1, was left at the post. Chauntress, 87; and Happy Jack, 102, were drawn.

Fifth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, seven furlongs—Claret, 100 pounds (Richie), 2 to 1, won; Harry Lyman, 105 (Steppe), 4 to 1, second; Robert Weitbrec, 102 (Perkinson), 2½ to 1, third. Time, 1:39½. Ellison, 102 (Mathews), 10 to 1; Edwin, 102 (Regan), 10 to 1; Jim Rees, 107 (E. Baker), 20 to 1; and Teutonic, 105 (Madison), 10 to 1, ran unplaced.

Sixth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, three-quarters of a mile—Parson Crook, 104 pounds (Perkinson), 20 to 1, $400, won; Anne Elizabeth, 97 (Sanford), 10 to 1, $800, second; McMurtry, 105 (Regan), 15 to 1, $700, third. Time, 1:22. Roley Boley, 102 (Richie), 5 to 1; Abandon, 101 (Howard), 3½ to 1; Lady Blackburn, 105 (Ransom), 2 to 1; Good Day, 104 (Carr), 6 to 1; and Fred Fink, 96 (Soden), 30 to 1, ran unplaced.

Saturday's Hawthorne Programme.

Saturday's card at Hawthorne is a good one of five races. Their entries are as follows:

First race, five-eighths of a mile, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, selling allowances—Boots, 99 pounds; Gazette, 109; Spellbound, 103; Merge, 92; Gorelia, 96; Virden, 97; Dungannon, 100; Johnetta, 103; Jake Allen, 91; Whitehead, 99; Birdie M., 111.

Second race, three-fourths of a mile, purse $1,000, handicap for all ages—Gov. Adams, 109 pounds; Helter Skelter, 116; Experience, 112; The Hero, 116; Silverado, 112; Barbara, 95.

Third race, one mile and seventy yards, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances—Adrienne, 104 pounds; Ranier, 113; Insolence, 103; Sunnybroeck, 103; Burt Jordan, 107; Spectator, 106; Bankrupt, 115; Fleetwood, 104.

Fourth race, one mile, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances—Gov. Adams, 114 pounds; Pagan, 114; Ethel, 107; The Hero, 101; Mirabeau, 112; Glenoid, 101; Patrick, 109; State of Texas, 112; Blaze Duke, 101.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances—Parolee, 97 pounds; John Francis, 94; Lilly B., 94; Bagpipe, 94; Speculation, 106; Lulu May, 93; Kangaroo, 102; Nancy Hakes, 104; Harry Kuhl, 106; Hector, 101; Catherine B., 102; Special, 102.

LILLIAN LINDSAY BEAT YALE '91.

St. Paul's Other Winners Were: Hamline, Narvaez, Santene, Woodberry, and Dyer.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Today's card was not an attractive one, several scratches leaving the fields light. The attendance was about 2,000. The track was heavy from a downpour during the night. The racing furnished the biggest surprise of the meeting and this in a field of three. It was generally supposed to be a virtual walk over for Yale '91 in the mile handicap, as he carried only weight for age. Lillian Lindsay had 85 pounds and Tenor 90, but it was deemed altogether improbable that with the light weights either could beat the Washington park record breaker. The popular judgement was badly at fault, for Lillian Lindsay was never fully extended in the race, and won in a walk. The explanation was probably found in the fact that Yale was not up to a bruising race, being high and lusty. He had none of his customary speed.

Dyer entered for $100, won the last race, his first victory in two years, and nobody bid. Four years ago he lowered the mile and seventy yards record at Nashville, and after the race was sold by Jim Gray to Lamasney Bros. for $5,000. He has changed hands several times since then.

Narvaez was quite lame before starting for the second race, but all the same won in a walk.

All the bookmakers won today. A. Clayton rode three winners.

Neither Yo Tambien nor Van Buren will start in the St. Paul Stakes tomorrow. By reason of former penalties the former's weight would be 127 pounds and Van Buren's 117, and on account of the heavy imposts both will remain in the stable.

Ruby Payne carried big money in the fifth race, but she was never in it and Woodberry, at 15 to 1 in some books, galloped in.

First race, five furlongs, five starters—Hamlin (A. Clayton), 2 to 5; Col. Wheatley (Thorpe), 5 to 1; Lockport (Griffin), 6 to 1. Hamlin led all the way and won by a length, Wheatley a neck before Lockport. Time, 1:05¾.

Second race, four furlongs, for two-year-old maidens, five starters—Rapidel (Chambers), 6 to 5; Narvaez (Hennessy), 7 to 5; Sarah C. (H. Smith), 4 to 1. Narvaez got off in front and made a runaway race of it, cantering under the string, Sarah C. a length before Rapidel, who was very poorly ridden. Time, 52.

Third race, one mile handicap, three starters—Yale '91 (Britton), 1 to 6; Lillian Lindsay (A. Clayton), and Tenor (Kunze), 8 to 1 each. Lillian Lindsay rushed to the front when the flag fell and at once opened up a gap of three lengths and this advantage she retained to the string, winning in a canter. Yale '91 was under a drive the entire distance, but he had none of the wonderful speed he displayed in his last race at Washington Park. Tenor was a bad last. Time, 1:48.

Fourth race, one mile, for maidens of all ages, five starters—Jim White (Thorpe), and Santene (Chambers), 7 to 5 each; Little Buck (H. Williams), 6 to 1. Jim White led until a sixteenth from home, where Santene lapped him, and then after a fierce drive beat White out by half a length. Little Buck third, ten lengths away. Time, 1:51.

Fifth race, six furlongs, six starters—Ruby Payne (Freeman), 4 to 5; Tillie S. (Griffin), and Maud B. (Thorpe), 2 to 1 each; Woodberry (A. Clayton), 10 to 1. Woodbury got away with a slight lead and he was not afterwards headed, winning a good race in a gallop by two lengths, Tillie S. three lengths before Maud B. Time, 1:18.

Sixth race, five furlongs, seven starters—Lucy Clark (Thorpe), 6 to 5; Lily Lochiel (Britton), 3 to 1; Billy Smith (Kunze) and Dyer (Lowery), 7 to 1 each. After being at the post half an hour they were sent away in good shape, Dyer at once going to the front. There he staid to the end, winning by two lengths, Lucy Clark two before Royal Garter. Time, 1:06.

St. Paul's entries for Saturday are:

First race, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Maid Marian, 107 pounds; Bridal Veil, 112; Wild Huntress, 107; Ed Greenwood, 102; Golda, 107.

Second race, one mile—Kildare, 91 pounds; Regales, 114; Ironrod, 105; Judge Hughes, 103; Darnix, 104; Dollikens, 102; Tillie S., 96; Coronet, 96; Bret Harte, 94; Lena Frey, 92.

Third race, seven furlongs—Harry Ray, 117 pounds; Piccolo, 117; Carroll Reid, 117; L. J. Knight, 110; Yo Tambien, 105; Col. Wheatley, 121; Eli Kindig, 102; Yale '91, 102; Lucella Manette, 97; Flora McDonald, 97; Peakness' Last, 97.

Fourth race, St. Paul Stakes, one mile and a quarter—Jugurtha, 111 pounds; Eli Kindig, 107; Semper Fidele, 106; Bonnie Byrd, 104; Innocence, 104; Sir Walter Raleigh, 100; Romair, 90.

Fifth race, one mile—Goldstone, 122 pounds; Forest, 117; Torrent, 117; Romair, 117.

Sixth race, six furlongs—London Smoke, 112 pounds; Top Gallant, 112; Ploweva, 107; Fred Knox, 102; Crab Cider, 102; Leon, 100; Lockport, 105; Al Orth, 105.

Auction Pool on St. Paul Races.

Tonight pool quotations on Saturday's races are:

First race—Maid Marian, $30; Bridal Veil, $6; field, $4.

Second race—Kildare, $25; Lena Frey and Tillie S., $15 each; field, $9.

Third race—Yo Tambien, $30; field, $8.

Fourth race—Semper Fidele and Bonnie Byrd, $25 each; field, $16.

Fifth race—Torrent, $20; Forest, $21; Goldstone, $12.

Sixth race—London Smoke and Crab Cider, $20 each; field, $17.

OVERLAND PARK RACING.

Sympathetic's Last, Sullivan, Happy Day, St. Albans, and Annie Moore Won.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The results of today's racing at Overland Park were as follows:

First race, selling, six furlongs, purse $500—Sympathetic's Last won; Wild Rose, second; Florence Shanks, third. Time, 1:16.

Second race, seven and one-half furlongs, purse $500—Sullivan won; Revolver, second; Odette, third. Time, 1:40.

Third race, free handicap, one mile and fifty yards, purse $700—Happy Day won; Pennyroyal, second; Baychester, third. Time, 1:47¾.

Fourth race, selling, one mile, purse $500—St. Albans won; L. H., second; Arundel, third. Time, 1:47¾.

Fifth race, selling, five furlongs, purse $500—Annie Moore won; Hal Fisher, second; Miss Mary, third. Time, 1:02¼.

Entries for Saturday are:

First race, one and three-sixteenths miles, purse $500, selling allowances, for 3-year-olds and upward—Cornie Buckingham, 87 pounds; Vinco, 122; Sam Brown, 95; Corticelli, 97; Mountain Belle, 82; The Judge, 107; Silverman, 85; Hominy Bill, 97; Arthur Murray, 106; Bugle, 97; Lake Dubois, 102.

Second race, seven furlongs, purse $500, 3-year-olds and upwards, allowances—Corticelli, 110 pounds; The Judge, 110; Revolver, 112; King Fargo III., 113; King Hooker, 110; Gov. Ross, 117; Wild Rose, 105; Warner C., 103; Geraldine, 117; Blue Vail, 112.

Third race, five furlongs, purse $700, free handicap, 2-year-olds—Northwestern, 108 pounds; Brownwood, 115; Rube Burrows, 109; Tigress, 106; Charmion, 110; Cassa, 106; Sir Reel, 112; Ghost Dance, 107; Helena Wren, 102.

Fourth race, one mile, purse $500, 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances—Happy Day, 110 pounds; Arklow, 93; May Hardy, 97; Pat King, 101; Critic, 89; St. Albans, 102; Orrick, 100; Janus, 111.

Fifth race, seven and a half furlongs, purse $500, 3-year-olds and upward, allowances—Omen, 102 pounds; King Himyar, 112; Brazos, 120; First Lap, 115; Baychester, 112; Primrose, 113; Stanley, 112; May Hardy, 113; Pat King, 115; Borealis, 105.

RUTH WON AT SARATOGA.

Laurel, Strathmeath, Rey del Mar, and Gambler Were the Other Winners.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy was an interested spectator at the races today and at the end of the afternoon he was one of the few happy men leaving the track. He did not try to pick the winners as most of the others did, and therefore did not suffer from the general collapse of the favorites, who were beaten in most of the races.

The success of Laurel in the mile dash was the surprise of the day, for she was the rankest kind of an outsider at 40 to 1 in the betting. Kimberly was a stout favorite at 4 to 5. From a beautiful start Laurel rushed out in the lead, followed by Kimberly and Addie B., and they ran in that order, with Laurel four lengths in front, to the head of the stretch. Then Laurel drew away and won in hollow style, Kimberly taking the place with no great trouble from Great Guns. The mile was run in 1:46—slow time, as the track was heavy from yesterday's rain.

The Western mare, Ruth, always a good mud horse, led throughout in the five-furlong selling race and won easily by three lengths from Polydora, who was two lengths before Worth. The winner's price was 4 to 1. Blanche, favorite at 3 to 1, was never prominent.

Strathmeath was a warm favorite at 1 to 2 for the seven-furlong dash, and although he had to be ridden hard at the end he beat Doncaster home by a length, Oscar, a 100 to 1 shot, finishing third, six lengths away.

Industry, favorite at 9 to 5, was never in the hunt in the selling race of five and a half furlongs for 2-year-olds, which was won by Rey Del Mar, a 2½ to 1 chance, after a sharp brush through the stretch with Madras, who beat Wheeler three lengths for the place.

The welter weight race at a mile and a quarter resulted in an easy victory for Gambler, favorite at 7 to 5, who beat Versatile, second choice at 8 to 5, two lengths. Tasso was a far away third.

Summaries of the races:

First race, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, five furlongs—Ruth, 104 pounds (Taylor), 4 to 1, won; Polydora, 102 (A. Covington), 6 to 1, second; E. Worth, 101 (Ross), 5 to 1, third. Duke John, 110 (J. Kelly), 60 to 1; Ballarat, 110 (Reagan), 4 to 1; National, 107 (W. Lee), 20 to 1; David, 107 (Porter), 50 to 1; Blanche, 106 (H. Jones), 3 to 1; King Solomon, 101 (Clark), 60 to 1; Peril, 101 (Snedeker), 30 to 1; and Chartreuse, 96 (Lendrum), 15 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:04.

Second race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, allowances, one mile—Laurel, 97 pounds (F. Doane), 40 to 1, won; Kimberly, 114 (Snedeker), 4 to 5, second; Great Guns, 112 (Taylor), 8 to 1, third. Reveal, 107 (Lilly), 4 to 1; Addie B., 107 (Shields), 10 to 1; War Duke, 102 (Morris), 20 to 1; Malachi, 99 (H. Jones), 30 to 1; Batsman, 91 (A. Covington), 5 to 1, and Narbonne colt, 91 (Neary), 50 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:46.

Third race, for 3-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances, seven furlongs—Strathmeath, 116 pounds (A. Covington), 1 to 2, won; Doncaster, 79 (Griffin), 5 to 1, second; Oscar, 108 (Narvice), 100 to 1, third. Logan, 118 (Shields), 10 to 1; Badge, 106 (Morris), 4 to 1; Sportsman, 104 (Soco), 100 to 1; Lillie, 103 (Ross), 10 to 1; and Hellgate, 97 (Bunn), 8 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:29¼.

Fourth race, for 2-year-olds, selling allowances, five and a half furlongs—Rey del Mar, 95 pounds (Bunn), 2½ to 1, won; Mardas, 105 (Morris), 10 to 1, second; Wheeler, 85 (Leigh), 13 to 5, third. Nellie Shaw, 102 (Porter), 3½ to 1; Ninon colt, 95 (Griffin), 8 to 1; Fannie Covington filly, 95 (J. Murphy), 20 to 1; and Industry, 87 (H. Jones), 9 to 5, also ran. Time, 1:11¼.

Fifth race, for 3-year-olds and upward, welter weights, one mile and one quarter—Gambler, 115 pounds (Taylor), 7 to 5, won; Versatile, 123 (Shauer), 8 to 5, second; Tasso, 115 (Bunn), 5 to 1, third. Injero, 142 (Mara), 30 to 1; Early Dawn, 142 (Snedeker), 20 to 1; St. John, 142 (J. Harris), 8 to 1; Can Can, 142 (Slack), 30 to 1, and Tactician, 123 (Flint), 8 to 1, also ran. Time, 2:15.

Saturday entries for Saratoga are:

First race, for all ages, penalties and allowances, seven furlongs—Wrestler, 117 pounds; Leveller, 117; Judge Morrow, 117; Santa Anna, 112; Oscar, 111; Fleurette, 100; Seven, 90.

Second race, for 2-year-olds, selling allowances, five and a half furlongs—Miss Mayma, 111 pounds; Prince Deceiver, 111; Magician, 106; Saladin, 106; Gamester, 100; Trump, 100; Elsinore filly, 97; Austria, 97.

Third race, handicap for all ages, one mile—Major Domo, 122 pounds; Judge Morrow, 122; Stone Nell, 112; Huron, 110; Homer, 106; Mabel Glenn, 96; Blitzen, 95; Sir Catesby, 88; Lady Superior, 80.

Fourth race, the Morrissey Stakes, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, one mile and a sixteenth—Lowlander, 109 pounds; Dundee, 104; Woodcraft, 96; Belwood, 96; Miss Belle, 95; Tom Rogers, 94.

Fifth race, the Kensington Hall Stakes, steeplechase, about one mile and three-quarters—Bothwell, 147 pounds; Pat Oakley, 147; Lijero, 147; Westmoreland, 142; St. John, 142; Flipflap, 137; King of Norfolk, 132.

Louisville Pooling on Saratoga.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Pools sold tonight on Saturday's Saratoga races as follows:

First race—Leveler, $25; field, $15; (Wrestler, Judge Morrow, Santa Anna, Oscar, Flurette, seven).

Second race—Magician, $15; Trump, $10; Elsinore filly, $8; Saladin, $7; Miss Mayma, Prince, Deceiver, Gamester, and Austria, $5 each.

Third race—Major Domo, $30; Judge Morrow, $12; Stone Nell, $10; Huron, $10; Mabel Glenn, $4; field, $4 (Homer, Blitzen, Sir Catesby, Lady Superior).

Fourth race—Miss Belle, $30; Lowlander, $20; Tom Rogers, $10; Bellwood, $8; Woodcraft, $7; Dundee, $3.

Fifth race—No pooling.

FLYING JIB WON AT BUFFALO.

Robert J. Had the Speed, But Could Not Stay It Out.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The racing here today marks a red-letter day in the history of the Buffalo Driving Park Association. Never has there been any better sport here, and no one could desire any squarer or more honest harness racing than the 15,000 spectators saw this afternoon. Nineteen heats were trotted and paced, every one of them below 2:20, and from the start at 11:30 this morning records have been broken all around. Excellence opened the ball, winning the unfinished 2:21 trot held over from Wednesday, reducing his record to 2:19½. The slowest heat for the day. The program was unusually full, three valuable stakes and one class race making up the card. Once again the bicycle sulky has demonstrated its superiority over the ordinary wheel, all the reduced records except one being made to it, and after the second heat of the 2:23 class, every horse in the party was hitched to the new machine. Fast as the miles were set early in the day, no one was prepared for such speed as was shown by Flying Jib and Robert J., the latter's third heat in 2:09¾ smashing the 4-year-old race record to splinters, and the average time of the five heats is the fastest ever paced in any class race.

The average time of the nineteen heats, a fraction over 2:15, gives the Buffalo Association the palm for speed on any one day at any meeting ever held.

Nightingale was a hot favorite in the 2:27 trot and she would have reeled it off in straight heats, but in scoring she picked up a nail. This made her break and gave Addie L. a chance to lower her record five seconds. Then the favorite won in three fast miles, chipping half a second from her Detroit mark in the first.

There was a terrible upset in the 2:23 trot, when Instant, who was the paper and street corner tip, was distanced the first heat. She sold at $200 even against a strong field. The mare looked stale, and when she made a standstill break at the quarter a howl of dismay went up from her backers. Virginia Evans, the first time to a bicycle sulky, put in a corking heat, lowering her record six seconds, but the clip tired her and Belle Vara put in three heats in fast time, the last in 2:15¼, a drop of two and a quarter seconds on her Cleveland record.

Flying Jib and Robert J. brought up the excitement to fever heat when they see-sawed the heats in record-breaking time, first one and then the other winning by short heads. A break in the fifth at the quarter-pole was fatal to the plucky 4-year-old gelding, Jib sailing home an easy winner in 2:17¼, a rather tame finish to the best and fastest pace ever decided.

In the 2:16 pace Paul added another to the list of beaten favorites. He was unsteady and after he and Vignette had put in two fast heats the Rochester stallion Vitello was able to step off the miles without having to lower his record. The rain which was threatening all afternoon began to fall as the last heat was finished, and the chances for any racing tomorrow are very poor.

The summaries follow:

2:21 class, purse $2,000:

Excellence, b s, by Mambrino King (Gers)	2	3	1	1	1
Bert Sheldon, blk g, by Warwick Boy (Smith)	1	1	2	2	4
Kentucky Star, b g (Brannigan)	6	5	5	3	2
Howard H., ch g (James)	3	4	3	4	3
Keokee, ch m (Wilson)	5	6	4	5	5
Pocahontas Prince, b s (Stanley)	8	2	dr.		
Claudius, ch g (Clark)	4	7	dr.		
Gertrude, ch g (Clark)	4	7	dr.		
Gertrude, ch m (Kays)	7	dis.			

Time—2:19¼; 2:18½; 2:20¼; 2:23; 2:19½.

Stake $5,000, 2:27 class, trotting:

Nightingale, blk m, by Ongoods—Patchen (Pickett)	4	1	1	1
Addie L., b m, by Warwick Boy (Moore)	1	4	2	2
H. C. T., br s (Turner)	2	3	3	4
Nellie Mason, b m (Loomis)	3	2	6	3
Conway, br g (Grant)	7	6	4	5
Amboy, ch g (Cornwell)	9	5	5	7
Prince S., b g (Forth)	5	8	8	8
George S. James, ch g (James)	8	7	7	6
George, b g (Andrews)	6	dis.		

Time—2:19¼; 2:17¼; 2:18¼; 2:17¼.

$500 stake 2:23 class, trotting:

Belle Vara, b m, by Vatican (F. Starr)	2	1	1	1
Virginia Evans, b m, by Kentucky Wilkes (Harris)	1	3	2	5
So Long, g g (Andrews)	3	2	4	3
Ramona, b m (Golden)	5	4	3	2
Steve Whipple, b s (G. Starr)	4	5	5	4
Instant, b m (Trimble)	dis.			
Dick Wells (Sargeant)	dis.			

Time—2:16¼; 2:17; 2:19; 2:15½.

Stake—$3,000, 2:27 class, pacing:

Flying Jib, b g, by Algona (G. Starr)	2	1	2	1	1
Robert J., b g, by Hartford (Gers)	1	2	1	2	2
Allen Lowe, b s (Galvin)	3	3	3	dis.	
Linden, b s (Phelps)	dis.				
Corncracker, b s (Wingle)	dis.				
Kissels Pointer, b g (Andrews)	dis.				

Time—2:11; 2:10¼; 2:09¾; 2:12; 2:17¼.

2:16 class, pacing, purse $1,500:

Vitello, br s, by Legal Tender Jr. (Bever)	6	2	1	1	1
Vinette, b m, by Ethan Wilkes (G. Starr)	2	1	6	2	2
Paul, ch g, by Bald Hornet (Manley)	1	2	2	3	4
Grey Harry, g g (Redey)	4	3	4	6	5
Caesar, b g (Stanley)	7	4	7	5	3
Saladin, br s (Green)	5	5	3	4	6
Crawford, b s (Heard)	3	6	5	dr.	

Time—2:15¼; 2:13¼; 2:16; 2:16; 2:16¼.

TROTTING ON WESTERN TRACKS.

Results of a Day at Ottawa, Monmouth, Keokuk, and Other Places.

Ottawa, Ill., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The slight rain at noon today made the track rather heavy, but during the afternoon it dried off and some fast time was made. The races resulted as follows:

2:30 trotting, purse $500, unfinished on Thursday—Laughran W. first, Murdock second, Dictum third, Jubilee De Jarnette fourth. Best time, 2:25¼.

Foals of 1889, stake $300—Roywood first, Elect Cossack second, Bellewood third. Best time, 2:33¾.

Free-for-all trotting, purse $500—Billy G. first, Jennie Sprague second, Frank Middleton distanced. Best time, 2:21¾.

2:34 trotting, purse $500, unfinished—Joe Wonder won two heats and Flora Wilkes one. Best time, 2:26¾.

Monmouth, Ill.—The races of the summer meeting resulted as follows:

2:40 class, trotting, purse $500—Maj. Beauford, won; Richard W., second; Royal Prince, third. Best time, 2:29¾.

2:22 class, trotting, purse $500—Ignus Fatuus, won; Mag Mitchell, second; Juror, third. Best time, 2:20¾.

Three-year-old pacing, purse $500—Billy Sangular, won; Dupage, second; Harry C., third. Best time, 2:27¾.

Free-for-all pacing, purse $1,000—Henry O., won; L. C. Lee, second; Pilot Gift, third. Best time, 2:16¾.

2:45 class, trotting, purse $500—Nellie F., won; Lucky Baldwin, second; Mary Lee, third. Best time, 2:27.

Columbus, Ind.—The fourth day's races closed in a heavy rain at 6 o'clock this evening with one unfinished race, the 2:30 pace. The results were:

2:25 class, trotting, purse $400—Geneva Wilkes won, Ponce de Leon second, Arctic third. Best time, 2:19½.

2:17 class, pacing, purse $400—Sorrel Dan won, Prince Echo second, Cuckoo third. Best time, 2:19.

The association today published as dates for fall races Oct. 11, 12, 13, and 14.

Keokuk, Ia.—The weather was very warm, the attendance slim, and the track fast today. The race results were:

2:29 class, trotting—Mercurius won, Richelieu second, Risk third. Best time, 2:32.

Blizzard won the free-for-all pace, Dick C. second, Kit Carson third. Best time, 2:25½.

In the mile and repeat running race Charlie Russell won, Bob McCarty second. Best time, 1:48½.

Sparta, Wis.—Today's races closed the meeting. The results were:

Yearlings, half mile dash—won by B. B. P. Time, 1:31.

2:25 class, trotting—Minnie Whitestone won; Silverwood, second; Poco Temp. third. Best time, 2:37.

2:45 class, trotting—Catherine D. won; Baby Bunting, second. Sleepy Frank won the running race against a field of seven. Time, 1:08.

Mexico, Mo.—Cicerone, by Cyclone, won the unfinished 2:30 stakes, First Division, in 2:21¾. Marion Wilkes won the unfinished 2:30 stake, Second Division, in 2:20¾. Little Pan won the yearling stake in 2:50½, Leone second. Don Pedro won the 2:35 trot in 2:27¼. William R. won the free-for-all pace in 2:18. Lee Steel won the 2-year-old pace in 2:41¼, and could have gone in 2:30.

Versailles, Ky.—Today's trotting results were:

Four-year-old stake—Mary Crit, by Rhomer, won, Bismuth second, Dan Cupid third. Best time, 2:23¾.

2:24 class, trotting—Sallie B., by Young Jim, won; Murtie B. second, Anna third. Best time, 2:20.

Three-year-old stake—Oneida, by Florida, won; Pilgrim second, Galilee third. Best time, 2:24½.

Ella McGee went against 2:35 and made 2:29¾. Glendon went against 2:35 and made 2:26.

Danville, Ky.—Today's trotting results were:

2:40 class, trotting—Nabob, by Walsingham, won, Feleta second, Netty C. third. Best time, 2:28¼.

Special race—Jake, by Messenger Chief, won, Pat My Boy second, Elkins third. Best time, 2:27¾.

Two-year-old stake, pacing—Little Doubtful, by Nerthurst, walkover. Time, 2:41¾.

THE SARATOGA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

McCormick of Chicago and Partner Won the Consolation Doubles.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Finer weather for lawn tennis than that of today never existed, and the attendance at the Congress Spring Park was the largest of the week. In the United States National Lawn Tennis Association's contest for the Eastern championship in doubles N. G. and E. L. Hall of New York carried off the laurels. At Newport on Aug. 23, the Hall brothers will meet the Western champions, Carver and R. Ryerson and the winners of that match will there meet Huntington and Campbell, present champions of the United States. The consolation doubles were won by H. Mortimer Billings of New York and Harold McCormick of Chicago.

The Saratoga Athletic Association singles were won by W. H. Knapp of New York, who tomorrow will meet F. H. Hoovey, the holder of the State championship. The day's score was as follows:

Eastern doubles, second round—V. G. and E. L. Hall of New York beat H. W. Slocum Jr. of New York and J. S. Clark of Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4.

Final round—Hall brothers beat M. A. Agelesto and A. M. Agelesto of Baltimore, 6—1, 6—2, 6—0.

Consolation doubles, preliminary round—W. H. Cluett of Saratoga and Charles Esselstyn of Hudson beat Ide and Huyick of Troy by default.

First round—W. K. Gillet of New York and E. E. Hall of New Haven beat W. H. Cluett of Saratoga and Charles Esselstyn of Hudson, 6—2, 4—6, 6—0.

H. Mortimer Billings of New York and Harold McCormick of Chicago beat A. W. Cobb of New York and W. H. Mannin of Saratoga, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

Final round, Billings and McCormick beat Gillett and Hall, 5—7, 6—0, 6—0.

Eastern championship singles, final round: W. P. Knapp of New York beat H. W. Slocum Jr. of New York, 4—6, 6—1, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2.

Consolation singles, first round, A. W. Cobb of New York beat J. Arthur Seavey of Saratoga, 6—1, 4—6, 6—4.

MARK BALDWIN DISCIPLINED.

Laid Off for Ten Days for Indifference—Sullivan Is Sound and Healthy.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Pitcher Mark Baldwin has been given a ten-days' layoff, without pay, for indifferent work. His playing of late has been so bad that a little vacation, it was thought, might prove beneficial. Pitcher Esper has reported for duty, and will take his regular turn in the box with Ehret.

New York, Aug. 5.—[Special.]—John L. Sullivan, who is training at Good Ground, L. I., did his road training work as usual this morning. The champion limps slightly because of a blistered left heel. Sullivan went eight miles over the Shinnecock hills this morning. Sullivan laughed heartily at a report that he had a broken leg.

New York, Aug. 5.—[Special.]—In the paddock at Brighton Beach, next Monday, a number of racehorses will be sold. Among the lot are: Airshaft, Airtight, Castaway II., Yosemite, The Sheriff, Beck, Kenwood, Dr. Wilcox, Natalie S., Chesapeake, Muscovite, and Caliph.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 5.—The first week's program of the New Orleans races, which commence Dec. 10, is out. There will be five races each day, the purses ranging from $200 to $300. Only horses ready to race or being fitted to race will be given stable room.

New York, Aug. 5.—Easton & Larabie, the owners of Poet Scout, want Isaac Murphy to ride for them. They will go into racing on an extensive scale next season, and think that Poet Scout will be the horse of the year.

Madison, Wis., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—An effort is being made to arrange a boat race between crews from the Wisconsin University and the Chicago Navy, to take place at Oconomowoc Aug. 27.

Marshalltown, Ia., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—In a bicycle road race here today Burt Dalton won; J. Haviland, second; H. M. Dudley, third. Dalton had a handicap of four minutes.

Macon, Aug. 5.—Macon defeated Memphis today by a score of 19 to 4. No other Southern league games were played.

Springfield, O., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Prince, the bicyclist, was beaten here today in a seven mile race against a horse.

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General Sporting Notes.

Jimmy Wakely has a bet of $1,000 against $5,000 that Sullivan, McAuliffe, and Dixon win their fights at New Orleans.

The Bolingbroke club of London has offered a purse of $5,000 for the Hall-Pritchard fight, and it will, no doubt, be accepted. Hall is in prime shape.

HAZLETT RULED OFF.

GARFIELD JUDGES ACT ON BETTY BADGER'S QUEER RACE.

The Jockey Suspected of Being Worked by "Outside Influence"—Matietta, Consignee, Major Tom, Clifton, and Tom Mackin Won Friday's Races—No Work on the Indiana Land—Racing Results at St. Louis' Two Tracks and Gloucester—Telegraphic Items of Sporting News.

Before the last race was run off at Garfield Park yesterday Judge Clark officially announced the ruling of Jockey Tom Hazlett off the turf. This was the result of a judicial investigation of the queer in-and-out running of Betty Badger, a 2-year-old who emerged from the maiden class July 28, beating a good field with comparative ease and at a long price. Two days later the filly, a hot favorite, with a load of public money on, ran a poor third to Princess Lorraine and Columbia. Wednesday she came out again at a long price, beating her field easily, and Simpson & Sons were called upon to explain. They proved their innocence to the satisfaction of the judges. The burden of suspicion then rested on Hazlett, suspected of being under outside influence, and he either was unable or would not offer any explanation of his riding July 30, when the filly was beaten, and was given the extreme penalty.

The track was heavy yesterday after the rain, mud horses were heavily backed, and in nearly every instance won the money.

The free high weight handicap, the feature of the day, was thought to be a moral for Major Tom, and heavily backed he went off in front, winning all the way, galloping under the wire five lengths in front of Pescador, Hart Wallace struggling into third position a length away.

The winners with their jockeys and post prices are as follows: Matietta (J. Murphy), 4 to 1; Consignee (Juison), 3 to 1; Major Tom (J. Murphy), 8 to 5; Clifton (Dickens), 8 to 1; and Tom Mackin (Fox), 3½ to 1. One favorite, three second choices, and one 8 to 1 shot took down the purses.

The second race not filling was declared off.

Nine 2-year-olds went to the post for the first race, Elora a slight favorite at 3 to 1. The filly was too slow on her feet at the start and never showed prominently in the race. Matietta, the second choice, got away in front and was never headed. Lucy Dillard coming fast on the end sent Matietta to a drive but she won by a short head, Lucy Dillard nearly two lengths in front of Equation.

For the third race Kenwood was favorite, but the most money went in on Consignee at 3 to 1. Getting off well in front Consignee took the lead at the wire and setting his own pace won easily. Bessie Bisland finished second, six lengths in front of Kenwood, the rest of the field strung out.

Although Red Light was the favorite for the fifth race the talent fancied St. Joe in the mud, and he was the medium of a heavy plunge. Off badly, St. Joe could not get through until within fifty yards of the wire, too late to overhaul Clifton, at 8 to 1, who won all the way and was a neck in front of St. Joe, he two lengths before Monteviso.

With a good boy up Fred Houston should have won the last race instead of finishing in third place. Gardner's bad riding lost him first money. Autumn Leaf led the field with Tom Mackin trailing and holding her safe. In the stretch Mackin came on and won in a gallop from Gaylord, who was six lengths before Fred Houston. The summaries follow:

Summary of the Races.

First race, purse $500, for maiden 2-year-olds, allowances, five furlongs—Matietta, 110 pounds (J. Murphy), 4 to 1, won; Lucy Dillard, 110 (O. Lewis), 20 to 1, second; Equation, 110 (Fishburn), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:05½. Katrinka, 110 (Costello), 5 to 1; Michel, 113 (R. Williams), 6 to 1; Cora Taylor, 110 (Penny), 12 to 1; Trompeur, 113 (Perkins), 8 to 1; and Gomor, 115 (Slaughter), 20 to 1, ran unplaced. Phoebe Ann, 110, and Antrim, 113, were drawn.

Second race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upward, special weights, penalties and allowances, one mile and seventy yards—Declared off.

Third race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, one mile and a furlong—Consignee, 100 pounds (Juison), 3 to 1, won; Bessie Bisland, 99 (Kuhn), 3½ to 1, second; Kenwood, 102 (Hoggett), 13 to 5, third. Time, 2:01¾. Col. Clay 98 (Shealy), 7 to 1; Robin Hood, 108 (Penny), 12 to 1, and Fakir ran unplaced. Casseila, 104, was drawn.

Fourth race, a free high-weight handicap, $15 each, if not declared to go to the winner, with $700 added, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third, for 3-year-olds and upwards, seven furlongs—Major Tom, 120 pounds (J. Murphy), 8 to 5, won; Pescador, 109 (Slaughter), 10 to 1, second; Hart Wallace, 114 (R. Williams), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:32¾. Strathmaid, 109 (O. Lewis), 7 to 1; Emperor Regent, 102 (Costello), 8 to 1; Centella, 107 (Hoggett), 6 to 1; Pagan, 120 (Barbee), 8 to 1; Bob Rice Jr., 103 (R. Jones), 15 to 1, and imp. Juliet, 119 (Burns), 40 to 1, ran unplaced. Notus, 113; Vallera, 126, and Ragner, 107, were drawn.

Fifth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, six furlongs—Clifton, 109 pounds (Dickens), 8 to 1, won; St. Joe, 114 (Miller), 3 to 1, second; Monteviso, 110 (R. Williams), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:20. Red Light, 114 (Hoggett), 2 to 1; Black Beauty, 100 (Costello), 8 to 1; Josie Wells, 101 (Ryan), 20 to 1; Oakdale, 112 (Burns), 20 to 1; and Tom Johnson, 105 (Slaughter), 7 to 1, ran unplaced. Padre, 107; Longbroeck, 110; Warren Leland, 116; and Kingstock, 117, were drawn.

Sixth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, six furlongs—Tom Mackin, 110 pounds (Fox), 3½ to 1, won; Gaylord, 116 (Morgan), 2 to 1, second; Fred Houston, 110 (Gardner), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:20¼. Autumn Leaf, 107 (Irving), 6 to 1; Bud Brooks, 114 (Gannon), 30 to 1; Passion, 110 (Kuhn), 13 to 1, ran unplaced. Ragner, 102; Mary L., 105; My Partner, 107; Fauntleroy, 108; Swifter, 112, and Heron, 114, were drawn.

Saturday's Garfield Park Races.

Here are the entries and weights for Garfield Park today:

First race, purse $500, 2-year-olds, eight pounds below scale, penalties, five furlongs—Lucy Dillard, 107 pounds; Fatina, 107; Hasty, 110; Indigo, 111; Capt. Cottrell, 114; Le Grande, 114; Columbia, 114; Laura B., 114; Princess Lorraine, 114; Jack Lovell, 117; G. W. Johnson, 120.

Second race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upward, five pounds below scale, allowances, one and one-quarter miles—Edith, 91 pounds; Marigold, 104; Carlsbad, 106; Chimes, 107; Lord of Harem, 109; Hotspur, 109; Mary McGowan, 112.

Third race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, one mile and seventy yards—Lady Unde, 97 pounds; Consignee, 102; Julius Sax, 102; Quatation, 104; Newcastle, 104; Bob L., 107; Upman, 107.

Fourth race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, handicap sweepstakes, $1,000 added, three-fourths of a mile—Jacobin, 102 pounds; Salvation, 103; Marmose, 107; Fan King, 108; Top Gallant, 108; Cruiser, 109; Odrey, 112; Lorenzo, 114; Forerunner, 115; Highland, 116; Tulla Blackburn, 117; Tim Murphy, 126; Oregon Eclipse, 129; Eclipse, 130.

Fifth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, seven-eighths of a mile—Ragner, 100 pounds; Kangaroo, 101; Weaverman, 103; Sena A., 103; Annie Clark, 105; Vattell, 108; Gov. Wheeler, 110; Gladstone, 110; Ulster, 115; Kingstock, 116.

Sixth race, same conditions as fifth race—Zantippa, 94 pounds; Maggie Beck, 105; White Nose, 106; No Remarks, 106; Little Crete, 107; Clifton, 107; Grey Duke, 107; One Dime, 110; Bolster, 110; Johnny Greener, 111.

No Workmen on the Indiana Track.

A report having become circulated that the Garfield Park club had already commenced work on its grounds at Roby, Ind., a visit to the place was made yesterday. Only gophers and water snakes were to be seen and the soil had not yet been broken by a spade.

It developed afterwards that the club only had an option on the ground, lasting over the period of its litigation, and the deal will not be closed unless necessity dictates.

It was rumored about town last night that the club was hiring clerks to re-equip its foreign book and that it expected to have it in operation within a few days.

Local Turf Notes.

Jim Williams, who has Chief Justice, Jugurtha, Princess Limo, wired for stalls at Hawthorne from St. Paul yesterday and will not, as reported, go East.

The Reaper, one of the star western 2-year-olds, who was taken east for the stakes and fell sick is at Hawthorne and rounding to. He is in Major Elliott's stable with Redena and Henry Jenkins.

Green B. Morris will not come West for racing at Hawthorne until after the Omnibus stakes are run at Monmouth Aug. 16, in which he will start Euron. When he comes a race at one and a half miles between Riley and Judge Morrow will probably be arranged.

"White Hat" McCarty is in town with a string of eleven trotters, among them Voucher, 2:22, by Nephew. All are for sale. "So are my runners," said the ready Dan at Hawthorne yesterday, while watching the result of a race at St. Paul in which he had a $100 bet on his colt Narvaez at 6 to 5, which he won.

EAST ST. LOUIS TALENT WRONG.

Easter, Billy W., Pearl Moon, Silver King, and Little May Won.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Every favorite but Little May was bowled over at the East St. Louis track today, and she was at such short odds that the talent could make up but a small portion of their losses. It was warm, but a crowd of 3,000 enthusiasts were in attendance. The summary follows:

First race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, half a mile—Easter, 122 pounds (Money), 3 to 1, won; Guilty, 103 (Gorman), 6 to 5, second; McHenry, 110 (Easly), 6 to 1, third. Time, :49.

Second race, selling, for 3-year-olds and upward, five furlongs—Billy W., 110 pounds (Gardner), 3 to 1, won; Emperor Billet, 114 (Banther), 8 to 5, second; Eldoray, 110 (Gorman), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¼.

Third race, for maidens, five furlongs—Pearl Moon, 106 pounds (Conway), 2½ to 1, won; Washington, 104 (Fitzmorris), 3 to 2, second; Olaf, 108 (Smith), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¾.

Fourth race, handicap, one mile—Silver King, 106 pounds (McIntyre), 4 to 1, won; Little Phil, 103 (Riley), 2½ to 1, second; Florence Slaughter, 94 (Seguin), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:41¾.

Fifth race, Owners' Handicap, four and a half furlongs—Little May, 105 pounds (Gorman), 7 to 10, won; Ithaca, 110 (Mooney), 3 to 1, second; Winnie Davis, 105 (Stansberry), 6 to 1 third. Time, 55¾.

East St. Louis entries for Saturday are:

First race, purse for 2-year-olds, five furlongs—W. T., 98 pounds; See Belle, 105; Claytonia, 105; Mildred, 105; Bertha Kinney, 105; May Haughey, 105; Pekin, 108; Hambrick, 108; Principal, 108.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Bobby Lee, 103 pounds; Bob Francis, 107; Silver Dollar, 110; The Major, 110; Straighout, 114; Crit Davis, 115; Westmore, 118; Emp. Billet, 118.

Third race, five furlongs—Angeree, 98 pounds; Golden Slipper, 105; Voltaire, 108; Dick Delaney, 110; Get There, 115; Waterbury, 115; Pack Horse, 115; Silver Dollar, 122.

Fourth race, handicap, five furlongs—Dixey Gardner, 108 pounds; Kiro, 102; Little May, 108; Lucy Howard, 117; Jack White, 108; School Girl, 109; Sir Lancelot, 110; Miss Kitty, 110.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Tom Ward, 103 pounds; Maud, 105; Castillian, 105; Tom Hood, 110; McHenry, 110; Oakview, 110; Surget, 110; Peregal, 122.

South Side Track, St. Louis, Results.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The weather was warm and attendance large at South Side Park today. The summary follows:

First race, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Pebble Rock, 110 pounds (Market), 4 to 1, won; Helena, 100 (Hogan), 2 to 1, second; Jasper, 95 (Gilmore), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:11½.

Second race, five furlongs—Rosebud, 117 pounds (Barger), 3 to 1, won; Jennie Harring, 100 (Morgan), 3 to 1, second; Lizzie Gwynn, 107 (Warren), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:03½.

Third race, selling, seven furlongs—Minora, 107 pounds (Warren), 2 to 5, won; Brown Button, 114 (Carmier), 2 to 1, second; J. T. Brunk, 109 (Berger), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:32.

Fourth race, half a mile—Bird Dobson, 112 pounds (Rigby), even, won; Ulf, 117 (Wood), 2 to 1, second; Roxey, 112 (Warren), 3 to 1, third. Time, 49½.

GLOUCESTER FAVORITES DOWNED.

Queen d'Or, Absconder, Young Lottery, Mary M., Gloster, and Sir David Won.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The races at Gloucester today were equally divided, the winners being two favorites, two second choices, and two outsiders. The summary follows:

First race, six and one-half furlongs—Queen d'Or (E. Tribe), 2 to 1, won; Elkton (Larrisey), 5 to 1, second; Bargain (Watters), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:28¾.

Second race, six and one-quarter furlongs—Absconder (E. Tribe), 6 to 1, won; Eolic (Kuchen), 6 to 1, second; Double Cross (Merrick), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:23¾.

Third race, five furlongs—Young Lottery (Dingley), 3 to 1, won; Anarchist (Shelby), 6 to 1, second; Zingara (Hollis), 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:05¾.

Fourth race, four and one-half furlongs—Mary M. (E. Tribe), 15 to 1, won; Judge Mitchell (Kutchen), 5 to 1, second; Kingsiere (Hollis), 6 to 1, third. Time, :59¾.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Gloster (Yetter), 2 to 1, won; Arthur (Davis), Houston 6 to 1, second; Sir William (Hueston), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:20¾.

Sixth race, four and a half furlongs—Sir David (Hueston), 2 to 1, won; Bela (Houben), 3 to 1, second; Golden (J. Bergen), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:00½.

Gloucester's entries for Saturday are:

First race, four and one-half furlongs—Charley Throne, 122 pounds; Flagrant, 122; Fitzroy, 122; So-So, 122; Bias, 122; Congress, 122; Regina, 117; Wallace G., 115.

Second race, for 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile—Belle Court, 107 pounds; Minnie S. colt, 104; Richard T., 101; Drummer, 101; Sweetie, 98; Harlequin, 95; Irishtown, 95.

Third race, one mile—Onaway, 116 pounds; Florimer, 110; Amos, 108; Toulon, 108; Burnside, 108; Kyrle B., 108; Botheration, 107; Mirthwood, 106; Cerberus, 106; Judge Nelson, 104; Alan Archer, 104; Pocatello, 104; Mackenzie, 104; Ned, 104; St. Laurent, 95.

Fourth race, six and one-half furlongs—Gloster, 103 pounds; Home Run, 103; Hemet, 103; Sir William, 103; Golden Reel, 101; Insight, 101.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Clytie, 111 pounds; Benjamin, 107; Capt. Brown, 106; McCarthy, 103; Maid of Blarney, 102; Canteen, 101; Crocus, 89; Rhea, 89.

Sixth race, seven and one-half furlongs, for beaten horses—Blackwood, 112 pounds; Moonraker, 112; Algernon, 112; Charles Reed, 105; Keystone, 105; Bela, 105; Conundrum, 105; Bonnie S., 105; Mulligan, 105; Pommery Sec, 105; Passmore, 105; Lee S., 105; Lakewood, 105; Big Six, 105; Toss Up, 105.

BRIGHTON FAVORITES ALL BEATEN.

Prince Peyton, Adalgisa, Wilson Taylor, Lizzie, Rear Guard, and Mackintosh Won.

New York, Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Bookmaker Orlando Jones, who, a few days ago, announced that he would sell all of his race horses in training with the exception of the good colt Leonawell, whom he bought from Byron McClelland last fall, boomed the sale, which is to be held next Monday, by winning two of the races at Brighton Beach today with horses that are to pass under the auctioneer's hammer. These were Prince Peyton and Rear Guard, and both of them were outsiders in the betting. Prince Peyton won the opening selling race of five furlongs all the way with odds of 5 to 1 against him. Gloriana was an overwhelming favorite at 8 to 5. Gloriana just managed to beat Etelka for the place honors.

There were two five furlong dashes for maiden two-year-olds on the card and in the second of these, Jones' Cold Rear Guard won a 4 to 1 shot, Podiga being the favorite at 8 to 5. Rear Guard won, walking, by three lengths from Mike Dwyer's colt Mullet, Podiga a poor third.

The talent played Zampost with a vengeance in the first of the six and a half furlong dashes for three-year-olds, making him a hot favorite at 5 to 3. A select few plunged on the Adalgisa colt toward the end of the betting, forcing his price from 4 to 1 down to 2 to 1. Adalgisa colt, well ridden by Bergen, won in a drive by a head from Treadaway, a rank outsider at 15 to 1, who was three lengths in front of Mayor B. Zampost showed no speed at all and finished next to last.

Bergen having the mount on Lyrist in the first of the five-furlong scrambles for maiden 2-year-olds made that colt favorite at 8 to 5. After leading most of the way Lyrist was beaten out by Wilson Taylor, a 5 to 1 shot, who won by a head in a very hard drive. The Dorothy Vernon filly was third a length away.

"Father" Bill Daly had his revenge on Billy Lakeland in the mile race for having beaten him out with Willie L. and Tea Tray Wednesday. Daly's filly Lizzie and Lakeland's colt Willie L. opened equal favorites at even money, but there was such a rush of money on Willie L. that his price dropped to 4 to 5 and 3 to 5, while the odds against Lizzie receded to 6 to 5. The issue was never in doubt, for Lizzie went out in front with the fall of the flag and was never caught, winning easily by a length from Willie L., who was driven out with whip and spur. Daniel was third, eight lengths behind.

Again in the second of the six and a half furlong races for 3-year-olds was a favorite furnished by Billy Lakeland beaten. This was Hoey, who was a strong popular choice at 4 to 5. He was in front for half a mile and then relinquished the command to Mackintosh, second choice at 3 to 1, who went on and won as he pleased by a length. Father Bill Daly's Fidelio came strong in the stretch and beat Hoey four lengths for the place.

It was one of the worst days the backers have had this year, for one after the other all of the six favorites were beaten, not a single one proving successful. Jimmy Lambley rode three of the six winners, while Bergen, Reynolds, and Ballard scored one each. The summary of the races:

First race, 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, five furlongs—Prince Peyton, 105 pounds (J. Lambley), 5 to 1, won; Gloriana, 101½ (Bryant), 8 to 5, second; Etelka, 100 (N. Hill), 12 to 1, third. Hurryaway, 105 (T. Flynn), 10 to 1; I O U, 106 (Sims), 3 to 1; Yosemite, 105 (Lambley), 4 to 1; Monterey, 106 (J. Castle), 15 to 1; Vera, 106 (Booth), 30 to 1; Zeno, 105 (Walker), 50 to 1; Peradventure filly, 100 (Sweeney), 50 to 1; Rheingold, 108 (Coffey), 12 to 1, and Sandy, 105 (D. Withers), 100 to 1, ran unplaced as named. Time, 31:0.

Second race, for three-year-olds, allowances, six and a half furlongs—Adalgisa colt, 112 pounds (Bergen), 2 to 1, won; Treadaway, 97 (Strange), 15 to 1, second; Mayor B., 107 (McCauley), 10 to 1, third. Carmine, 97 (Shaughnessy), 4 to 1; Zampost, 106½ (Coffey), 3 to 1, and Van Wart, 112 (N. Hill), 15 to 1, ran unplaced as named. Time, 1:24¾.

Third race, for maiden two-year-olds, selling allowances, five furlongs—Wilson Taylor, 109 pounds (Reynolds), 5 to 1, won; Lyrist, 103 (Bergen), 8 to 5, second; Dorothy Vernon filly, 96 (Sweeny), 20 to 1, third. Carmalite, 108 (T. Flynn), 8 to 1; Lorilla colt, 115 (Booth), 20 to 1; Rhadamantha colt, 98 (J. Lambley), 5 to 1; Honeymoon, 103¼ (McCauley), 15 to 1; Birdie colt, 105 (Bernard), 10 to 1; Sue Ryder colt, 103 (Keenan), 15 to 1, and Once More, 105 (N. Hill), 8 to 1, ran unplaced as named. Time, 1:05¾.

Fourth race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, to carry 115 pounds, penalties and allowances, one mile—Lizzie, 95 pounds (J. Lambley), 6 to 5, won; Willie L., 100 (Walker), 4 to 5, second; Daniel, 102 (Bergen), 15 to 1, third. Beck, 102¼ (Lambley), 20 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:42¾.

Fifth race, for maiden 2-year-olds, selling allowances, five furlongs—Rear Guard, 98 pounds (J. Lambley), 4 to 1, won; Mullet, 103 (Lambley), 4½ to 1, second; Podiga, 104 (Bryant), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:03¾. Lady Belmont, 105 (Ballard), 8 to 1; Forget Me Not, 100 (Walker), 20 to 1; Ingot, 105 (Stebel), 30 to 1; Plant Platner, 98 (Sweeney), 50 to 1; Mimi filly, 100 (N. Hill), 8 to 1; Impeatrice filly, 100 (T. Flynn), 10 to 1; Florence Wallace colt, 105 (D. Withers), 60 to 1; and Margra colt, 103 (Bergen), 20 to 1, ran unplaced as named.

Sixth race, for 3-year-olds, allowances, six and a half furlongs—Mackintosh, 96½ pounds (Ballard), 3 to 1, won; Fidelio, 112 (Lambley), 3 to 1, second; Hoey, 102 (Walker), 4 to 5, third; John Winkle, 99 (T. Flynn), 12 to 1; Natalie S., 107 (J. Lambley), 20 to 1 and Vocalite, 112 (Flynn), 20 to 1, ran unplaced as named. Time, 1:22¾.

Saturday Monmouth Park Entries.

First race, for maiden 2-year-olds, allowances, five furlongs straightaway—Certainty, 111 pounds; Experiment, 115; Carmen colt, 111; Philanthropist, 111; Warpaint, 113; Runyan, 111; Thor, 111; Indigo, 118; Clara colt, 111; Breeze filly, 108; Indigo, 108; Yarrow, 111; Craftsman, 111.

Second race, the Amboy Handicap, for 2-year-olds, six furlongs straightaway—Extra, 100 pounds; Katie A. filly, 102; Doctor, 104; Lawless, 105; Knickknack, 109; Bettie colt, 100; Cheswick, 116; Jodan, 98; Uncle Jess, 114; Lovelace, 120; Chicago, 107; Don Alonzo, 122; Comanche, 116; Prince Imperial, 100; Elsino colt, 100; St. Michael, 113; Dr. Rice, 121; Rainbow, 95; Ajax, 112; Eagle Bird, 109; *Semper Lex, 90; *Court Lore, 103; *Bert Wilbur, 109; *Linger, 97. *Doubtful.

Third race, the Freehold Stakes, for all ages, allowances, one mile and a half—Montana, 112 pounds; Raceland, 115; Banquet, 115; Poet Scout, 112; Tenny, 115; Locohatchee, 99.

Fourth race, for maiden 3-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, straight—Marina, 105 pounds; McCormack, 115; Joy, 105; Blizzard, 115; Bordeau, 105; All Black, 105; Renie, 100; Parvenue, 115; Emperor Otho, 115; Algoma, 110; Berwyn, 105; Long Beach, 115.

Fifth race, handicap, for all ages, one mile and a quarter—Stockton, 113 pounds; Barefoot, 97; Merry Monarch, 103; Tea Tray, 107; Lamplighter, 110; Sleipner, 113; Raceland, 126; Nomad, 101; Ignite, 99.

Sixth race, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, three-quarters of a mile straight—Yemen, 106 pounds; Lord Dalmeny, 109; Remorse, 112; Julio, 94; Nomad, 108; Uno Grande, 117; Fred Taral, 111; Osric, 94.

Seventh race, the Mirage Stakes, welter weights handicap for 3-year-olds and upward, one mile straight—Gold Dollar, 129 pounds; Adelbert, 123; Nomad, 121; Kildeer, 117; Snowball, 112; Roller, 112; Mr. Sass, 112; Uno Grande, 112; Julio, 111; Fair Play, 111; St. Anthony, 105.

Louisville Pooling on Monmouth Park.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Pools sold tonight on Saturday's Monmouth Park races as follows:

First race—No pooling.

Second race—Don Alonzo, $30; Dr. Rice and Lovelace, $15 each; St. Michael, Ajax, and Uncle Jess, $10 each; Bettie colt, Eagle Bird, and Cheswick, $8 each; Doctor, Chicago and Comanche, $5; field, $12 (Extra, Prince Imperial, Elsinore colt, Katie A. filly, Lawless, Knickknack colt, Rainbow, Jodan).

Third race—Montana, $50; Poet Scout, $33; Raceland, $28; Banquet and Locohatchee, $10 each; Tenny, $7.

Fourth race—Joy, $15; McCormick and Parvenue, $10 each; Algoma, $7; Blizzard and Renie, $5 each. Field, $8 (Marina, Bordeaux, Berwyn, All Black, Emperor Otho, Long Beach).

Fifth race—Stockton, $30; Lamplighter, $24; Sleeper and Raceland, $15 each; Nomad and Ignite, $12 each; Merry Monarch and Tea Tray, $7 each; Barefoot, $2.

Sixth race—Lord Dalmeny, $20; Osric and Nomad, $15 each; Fred Taral, $12; Yernan, $10; Julio $8; field, $3 (Remorse, Uno Grande).

Seventh race—Kildeer, $20; Roller, $10; Mr. Sass, $8; Uno Grande, $7; Snowball, Julio, Fairplay, Adelbert, and Gold Dollar, $5 each; field, $3 (St. Anthony, Nomad).

HAWKE HARD TO HIT.

CHICAGOS SCORE BUT THREE HITS OFF VON DER AHE'S NEW FIND.

Eleven of the Colts Fan the Air Off the Youngster's Puzzling Delivery—Jimmy Ryan Has Three of the Strike-Outs and Parrott Just as Many—Luby Was Hit Hard and Chicago Never Had a Chance to Win—The Club Will Be Home Today for the Rest of the Month.

The champion Bostons, whose advance in the league race has been phenomenally rapid of late, are now second in the race, Cleveland only being in front of them. Brooklyn is third, and New York and Baltimore fourth and fifth respectively. Philadelphia has fallen back to sixth, being tied with Cincinnati for that position. The Chicagos have fallen down to tenth place again and are but a game in front of Louisville. The record is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Cleveland	18	13	5	.722
Boston	18	12	6	.667
Brooklyn	19	12	7	.632
New York	17	10	7	.588
Baltimore	18	10	8	.556
Philadelphia	18	9	9	.500
Cincinnati	18	9	9	.500
Washington	19	8	11	.421
Pittsburg	17	7	10	.412
Chicago	18	7	11	.389
Louisville	18	6	12	.333
St. Louis	18	5	13	.278

Today's games will be: Boston at Brooklyn, Baltimore at New York, Washington at Philadelphia, Cleveland at Pittsburg, Cincinnati at Chicago, Louisville at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS HAS A WALKOVER.

As Usual Fatal Weakness at the Bat Defeats Anson and His Team.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Thermometrically speaking, it was a hot day at Sportsman Park this afternoon, but there was an air of frigidity about the Ansonian aggregation as they desperately plunged forth in the sea of hope, full of determination that they would wing Chris Von der Ahe's latest capture, Hawke.

Anson and mates were short just a few hits off Hawke and just enough runs to comfortably lose. They needed both badly to win, and were willing to go broke that, before they got through with Hawke, Von der Ahe would have another dead bird on his hands.

Had Anson imported fanning machines and kept them over the heads of his pets all through the game he could not have been more successful than Hawke was in fanning Chicago's hitters. The Hawke fanning machine was a corker. It made severe inroads in the Chicago camp, and no less than eleven bright, busy young men fell victims to its cool, lulling breezes. Ryan and Parrott led the way with three times each, and in the fifth and sixth innings five out of six batsmen struck out.

The Browns all this time were not doing a thing to Luby so to speak, and in three innings cracked out five runs. Be it said to the credit of the Chicagos that while Luby was undergoing this siege they did not weaken in their support, but backed him up beautifully. On one occasion a ball was hit hot and hard between first and second. Anson ran for it, stopped it, and had Luby covered first the runner would doubtless have been retired. As it was he got first safely.

Both pitchers did magnificent work at the outset, and not a run was scored until the fourth. After Carroll foul-flied to Schriver, Werden cracked out a double to the left field fence; Caruthers got his base on balls. As Werden started to steal third Crooks singled to left, Werden scoring. Brodie sent a line drive to deep right center, scoring Caruthers and Crooks. He was left on third as Hawke flew to Wilmot, and Buckley to Dahlen.

In the fifth Gore got first on his hit near first which Anson nicely stopped, but which Gore beat out, Glasscock's single advanced him a base, Carroll's sacrifice to third, and he scored on Werden's hit to Dahlen forcing Glasscock at second.

Brodie's home-run drive to the right field seats gave the Browns their fifth run in the sixth.

Buckley scored the Browns' last run, in the ninth, on his single, followed by singles by Gore and Glasscock.

It was different with Chicago. Up to the eighth inning they got but five men on bases, and but two of these got as far as second.

In the ninth, however, they broke the whitewash and scored their only runs. Anson, the first man up, got his base on balls. Wilmot forced him at second. Canavan cracked out a triple, breaking the hoodoo and scoring Wilmot. Decker's sacrifice to Glasscock scored Canavan. Luby got his base on balls. Schriver hit a hot bounder to Crooks, but it got away from him. Ryan went to first on balls. With the bases filled Parrott stepped to the plate, and it looked as though there'd be trouble in the camp. He viciously lunged at the ball, and it made a bee line for Werden. Perry closed on it, and the Chicagos silently picked up their bats and stole home. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Gore, c. f.	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Glassc'k, ss.	5	0	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
Carroll, l. f.	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Werden, 1b.	5	1	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Car'th'rs, rf	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Crooks, 3b.	2	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	1
Brodie, 2b.	4	1	2	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Hawke, p.	4	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Buckley, c.	4	1	1	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	6	10	*26	9	3	1	2	4	0	6

CHICAGO.	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Ryan, cf.	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	2
Parrott, 3b.	5	0	1	1	3	0	0	3	0	0	2
Dahlen, ss.	4	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Anson, 1b.	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Wilmot, lf.	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Canav'n, 2b	4	1	1	2	5	0	0	1	0	1	1
Decker, rf.	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Luby, p.	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
Schriver, c	4	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Totals	33	2	3	27	11	0	0	11	5	3	9

*Wilmot declared out

St. Louis.........0 0 0 3 1 1 0 0 1—6
Base hits.........0 1 0 3 1 1 0 1 3—10
Chicago...........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2
Base hits.........0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2—3

Exact attendance—1,896. Earned runs—St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 2. Home run—Brodie. Two-base hits—Werden, Caruthers, Brodie. Three-base hit—Canavan. Sacrifice hits—Glasscock, Carroll. Double play—Parrott-Dahlen. Hit by pitched ball—Anson. Umpire—McQuaid. Time—1:50.

Today's Ball Game.

The Chicagos will return home this morning and open with Cincinnati. Rhines and Harrington and Gumbert and Schriver are down as the batteries.

The Unions and Hartmans will play in the baseball day series before the regular game.

Washington, 4; Philadelphia, 0.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 5.—Washington made its hits count. Philadelphia did not. Weather cool. Attendance, 1,600. The score:

Washington.	R	B	P	A	E	Phil'delphia.	R	B	P	A	E
Radford, rf.	1	2	1	1	0	Hamilt'n, lf.	0	1	4	1	0
Dowd, 2b.	1	1	1	5	0	Connor, 1b.	0	1	9	1	1
Hoy, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Hallman, 2b.	0	0	3	4	0
McGuire, 1b	0	1	12	0	0	Thompsn, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Berger, c.	0	0	3	1	1	Deleh'y, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Rich'dson, ss	0	2	4	4	1	Clements, c.	0	0	6	2	0
Duffee, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	Allen, ss.	0	2	0	3	1
Robinson, 3b	1	0	2	2	0	Cross, 3b.	0	1	1	4	0
Killen, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Weyhing, p.	0	1	1	4	1
Totals	4	7	27	16	2	Totals	0	7	27	19	3

Washington...........0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2—4
Philadelphia.........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Washington, 2. Two-base hit—Allen. Double plays—Radford-Robinson, Dowd-Richardson, Robinson-McGuire. First base on balls—Radford, McGuire (2), Robinson. Struck out—McGuire, Berger, Richardson, Kelly, Connor, Delehanty. Time—1:45. Umpire—Gaffney.

Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 0.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 5.—It required twelve innings to decide the game today. Attendance, 2,287. The score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
M'Carthy, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Griffin, cf.	0	0	4	0	0
Duffy, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Corcoran, ss.	0	2	0	1	1
Long, ss.	0	1	4	4	0	Ward, 2b.	0	1	3	4	0
Kelly, c.	0	0	8	1	2	Brouth'rs, 1b	0	0	15	0	0
Nash, 3b.	0	0	2	5	1	Burns, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Tucker, 1b.	1	0	12	1	0	T. Daly, 3b.	0	1	3	7	0
Stivetts, lf.	1	1	5	0	0	O'Brien, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Quinn, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0	C. Daily, c.	0	0	6	0	0
Nichols, p.	0	1	0	2	1	Haddock, p.	0	0	4	1	0
Totals	2	3	36	15	4	Totals	0	6	36	13	1

Boston.......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned run—Boston. Sacrifice hits—Kelly, Ward, O'Brien. Triple play—Nash-Kelly-Tucker. Home run—Stivetts. Stolen bases—Tucker. First base on balls—McCarthy, Kelly, T. Daly, C. Daily. Hit by pitched ball—Tucker (2), Burns. Struck out—McCarthy, Long, Kelly, Nash, Stivetts, Griffin (2), Brouthers, O'Brien, Haddock. Wild pitch—Haddock. Time—2:13. Umpire—Lynch.

Baltimore, 14; New York, 5.

New York, Aug. 5.—It was a case of terrible batting today, and the Orioles did it and won as they pleased. Rainy. Attendance, 787. Score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E
Burke, 2b.	0	1	0	1	0	Shindle, 3b.	1	0	2	7	0
H. Lyons, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	VanH'lt'n, cf	1	1	0	0	0
Doyle, c.	0	1	3	3	1	Sutcliffe, 1b.	1	0	8	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Stovey, lf.	3	2	5	0	0
D. Lyons, 3b.	1	1	2	0	0	Ward, 2b.	3	2	4	1	0
O'Rourke, lf.	1	0	0	0	0	O'Ro'rke, ss.	2	3	2	3	1
Boyle, 1b.	1	2	7	0	0	Gunson, rf.	2	3	0	0	0
Crane, p.	0	1	0	2	0	Robinson, c	2	3	5	0	1
Fuller, ss.	1	2	6	1	1	Vickery, p.	1	2	0	0	0
King, p.	1	1	0	0	0	Stevens, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	5	8	24	10	4	Totals	14	15	27	10	3

New York.........0 1 0 0 0 0 4 0 0—5
Baltimore........0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 —10

Earned runs—New York, 1; Baltimore, 8. Home runs—Robinson, Vickery. Two-base hits—Doyle, Fuller (2), Stovey, Ward, Gunson. Stolen bases—Burke (2), Shindle. Bases on balls—Off Crane, 6; King, 1; Vickery, 7; Stevens, 3. Struck out—By Crane, 1; King, 1; Vickery, 4; Stevens, 1. Passed balls—Doyle (2). Wild pitches—Vickery, Crane, King. Umpire—Emslie. Time of game—2:10.

Mullane Rejoins Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Tony Mullane has weakened, for he joined the club tonight and went to Chicago. Last night Tony held a long conference with Capt. Comiskey. When they parted Mullane still refused the terms offered him by Comiskey. "Well, if you change your mind by tomorrow night go and get a ticket at the club's expense and join us," was Comiskey's parting injunctions. Mullane will be paid the same salary offered by President Brush, minus the time he was off.

JOLIET PASSES ROCK ISLAND.

The Champions Now Lead in the Illinois-Iowa League Race.

Joliet, Ill., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The official standing of clubs in the Illinois-Iowa League, including today's games, is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Joliet	39	21	18	.538
Rock Island-Moline	38	20	18	.526
Rockford	41	21	20	.512
Jacksonville	40	17	23	.425

The games scheduled for tomorrow are: Joliet at Rock Island-Moline, Jacksonville at Rockford.

W. S. McCaull, Secretary.

Joliet, 6; Rock Island, 3.

Rock Island, Ill., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The Twins were unable to hit Hofer and lost. The feature was Lynch's field work. The score:

Rock Island-Moline.....0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
Joliet.................1 3 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—6

Batteries—Collins and Sage; Hofer and Sharp. Base hits—Rock Island-Moline, 3; Joliet, 6. Earned runs—Rock Island-Moline, 1; Joliet, 2. Struck out—By Collins, 5; by Hofer, 2. Base on balls—Off Collins, 4; off Hofer, 5. Umpire—McGinley. Time—1:40.

Rockford, 2; Jacksonville, 1.

Rockford, Ill., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Today's game was a battle between the pitchers. The Rockfords won by bunching their hits. The score:

Rockford...........0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Jacksonville.......0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Batteries—Underwood and Snyder, Gragg and Braggs. Errors—Rockford, 1; Jacksonville, 2. Earned run—Jacksonville, 1. Hits—Rockford, 4; Jacksonville, 3. Home run—Schaub. Time of game—1:35.

Green Bay, 20; Marquette, 12.

Marquette, Mich., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The Green Bays made fifteen runs in the first inning. The Marquettes hammered Easton out of the box in the third too, and came near pulling the game out. Pedroes and Ryan jumped the club during the eighth inning, while Marquette was at bat and the team disbanded on the field. Score:

Marquette.........2 4 4 0 1 0 0 1—12
Green Bay.........15 2 3 0 0 0 0—20

Batteries—Renwick, Hughes, and Dixon; Easton, Flood and Dugdale. Errors—Marquette, 7; Green Bay, 10. Earned Runs—Marquette, 4; Green Bay, 4. Base hits—Marquette, 15; Green Bay, 17. Two-base hits—Marquette, 3; Green Bay, 6. Three-base hits—Pedroes. Home run—Hughes. Bases on balls—Renwick, 6; Hughes, 2; Easton, 3; Flood, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Easton, 3.

SHORLAND'S NEWLY MADE RECORDS.

Cook County Wheelmen's Century Ride—Working for Parkside's Tournament.

Shorland in the course of his twenty-four-hour ride beat the world's record for 100 miles recently established by S. F. Edge at five hours and six minutes by just two-fifths of a second. He was within hailing distance of it when some one apprised him of the fact and paced by a fast tandem safety pair he shot out and just managed to make the record. At 5 hours he had ridden 98 miles 450 yards; at 6 hours, 114 miles 100 yards; 7 hours, 131 miles 150 yards; 8 hours, 149 miles 40 yards; 9 hours, 166 miles 170 yards; 10 hours, 184 miles 1,440 yards; 11 hours, 202 miles 1,240 yards; 12 hours, 220 miles and some odd yards. From 100 miles up he holds all the records.

The annual century ride of the Cook County Wheelmen will be held tomorrow. The start will be made from the clubhouse, 218 Leavitt street, at the unholy hour of 4 o'clock in the morning. To all who finish a souvenir pin will be presented. It is expected that about 100 men will be found ready at dawn. The course lies over the regular century run by way of Elgin and Aurora.

All the Chicago racing men are hard at work for the tournament which will take place at the Parkside track Aug. 26 and 27. Trainer Stackpole has about a score of riders in hand, who are doing excellent work every evening, and great expectations are formed upon the movements of such as Lumsden, Jim Thorne, Githens, Ballard, and one or two others. Cy Davis is out of it, for, in addition to the fact that he went stale some time ago, he has made up his mind to abandon the race track for the present season, alleging as the most pressing reason for so doing that he is crowded with business. The Chicago club, which has charge of the tournament, expects that a large number of Eastern cracks will be present, as there is nothing in the East to engage their attention at the time.

Aug. 17 will be witnessed that strange spectacle, which occurs every year, of greedy American wheelmen making an excursion into Canada and grabbing up all the Canadian championships. The national meet will be held at Sarnia, and no doubt the Canucks will be quite as disgusted as they have been in former years.

Sporting Editor Tribune: Will you please inform me which is the best road to take on a bicycle to Desplaines. C. E. K. R.

Take Milwaukee avenue to Jefferson Park, where a fine gravel road leads to Desplaines if followed straight west for three miles and north for three miles more.

SATURDAY'S LOCAL CRICKET GAMES.

St. George vs. Phoenix and Pullman vs. Cicero the Chief Matches.

Today's local cricket matches are as follows:

For the Spalding cup: St. George vs. Phoenix, at Fullerton avenue at 2 p. m.

St. George Team—W. Howell (Captain), R. Fay, W. Loveglove, W. Anderson, M. Scott, T. Thompson, Alec Henderson, J. Hardman, F. Howell, A. Henderson, and F. Gordon or B. F. Jenkins.

Phoenix Team—A. McPherson (Captain), F. F. Kelly, H. C. Wright, D. T. Fisher, S. J. Fisher, C. Balingall, W. MacNaughton, W. Balster, D. C. Davis, W. Keenan, and J. G. Davis.

At Pullman at 2 p. m.: Cicero vs. Pullman.

Cicero Team—W. R. Gilbert, A. Tansley, L. Anderson, C. P. Ogden, C. Smith, C. Philp, J. Kent, H. Tansley, J. Roberts, G. Shaw and Healy.

Pullman Team—J. Langham, J. Cummings, J. Rogers, E. Bulcher, F. Wild, B. Aston, J. Wardle, C. Hirsh, A. Goodyer, R. Morrison, and another.

For the President's cup: Wanderers II. vs. Albion, at Thirty-seventh street and Indiana avenue at 2 p. m.

The Cicero vs. Pullman II. scheduled game for Ridgeland will not be played.

Other matches are: Wanderers vs. Lawndale, at Lawndale at 2:30 p. m.; Chicago Rovers vs. St. George II., at Parkside at 2:30 p. m.

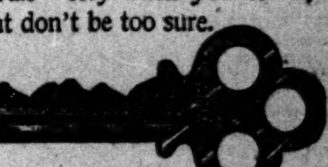
West Will Try to Lower the Record.

Elgin, Ill., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—West began his ride to beat the twenty-four-hour record at 6:30 p. m. in fine condition. It rained hard during the morning and the track at the driving park was in poor shape. A large crowd of local and Chicago bicyclists witnessed his start. At 7:35 he had made eighteen and a half miles and was riding easily, saving himself; he kept this gait during the evening and believes he will win. His first mile was made in 3:10 3-5 and his thirty-eighth mile in two hours ten minutes.

Coleridge at 44.

Coleridge published "Christabel" at 44.

Perhaps you think you know a "Yale" Key when you see it, but don't be too sure.



It looks just like this, and always bears the word "YALE."

It's easy to tell the true from the false.

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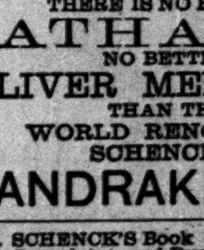

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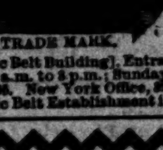

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BASIS OF HIS CLAIMS.

ANDREW ONDERDONK ENLIGHTENS THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE.

How Unexpected Soil Is Alleged to Have Delayed the Tunnels—Lake View Tunnel Accepted—Commissioner of Public Works Aldrich Inspects It and Is Satisfied with It—President Green of the County Board and Manager Sawyer of the Dunning Institutions at Outs.

Andrew Onderdonk gave to the Council Finance committee additional light yesterday on the basis of his claim for $363,000 extras for constructing the four-mile tunnel. He estimated that his extra charges would run from $10 to $12 a foot on tunnel work east of the breakwater.

Mr. Onderdonk said he had consulted engineers and had come to the conclusion that $12 a foot would represent the expense of the difference between the work he had to do on the two six-foot tunnels east from the breakwater and the work he had bid on, making the total cost $30 a foot instead of $18.

Asked what he would consider fair extra pay for the 7,000 feet of the eight-foot tunnel constructed by air pressure Mr. Onderdonk said $10.50 would cover the difference. These figures were founded, he said, on the opinion of experts.

Ald. Madden asked if the contractor had any personal knowledge of the additional expense. Mr. Onderdonk said his opinion was supported by his accounts showing money expended.

The contractor said his progress through soil that was found as indicated by the city charts was twenty-three to twenty-five feet a day, while through the water-bearing strata it was but eleven and one-half feet. From Park row to the six-foot tunnel the average daily progress was sixteen feet, while that through the air-locks, where the expense was greater, was but fourteen and one-half feet. Mr. Onderdonk said the work was frequently interrupted by eruptions through the water-bearing strata that delayed progress.

James R. Onderdonk, a brother of the contractor and associated with him, was the next witness. He had acted as a cashier and purchasing agent for the work, and in that capacity had bought supplies and paid bills. He said a fair price for work on the two six-foot tunnels east of the breakwater would be a trifle more than $30 a foot. There were 21,076 feet of this work, he said. He estimated, as did his brother, that the cost of 7,238 feet of eight-foot tunnel would be $40 a foot, making an extra cost of $10.50.

Mr. Onderdonk and his brother agreed that the 784,000 feet of lumber charged as extra was used to fill up the back space between the excavation and the masonry. They said a charge had been made for it at the same rate as that quoted in the filling around the crib.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Miller.

On cross-examination Mr. Miller asked if it was not possible to use a poorer grade of lumber in the tunnel and if slabs were not used. James Onderdonk said he believed some slabs, but not many, had been used in the tunnel.

Mr. Miller asked if this lumber had not been accounted in the estimates as they were paid. Mr. Onderdonk said that was the case for a time, but it had stopped long before the completion of the work.

The Corporation Counsel asked if the timber work was not used for purposes of construction only and was not needed after the soil had fitted closely around the masonry. Mr. Onderdonk thought not. He said the estimates for timber had been stopped because the Public Works Department had considered he was not entitled to it.

Mr. Onderdonk said he had never made borings along the tunnel route and had never heard that the ground was bad before the contract was let. Mr. Cregier had told him recently that he had told him, Onderdonk, before the contract was let that the ground was bad, but Onderdonk didn't remember it. Cregier had since said Mr. Cheesebro made previous borings and found the ground bad. Onderdonk did not know, before the contract was let, he said, that Cheesebro was the City Engineer under whom the two-mile tunnel was built and located off Chicago avenue on account of bad ground to the south.

The hearing will be resumed at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Onderdonk had decidedly the best of it with the city yesterday, but Corporation Counsel Miller says he will contend that the charge of $40 a foot for work on the eight-foot tunnel is unjust in view of the rate of $29.50 expressly stipulated by contract. The same defense will be made to the charge for extras on the six-foot tunnels. The claim for additional compensation for using compressed air will be combated on the ground that the appliance more than paid for itself by expediting the work. The city will also claim a deduction of the amount paid for constructing the two and a half mile crib. The city will further contend that the contract has not been specifically carried out in the matter of removing refuse. Commissioner Aldrich prompted the Corporation Counsel yesterday.

LAKE VIEW TUNNEL ACCEPTED.

Commissioner Aldrich Inspects It and Expresses Satisfaction with It.

Commissioner of Public Works Aldrich and City Engineer Clarke formally accepted the Lake View intermediate crib and tunnel yesterday and ordered the lake ports to be opened.

Every twenty-four hours 28,000,000 gallons of the best water to be obtained will flow into the tunnel and be pumped into the houses and factories of Lake View. Water famines will no more harass the residents of that portion of the city and aldermanic campaigns will be fought on other issues than the water supply.

A party consisting of Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Shailer, H. L. Leach, assistant engineer, and Inspector Minnerstrom steamed out to the crib, yesterday morning, situated 6,200 feet off the shore at Sulzer street. They were lowered to the bottom of the 60-feet shaft and traversed the tunnel almost the entire distance.

"It is perfectly satisfactory to me," said Mr. Clarke, after the inspection. "The junction of the shaft and tunnel is perfect, the work is well done, and so far as I am concerned it is perfectly acceptable."

"I am more than satisfied," said Commissioner Aldrich. "The work seems to have been done with the greatest care, and I cannot find a fault anywhere. I find the connections perfectly satisfactory, the tunnel carefully cleaned, the walls well tempered and everything in readiness. Now open the gates slowly and let the tunnel and well fill gradually."

Later in the day the Commissioners said: "We found the water in excellent condition at the new crib. Although it is but a mile out, it is purer than at the two-mile or four-mile cribs, and the truth of the matter is that the four-mile affair is one of the biggest mistakes the city ever made. All the water tunnels, I am convinced, ought to be away up on the north shore, where the water is absolutely uncontaminated and in no danger of pollution under any circumstances."

This work ought to have been completed nearly a month ago and the contractors are under penalty of $4,800, which ought to be rigidly enforced for the failure to have the work finished according to contract July 11.

The construction of the intermediate crib was undertaken last spring on the suggestion of THE TRIBUNE, which had frequently urged this course as the speediest and most effectual method of relief for the long-suffering people of Lake View. Commissioner Aldrich hesitated on account of the cost. The contractors demanded a big price, but as the necessity was pressing Mr. Aldrich finally agreed to the contractors' terms on the condition, as before stated, that the work should be done July 11. Now the contractors demand the full price, $48,000, as if the work was done on time. They are entitled to $43,200, and Commissioner Aldrich cannot recommend the payment of a larger sum.

In 1889 when Lake View was annexed the city found upon its hands a contract for a lake tunnel one mile in length. Fear of shore contamination led to legislation for the extension of the tunnel another mile out into the lake. Meantime the citizens of Lake View found the water supply inadequate to meet their barest necessities, and a persistent cry for relief went up. To make matters worse the tunnel contractors proceeded with their work in a most leisurely way. They bored at the rate of 5 or 6 feet a day through rock strata, charging $10 a cubic yard extra for rock work, and $12 a cubic yard for brick filling. The job was profitable, and they lingered over it. The more rock they took out at $10 a cubic foot the more brick filling it took at $12 a cubic foot. The completion of the tunnel was plainly more than a year in the future and there was no relief for Lake View until water could be obtained through the Sulzer street station. Ald. Sexton was unremitting in his endeavors to do something, and the press urging the matter Mr. Aldrich was induced to accept the solution suggested.

The Sulzer street pumping engines used in connection with the work have a capacity of 28,000,000 gallons a day, a quantity far in excess of the present demand, and the capacity may be increased to 60,000,000 gallons.

The Department of Public Works announces that it will be necessary to shut off the water all day Sunday for the purpose of making connections and users are requested to provide what water they will require in advance.

ALL ON ACCOUNT OF MISS POWELL.

Why President Green and Manager Sawyer Are Feeling Unfriendly.

When President Green of the County Board and Manager Sawyer of the Dunning Institution meet nowadays they smile and exchange greetings. Beneath it all, however, there is an unfriendly feeling which is likely at any time to lead to an open rupture.

That matters are at such a pass between the President and his manager is due to the treatment the latter is said to have accorded Clarinda Powell. After being for nearly two years forewoman in the sewing-room at the asylum Miss Powell Wednesday night handed her resignation to Manager Sawyer, packed her belongings, and left the institution for good.

She resigned, Miss Powell says, because she could no longer stand the persecution of Mr. Sawyer. Miss Powell owes her position to the President. In January the President discharged three girls from the sewing-room and docked them $5, but retained Miss Powell. The County Board passed an order that the $5 should be refunded. The matter caused at the time a great deal of talk and criticism.

Two weeks ago Friday, when Miss Powell went to the sewing-room, she saw a big placard pinned on the door on which was substantially the following:

> Miss Powell: I am ashamed of the condition of the hallway in front of the sewing-room.
>
> GEORGE H. SAWYER.

It was the duty of the housekeeper, Miss Powell thought, to attend to the hallway. Saturday she went to President Green's office and related her troubles. Manager Sawyer was called to the President's office Monday, and afterward apologized to Miss Powell.

Then Manager Sawyer complained to Commissioner Ballard about the poor quality of Miss Powell's work, but Mr. Ballard let the matter drop. President Green heard of the affair, went to Dunning, and found Miss Powell sick in bed, and was notified by her that she would do as she has done, resign.

President Green doesn't like a good many things Mr. Sawyer has been doing. For example, Mr. Sawyer has employed in the institution, says the President, at least fifteen people, headed by the asylum housekeeper, who are not residents of the county. Several of the Commissioners have told the President, he says, that Sawyer has discharged their employés without cause, and is running things about as if there was not a County Board.

TO CONSIDER WARD REDISTRICTING.

The Election Commissioners Meet Today —Taylor Tells of His Work.

The Election Commissioners will meet at noon to-day to canvass, consider, and confirm the redistricting of the various wards of the city as they have been laid out by Chief Clerk William A. Taylor.

Mr. Taylor said yesterday: "I have just completed the work. There will be 125 new precincts in the city. The old number in the city and Cicero was 559. The greatest increase will be in the Twelfth Ward. Its number of precincts will be advanced from 27 to 36. The Thirtieth Ward shows the greatest growth. The next register will show it to be the largest ward in the city. The Twelfth Ward held that honor for many years, but it will lose it this fall. The Thirtieth Ward extends from Forty-seventh to Sixty-third street, and from State street west to the city limits. There have been more houses built, and the growth in population there has been greater than in any other part of the city. That is the Englewood ward.

"Now, I'll tell you the reason for the changes in precinct lines. The Election law says that when the registry exceeds 450 voters to a precinct it shall be subdivided. It also directs that after each Presidential election there shall be a general redistricting of all the wards so as to make each district contain about 300 voters each. But in a city the size of Chicago where there are so many precincts as much as possible of this work must be done before rather than after election, because of the great amount of work entailed by making divisions after a general registration has once been commenced.

"There is no politics in all this change. It's merely a smaller subdivision of the voting districts of the city, made necessary by the rapid increase in population. After these changes are confirmed there will come a new registration. Every one who wants to vote must register anew this fall and hunt the new polling-places at which under this redistricting he will be entitled to cast his ballot."

Halsted Street Bridge Over the Calumet.

The County Board is going to erect a new drawbridge over the Calumet River at Halsted street. Plans and specifications have been drawn by Engineer R. J. McPherson, and submitted and adopted by the Committee on Roads and Bridges. The Superintendent of Public Service will be instructed to advertise for bids which must be submitted by Aug. 16. The proposed bridge is to be double-span iron draw, and the estimated cost is $10,000. The new bridge when completed will make direct communication between Harvey and the city. The improvement has been urged by Commissioner Cool.

For a Sewer Well and Pump.

The City of Chicago filed a petition in the County Court yesterday to condemn 100 feet of land for the construction of a receiving well and pumping works on the south side of Ninety-fifth street, near the Calumet River, in accordance with an order passed July 25. The owners of the property are Columbus R. Cummings and Otto S. Gaither. The sewage will be pumped from this well along Ninety-fifth street into Lake Michigan.

COLUMBIA YACHT CLUB'S SECOND RACE.

Eleven Yachts Entered All to Sail in the Same Class.

The second of the five races by the Columbia Yacht club for the Burlington Cup will come off this afternoon. Eleven yachts are entered, all to sail in the same class, difference in size being evened up by time allowances. The course will be from the foot of Randolph street to the intermediate crib off Peck court, thence to the old Water-Works crib, returning to starting point. The start will be made at 3 o'clock. The judges' boat will be Judge Bradwell's yacht, which is still nameless on account of a complication with the customs regulations. The judges will be Dr. Blanchard, William Luff, and Justice Blanchard, and the timekeeper Joseph Ruff, who has served in that capacity these twenty years. Following are the entries and their owners: May B., Louis Belmont; Growler, George Morris; Sea Shell, club of young men; Eileen, Alexander Street; Blade, employés of the *Blade;* Dragon, Charles B. Ford and others; American Girl, Berriman Brothers; Lois, George R. Poole; Restless, G. J. Dugan; O. K., Oscar Krouse; Dolphin, Roahn and others.

The Phantom will leave at daybreak this morning for Charlevoix, Mich., to take part in the regatta of the Little Traverse Boat club next week. T. G. Dickinson's Scorpion will not go, owing to his inability to find a satisfactory crew.

Bank Embezzlers.

If there is anything in the theory that "sin and evil are diseases" why not prescribe for some of these late bank embezzlers Hygeia Wild Cherry Phosphate? This will clear their moral as well as their physical system. A word to the wise is sufficient. The famous Hygeia beverages are sold by all live druggists, among whom are the following: W. H. Thumser, 1014 West Lake street; George W. Tucker, Lake and Leavitt streets; H. F. Bauer, 204 West Madison street; Matthews Bros., 247 West Madison street; W. H. Armbrecht, 328 West Madison street; Klein & Sawyer, 322 West Madison street.

One of the most artistic bank interiors in the city is that of Lyon, Gary & Co., 100 Washington street. This was designed and executed by The Henry Dibblee Company, 149 and 150 Michigan avenue.

READY FOR A FIGHT.

W. C. GOUDY STIRS UP STRIFE AMONG THE DEMOCRATS.

His Suggestions of Candidates for County Offices and the Judgeships Received in a Pugnacious Spirit—Jacob Kern and His Friends Especially Indignant—They Will Oppose the Lawyer to the End—Today's Democratic Conventions—Result in the Eleventh District—Political News.

There is war in the Democratic camp owing to the too frequent intervention of William Calhoun Goudy in the affairs of the party in this city. Mr. Goudy was the principal orator at the meeting of the select Democratic coterie gathered at the headquarters Thursday afternoon. He talked eloquently about the necessity of nominating good men for all the county offices, of strengthening the party by nominations, etc. But when he got down to details he hinted at the propriety of nominating his assistant, C. S. Darrow of the Northwestern railroad company's law department, for State's Attorney, and he also intimated that he would like to have certain other lawyers nominated for Judges by the Democrats. He referred slightingly to the claims of Jacob Kern for the State's Attorneyship and otherwise gave offense to some active party managers.

Mr. Kern's friends propose to strike back. They strongly object to what they call the sinister advice of Mr. Goudy, to his attempt to "pack the bench" and to put "his man" in the Prosecuting Attorney's office. They will fight every proposition of Mr. Goudy's from this time forward. But Mr. Goudy, as was proved at Springfield and in Chicago, is a resourceful statesman. He will probably be backed up by the senior Democratic organ and by some of the most active and astute of the party managers. He will press the claims of Mr. Darrow; he will fight the nomination of Mr. Kern, and if some of his men are not nominated for Judges by the Democrats Mr. Goudy will not be as lucky as usual —that is all. Some persons have it that he wants Mr. Crafts on the bench, others that his man is George F. Sugg, ex-City Attorney. He may not get either. But Judge Kettelle will probably be renominated and that will be victory enough for Mr. Goudy.

Not Kindly Disposed.

The Democrats do not take kindly to the proposition to continue the non-partisan method of selecting Judges. There are so many candidates on the Democratic side, and they are all so active, that stranger things than the rejection of the proposition to be made by the Republican subcommittee this evening to persevere with the non-partisan scheme have happened. Judges Kettelle and Hutchinson are opposed to straight-out party nominations. The Democratic newspapers are also opposed, but as far as can be ascertained a majority of the committeemen now in town are with Judge Altgeld in demanding a full Democratic Judicial ticket.

John P. Hopkins, Ald. Gahan, and Samuel B. Chase, three of the most conservative members of the committee, are not in the city, and in their absence the radicals may reject the proposition of the Republicans. There are a score of candidates, and they seem to have agreed among themselves that each should work on some special committeeman to urge rejection of the Republican proposition.

Ald. McGillen, the Acting-Secretary of the Executive committee, takes a rather conservative view of the matter, and hopes to impress those views on his friends and associates. He said yesterday: "I think that our committee should be satisfied with the naming of three Judges this fall, giving the Republicans three. For myself, I will say that I would accept the proposition to continue the non-partisan plan more readily if I thought that one of the present Judges on the Republican side would not be renominated by his party. I believe that other members of the committee feel as I do, and if the Republican Conference committee give us some assurance that two or more new men will be selected on their side I think their proposition may be accepted, but I will say that the candidates on our side are very active and are urging a straight-out ticket for obvious reasons. If there are six to be nominated the chances of each candidate are much better than if only three are nominated. The Democratic Executive committee will meet today, when Justice Woodman's committee will confer with the members."

Opposes Mr. Richolson.

Mr. Williamson, who was elected County Agent last November by the County Board, largely through a misapprehension, has taken it on himself to oppose the nomination of Mr. Richolson for State's-Attorney, because Mr. Richolson's father was born on the opposite side of the Dovrefeld Mountains from himself, Williamson. This person was very active yesterday in trying to start a movement in favor of some Swede, as he expressed it, for Coroner. The idea never occurred to him until Mr. Richolson was mentioned for State's-Attorney, and then the idea was lent to him by some marplot Republicans. There was a double purpose in presenting it to him—to help Phil Knopf in his candidacy for the Coronership and to hurt Mr. Richolson. It is not likely that Williamson's little scheme will work. Everybody sees through it. Some suggested that Williamson went into the movement in order to hurt County Commissioner Burmeister because the latter opposed Williamson's nomination for County Agent last fall.

But Mr. Burmeister is making a good canvass and is meeting with much success. There is every reason to believe that he will be able to break the combination of the politicians of the northwest section of the city who want the earth. Mr. Burmeister will have the support of the North Side wards in the convention. He will moreover have the active support of those delegates who are not the mere chattels of the managing officeholders and fee-grabbers. These will probably be larger in number than the machine managers think. There are many signs of revolt, and these are likely to grow in number before the convention meets.

One of the reasons given for urging the nomination of Knopf for Coroner is that it will enable them to nominate an excellent German Lutheran, Mr. Thome, a paper dealer in the northwest section of the city, for Senator to succeed Knopf. Mr. Thome is a good Republican and an excellent young man, and if it is decided to strengthen the ticket by his nomination, it has been asked, why not nominate him for member of the House in the Ninth District instead of young Mr. Wilk? If Mr. Thome proves acceptable as a member of the House he could be nominated for Senator on the expiration of Mr. Knopf's present term. The experience gained in the junior branch of the General Assembly would stand him in good stead in the senior branch after two years. Knopf's resignation of the Senatorship at this juncture would be regarded as treason to the party.

TROUBLE FOR THE STATESMEN.

Today's Democratic Congressional Conventions Will Not Be Harmonious.

There is trouble for the Democratic slatemakers and statesmen in the First and Fourth Congressional District conventions this morning. The primaries yesterday afternoon did not turn out as satisfactorily for them as they hoped. The party bosses in the First District had determined to nominate Capt. Kenney. There were a few who inclined to Mr. Vaughan, an ex-Mayor of some Iowa town, but it was generally believed that Capt. Kenney should have the honor.

The anti-machine managers, in the meantime, have not been idle. Early in the week they talked seriously of nominating Whig Ewing or A. W. Green, but it was found that Mr. Ewing was an impossible candidate on account of the strong opposition of the masses, while Mr. Green promptly declined. The anti-machine men then offered their support to Harry D. Kohn, Jacob W. Richards, South Town Assessor, and J. Barton Payne, a lawyer. Mr. Kohn it is understood, declined. Mr. Richards also declined. It is understood that Mr. Richards is a candidate for Mayor, and will not accept a nomination for any other office. Yet many of the delegates to the convention of this morning, which meets in Arlington Hall, insist on naming Mr. Richards.

J. Barton Payne, an attorney and a Virginian, may be the nominee. The machine men, headed by Charley Thornton, will try to concentrate on Mr. Vaughan for the State Board of Equalization. It is likely that some Stock-Yards Democrat will be selected.

Tuesday afternoon it was generally conceded that the nomination in the Fourth District for Congress would be given to ex-Ald. Goldzier, but a change has come over the spirit of the North Side Democrats. The Twenty-fourth Warders were last night predicting the nomination would be given to ex-Ald. John T. Noyes, a silk-stocking. Mr. Goldzier's friends were at the same time complaining that the machine managers had not been acting in good faith. Judge Altgeld also wants Mr. Goldzier nominated. Millard B. Herely is a candidate for the State Board of Equalization, and Joseph B. Martin and M. B. McAbee have also been mentioned.

CANDIDATES FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

Conway and Carmody Renominated—Germans Offended—Conventions Today.

Bryan Conway and Henry Carmody, both members of the last General Assembly, were renominated yesterday by the Democratic convention of the Eleventh District, defeating Theodore G. Kimman and "Stout" Kelleher, the representatives, respectively, of the German Democrats and the young Democracy. Carmody got 25 votes, Conway 29 votes, while Kelleher got 24 and Kimman, 22.

The German delegates protested loudly. The Irish retorted that the Germans, having been given the Senator (Thiele) two years ago, should not ask for a member of the House this year, but the Germans insisted that they would run as an independent candidate a young German named Hoerger of the Sixth Ward. The Eleventh District convention, besides offending the Germans and the young Democrats, succeeded also in offending the State Democratic committee. That organization requested that three men be nominated in the Eleventh District, but the request was contemptuously and pointedly refused.

The Fifth District convention, which will meet this morning, will reject the advice of the State committee and will nominate only two candidates for the House. The primaries held yesterday resulted in favor of Thomas Coleman, an employé of the County Treasurer's office, and Frank Nowak of the Nineteenth Ward, a Bohemian.

The primaries in the Seventh District were held yesterday, and the convention this morning will nominate Clayton E. Crafts for the House.

James Townsend and William Burke, both members of the House from the First District in the last session of the General Assembly, will be the nominees of the Democratic convention of the district.

OFFICEHOLDERS LAX AND CARELESS.

They Do Not Do Good Committee Work and Need a Touch of Discipline.

One of the excuses offered for the fact that a majority of the members of the Republican County Central committee are officeholders is that the officeholders pay more attention to the work of organization, registration, and so forth. But the excuse does not hold good. As a matter of fact committeemen who are not officeholders do better work than the officeholders. This was proved at the meeting of the County committee Thursday.

It is a month since the committeemen were requested to make a canvass of their wards with a view to future work in the way of naturalization and registration. Only three committeemen were ready at the time decided on for a report. Two of the three do not hold office. They reported the number of voters in their respective wards and their politics at the present time, the number of voters who had moved out since the last registration, the number of new voters who will be entitled to registration next October, the number of persons entitled to citizens' papers, and the names of the precinct workers of the party. The reports were in fact complete and satisfactory.

But when it came to the turn of the officeholders to report most of them had to ask for further time. The canvass had not been completed. They had not fully understood the request of the State committee or the instructions of the County committee. Somebody who was expected to assist was out of town, etc., etc. One officeholder who objected to THE TRIBUNE's reference to the defective organization of his ward had to confess that only ten of nineteen precincts have been canvassed. It may be set down as a certainty that the ten precincts were not properly canvassed.

The fact is the officeholders are not good committeemen. They are not energetic. They devote their spare time to corner grocery confabs. They do not realize the necessity for active political work. They do not understand intelligent political work. If the officeholders of the present County committee do not make satisfactory reports next week they ought to be retired either from office or the committee. Organization and energetic work are necessary to keep Cook County as Republican as it was last fall and the State as Republican as it was four years ago.

DEMOCRATS ARE BY THE EARS.

There Is an Ugly Split Between Two Thirteenth Ward Organizations.

A war has broken out among the Democrats of the Thirteenth Ward. There are two clubs there—the Democratic club and the Democratic Incorporated club. The last named is a new organization with headquarters at O'Callaghan's hall, Indiana and Lincoln streets. It has a membership of 800 voters. It's President is M. Phelan.

A committee of the club visited the Election Commissioners' office yesterday and asked the board to compel the regular Democratic organization of the ward to allow the club to have representatives in the various polling places in the ward at the coming party primaries. The clerks of the board assured the committee that they could not interfere and that the committee would have to apply to the Democratic Central committee.

The committeemen said: "We do not propose to be longer trampled on by Roger Sullivan, Pat Donohue, and Denny Considine. We want a showing at the Democratic primaries, and we will have it or bolt the ticket. We want Frank Nash for County Commissioner, and unless the Democratic bosses of the Thirteenth Ward give us a fair show we will aid in defeating their candidates."

Political Notes.

The Third Ward Republican club will hold its regular meeting at Arlington Hall, Thirty-first street and Indiana avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock.

The Benjamin Harrison Republican club of the Ninth Ward at a recent meeting indorsed De Witt C. Jones for Judge of the Superior Court, and Capt. E. R. Lewis for Coroner.

OLD PROGRESS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Interesting Exhibition of Marine Curiosities and a Tar of Ancient Days.

Tied to the dock at the foot of State street is a sea-going bark, the fresh paint on which conceals its age. It is an old whaling vessel, the Progress, which sailed the north and south seas back in the '40s and for years has been anchored unused in New Bedford harbor until some enterprising speculators brought the craft to Chicago to exhibit during the World's Fair. Yesterday it was thrown open to the public and the dear people allowed to inspect its "museum of marine curiosities" at a fixed sum a head.

Packed away between decks are many strange things of the sea, jaws of whales and swords of swordfish, shells beautiful and rare, Esquimau boats and apparatus for killing the huge mammals, which the Progress was built to hunt. There are also idols from China and Japan, weapons from the South Sea Islands, and other things mariners used to pick up. On the forecastle deck sat an old tar. He was a trifle better dressed than the old tar of history, but he chewed tobacco just as vigorously and told the crowd around him many a tale of "when we were in the South Seas in '52" and "the time we went 'round the Horn in '58." A reporter for THE TRIBUNE was pained to notice that he did not say "shiver my timbers" once, even in the most exciting periods of his stories, but otherwise he was all the most critical of dime-novel readers could desire.

The Report Pronounced False.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The morning papers all over the country this morning published a letter read at Homestead, Pa., last night to the striking workmen saying Studebaker Bros. & Co. employés to the number of 3,000 at this place had struck because the company used Carnegie material. The report is false. The company is running its plant to its fullest extent and there is no thought among the employés of a strike. It is not yet known here who sent the letter to Homestead.

New Superintendent of the Mint.

CARSON, Nev., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Today President Harrison appointed T. R. Hofer Superintendent of the United States mint to fill the vacancy made by the death of Samuel Wright. Mr. Hofer was formerly chief clerk of the mint. His appointment was confirmed by the Senate a few moments after it was made. The mint will be reopened as soon as his bond is confirmed and no other changes of any importance will be made.

New method—teeth without plate. Experience and skill combined; low rates. Drs. McChesney

GIVEN BACK TO MOTHER EARTH.

Charles A. Taylor's Body Laid to Rest in Oakwoods Cemetery.

Funeral services over the body of Charles A. Taylor were held at the family residence, No. 272 Warren avenue, at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A great many friends were present, including many Masons in uniform. The Union Park Congregational Church quartet rendered the music.

Among the floral offerings was a pillow of pink and white roses, with a large pedestal of similar flowers, from Mr. Taylor's employés, and a pillow of white tea roses from the children, which reposed at the head of the casket. The pallbearers were John Highland, A. W. Frison, John W. Smyth, A. D. Long, C. K. Waterhouse, and F. S. James.

Mr. Taylor was a life member of the Garden City Masonic Lodge, No. 14, and at Oakwoods Cemetery the Masonic burial rites were conducted, after which the body was lowered into the grave.

Mrs. Edith G. Gorman.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The sudden death of Mrs. Edith G. Gorman caused no little amount of sorrow here today. She was the wife of John H. Gorman, one of the stockholders and officers of Swift's Chicago Beef company. Mrs. Gorman was only 21 years old and was a handsome woman of many accomplishments. She was married a few weeks ago and had been on an extensive wedding trip. While in Washington Mr. and Mrs. Gorman decided to wind up their wedding tour with a short visit to the seaside. Mrs. Gorman was taken ill on the train after it left Philadelphia and died a few hours after she reached Asbury Park.

The Rev. Frank T. Ingalls.

ATCHISON, Kas., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Mrs. John J. Ingalls and son, Ellsworth, left for Springfield, Mo., this evening in response to a telegram announcing the death of the Rev. Frank T. Ingalls. The ex-Senator, a brother, who is now in Paris, has been notified. Mr. Ingalls was pastor of the First Congregational Church in this city for ten years, and was a regent of the State University and a trustee of Washburn College.

Death of an Old Engineer.

TUCSON, Ari., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Joshua Walcott, aged 67 years, died this morning. He was born in Massachusetts, and was engineer of the first passenger train run on the New York Central, also the first engineer on the Panama railroad.

The Rev. Theodore Lamy, C. S. R.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 5.—The Rev. Theodore Lamy, C. S. R., Superior of the Redemptorist House, Grand Rapids, Mich., died this morning on the Illinois Central train as it was coming into the depot in this city.

An Experienced Agent.

House Agent—"Rush around to 126 Bank street, quick, and get last month's rent."

Bookkeeper—"What's up?"

Agent—"As I passed there this morning I heard a baby. There won't be any spare cash around that house for six weeks at least. I've had 'em myself."—*New York Weekly.*

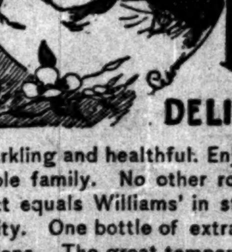
These Qualities

By the most elaborate researches, careful study and costly experiments Dr. Price has been enabled to give to the world the purest, strongest and most economical natural and delicious fruit flavors in existence; free from all poisonous oils, ethers or artificial essences. It is these qualities that have created such a great demand for Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Orange, etc., flavors that retain all their delicate taste and freshness for an indefinite period.

KIRK'S
STANDARD OF THE WORLD
AMERICAN FAMILY
SOAP
A LAUNDRY SOAP, PURE AND SANITARY
DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP.
HEALTHFUL, AGREEABLE, CLEANSING.
Cures Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc.
Removes and Prevents Dandruff.

Burlington Route
BEST LINE
TO
DENVER
4 Trains Daily.

WILLIAMS' ROOT BEER DELICIOUS!



Sparkling and healthful. Enjoyed by the whole family. No other root beer extract equals Williams' in strength and purity. One bottle of extract makes 5 gallons. The great temperance drink.

This is not only "just as good" as others, but *far better*. One trial will support this claim.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Williams & Carleton, Hartford, Ct

Londonderry Lithia

THERE is no other water at once so delicious and effective.

As a sparkling table water it prevents disease.

As a medicinal water, the still water has a world-wide reputation.

As a cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, and all Kidney Troubles, it has no rival.

Beware of imitators, who are offering inferior substitutes. Of all dealers.

CHARLES B. PERKINS & Co., Selling Agents, Boston, Mass.

EDWIN E. HILLS, Agt., 70 State-st., Distributing Agent for Chicago.

Londonderry Lithia
Londonderry Lithia Spring Water Co.

THE GOLDEN RULE
If Mamma Uses
SANTA CLAUS
For clothes and
Faces too—
It Can't be Wrong
To do to Dolls
As Mamma
Does to you!
USE
SANTA
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SOAP
MADE ONLY BY
N.K.FAIRBANK & Co. CHICAGO, ILL.
SANTA CLAUS

Ye Old Style
MADEIRA.
Our Importation Direct from the Famous Island.
CASES OF 12 QUARTS.

Crown, fruity, per case	$ 9.75
Choice, fully matured	10.50
Old Malmsey	16.50
Sercial, extra, rather dry	22.00
Bual, Overyold, rich	26.5
Special Grand Reserve	32.00

ALSO MADEIRAS IN BULK AND IN AMPHORAE.

WE TAKE SPECIAL PLEASURE IN SHOWING SAMPLES.

C. JEVNE & Co.
110 & 112 Madison-st.

GEO.P.GORE & Co.
AUCTIONEERS AND Wholesale COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
126 TO 132 MARKET St.
CHICAGO.

Sales for the Week ending August 13.

ABSOLUTELY CLOSING SALES OF SEASONABLE GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Tuesday——DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC.
Wednesday——BOOTS AND SHOES.
Thursday——CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

We Furnish your Home,
We Furnish your Hotel,
We Furnish your Office,
We Furnish your Store,
COMPLETE.

Alexander H. Revell & Co.,
WABASH-AV.
ADAMS-ST.

Tooth-Food.

This medicine for babies prevents and cures pains of teething and resulting diseases, not by putting children to sleep with an opiate, for it contains no harmful drugs, but by supplying the teeth-forming ingredients which are lacking in most mothers' milk and all artificial foods. It is sweet and babies like it. $1.00 a bottle, at all druggists. Send for pamphlet, "Teething Made Easy."

THE REYNOLDS MFG. CO., CINCINNATI, O.

BLOOD POISON
A SPECIALTY.

Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Blood Poisoning permanently cured in 30 to 60 days. We eliminate all poison from the system, so that there can never be a return of the disease. You can be treated at home as well as here, (for the same price and under the same guarantee), but with those who prefer to come here, we will contract to cure them or refund all money and pay entire expense of coming, railroad fare and hotel bills, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eye Brows falling out. It is this Malignant Blood Poison that we guarantee to cure. We solicite the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. A legal guarantee to cure or refund money. Write for references who have given permission to refer to them. Address *COOK REMEDY COMPANY, Omaha, Neb.*

A. H. Revell & Co.
Exclusive Western Agents for the Mitchell Vance Co.'s
Electric Light and Gas Fixtures.
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

West Side Auction House Co.,
209-211 West Madison-st.

AN IMMENSE SALE
This Morning at 10 o'clock.

The entire contents of a large residence on Washington-boulevard, the owner leaving the city, comprising fine Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Bed Lounges, Folding Beds, Lace Curtains, Portieres, Bronzes, Vases, etc.

Two Upright Pianos as good as new.

Also the contents of three Flats—Ice Boxes, Kitchen Furniture, Stoves.

Also 75 EXCELLENT CARPETS—Body Brussels, Tapestry, 2 and 3 ply Ingrains, Floor Oilcloths and Rugs.

All the goods in this sale are of superior quality and in good condition. It is the finest offering made in the city for a long time.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
L.B. MANTONYA & Co.
214-216 MADISON St.

New Auction House. Sales Every Wednesday. We solicit merchandise of all kinds, retail or wholesale, to be sold at auction or private sale. Also make outside sales AT AUCTION. Liberal cash advances made on receipt of goods; balance soon as sold.

We must turn into cash at once several Bankrupt Stocks of BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS.

Ladies' Dongola Opera Slippers, 3-7, 40c. Ladies' Dongola Oxford Ties, 3-7, 50c. Men's Genuine Calf Bals. or Congress, 6-10, $1.50. Men's Foot-Form Douglas Bals. or Congress, 6-10, $1.20. Men's Cleveland B Calf Bals. or Congress, 6-11, $1. Men's Harrison Grain Creole Congress, 6-11, $1.15. Men's Veal Calf Shoes, 75c; Boy's 65c; Youth's, 50c. Children's Grain School Shoes, 8-12, 50c. Country Merchants and Bargain Hunters call and see our stock, or send for our illustrated price list at Auction Prices.

BY ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING
Regular Sale.
FURNITURE,
A Full Line of Carpets, General Household Goods, Pictures, Cigars, Crockery, Plated Ware, and General Merchandise.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS

The Value of Spectacles Depends on the skill of the optician. We are skilled—consult us. We import and manufacture Optical, Mathematical, and Surveying Instruments, Magic Lanterns, Photo Cameras, Artificial Human Eyes, &c., &c. BEWARE of deception and imitators! We have no branch stores. Strictly reliable instruments to be obtained only from

1868. THE OLD RELIABLE 1892.
L. MANASSE, OPTICIAN,
88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

MISS BEACH'S
Curling Fluid.
Keeps the hair in curl for days. Innocent as cologne.
50,000 Ladies Have Endorsed It.
Druggists and hair stores.
Prepaid, 50c. AGENTS wanted.
DENISON CHEMICAL CO.,
56 LaSalle St., R. 52, CHICAGO.

Candy

Send $1.25, $2.10 or $3.50 for a superb box of Candy by express, prepaid east of Denver or west of Boston. Suitable for Presents. Sample orders solicited. Address

C. F. GUNTHER, CONFECTIONER, 212 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

Pages 9 to 16.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

SATURDAY AUGUST 6, 1892—SIXTEEN PAGES.

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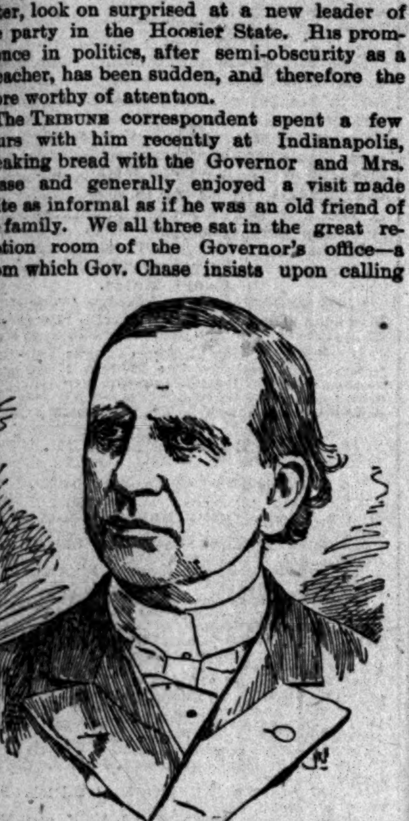
IN CHURCH AND STATE

SUCCESSFUL AS A PASTOR AND AS A GOVERNOR AS WELL.

Striking Career of the Chief Executive of Indiana—Working His Way to an Education—Early Life in Illinois—Religion Only Made Him the Better Man and Braver Soldier—How He Graduated from the Pulpit Into Politics—Delightful Home Surroundings.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Some people sneer at the preacher in politics, claiming that he is out of his sphere or is using his gown for other purposes than the praise and glory of God. However, the career of Indiana's preacher Governor does not warrant a sneer or even a criticism. Gov. Ira Jay Chase has made the older Republicans of his State, from leaders down to the humblest voter, look on surprised at a new leader of the party in the Hoosier State. His prominence in politics, after semi-obscurity as a preacher, has been sudden, and therefore the more worthy of attention.

The TRIBUNE correspondent spent a few hours with him recently at Indianapolis, breaking bread with the Governor and Mrs. Chase and generally enjoyed a visit made quite as informal as if he was an old friend of the family. We all three sat in the great reception room of the Governor's office—a room which Gov. Chase insists upon calling "the parlor," as if it was the "company" room of his modest dwelling at Danville.



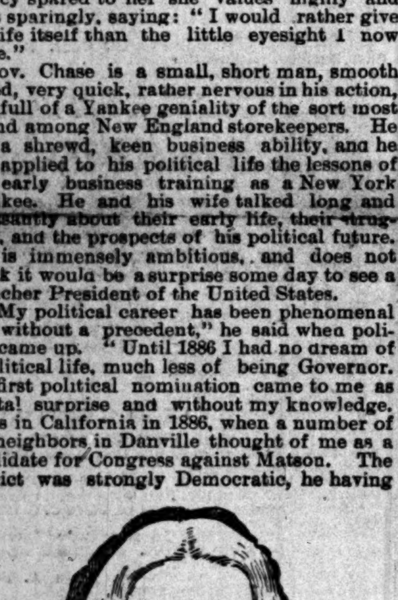
GOV. IRA J. CHASE.

"This is my wife," he said. "She would probably never recognize you again should you meet, for she is sorely afflicted with blindness."

Mrs. Chase arose with a cordial greeting. She has been a handsome, graceful woman, but nearly thirty years ago she was a victim of small-pox, and its ravages left marks upon her face, weakened her health, and almost ruined her eyesight. She has not read a line of print in twenty-seven years, but can see to make her way and can discern people when quite near. The little sight which God in mercy spared to her she values highly and uses sparingly, saying: "I would rather give up life itself than the little eyesight I now have."

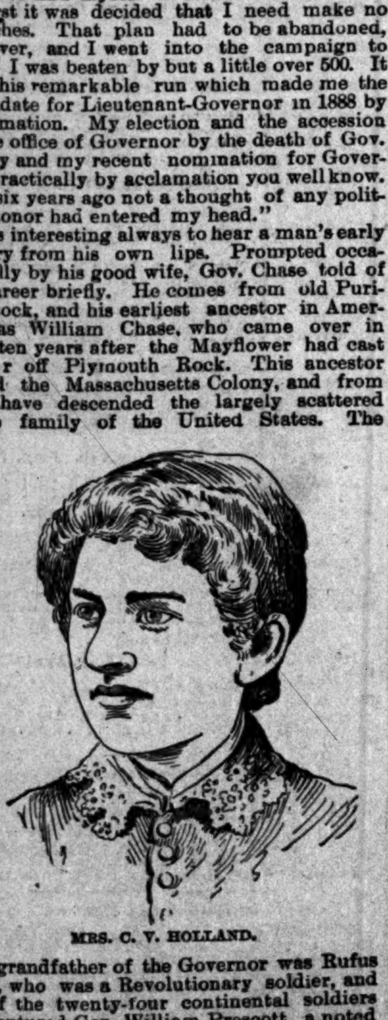
Gov. Chase is a small, short man, smooth faced, very quick, rather nervous in his action, and full of a Yankee geniality of the sort most found among New England storekeepers. He has a shrewd, keen business ability, and he has applied to his political life the lessons of his early business training as a New York Yankee. He and his wife talked long and pleasantly about their early life, their struggles, and the prospects of his political future. He is immensely ambitious, and does not think it would be a surprise some day to see a preacher President of the United States.

"My political career has been phenomenal and without a precedent," he said when politics came up. "Until 1886 I had no dream of a political life, much less of being Governor. My first political nomination came to me as a total surprise and without my knowledge. I was in California in 1886, when a number of my neighbors in Danville thought of me as a candidate for Congress against Matson. The district was strongly Democratic, he having had as high as 3,300 majority. I came home to find myself the Republican nominee. At first it was decided that I need make no speeches. That plan had to be abandoned, however, and I went into the campaign to win. I was beaten by but a little over 500. It was this remarkable run which made me the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in 1888 by acclamation. My election and the accession to the office of Governor by the death of Gov. Hovey and my recent nomination for Governor practically by acclamation you well know. Yet, six years ago not a thought of any political honor had entered my head."



MOTHER OF GOV. CHASE.

It is interesting always to hear a man's early history from his own lips. Prompted occasionally by his good wife, Gov. Chase told of his career briefly. He comes from old Puritan stock, and his earliest ancestor in America was William Chase, who came over in 1630, ten years after the Mayflower had cast anchor off Plymouth Rock. This ancestor joined the Massachusetts Colony, and from him have descended the largely scattered Chase family of the United States. The great-grandfather of the Governor was Rufus Chase, who was a Revolutionary soldier, and one of the twenty-four continental soldiers who captured Gen. William Prescott, a noted British officer. The Governor's grandfather carried a musket in the War of 1812 and the weapon is now a valued heirloom in the Governor's household. The mother of the Governor was Lorinda Mix and she died but a few years ago aged 78. The resemblance between mother and son was remarkable.

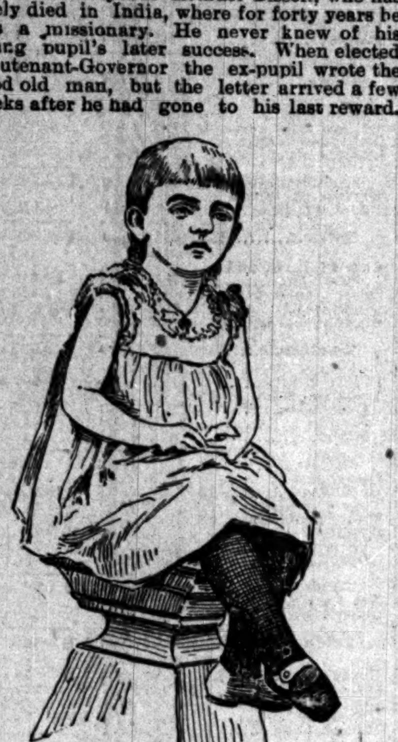


MRS. C. V. HOLLAND.

"She was a wonderful woman," said the Governor; "a very remarkable woman. I have known her to work all day weaving carpets and then to sit up all night reading some good book. She had tireless energy."

The Governor was born in the Village of Clarkson, Monroe County, N. Y., fifty-seven years ago. When he was 12 years old the family moved to Milan, O., near Norwalk, and here young Chase began to learn telegraphy in the same office where later on Tom Edison began thumping the key.

"But I did not follow it up," said the Governor. "I made up my mind that I had a greater work in life and desired to be a teacher." His chief school teacher at the Milan Academy was Lemuel Bissell, who has lately died in India, where for forty years he was a missionary. He never knew of his young pupil's later success. When elected Lieutenant-Governor the ex-pupil wrote the good old man, but the letter arrived a few weeks after he had gone to his last reward.

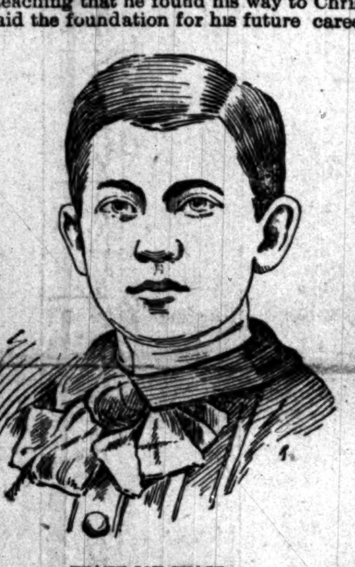


LORENA HOLLAND.

His widow, however, who had also been a teacher in the same Ohio school, remembered the former pupil and wrote a long letter of congratulation and reminiscence.

Prof. Bissell had taken a great liking to the schoolboy Chase and wanted to adopt him as his own son, that he might have an education which Chase's own family could not afford. Poor as they were, however, they would not give up their child. The father moved to Medina, N. Y., and told the son that he could have his time for an education. That was all the father could afford, as he had failed in business. So with this gift, $4 in money, and an extra clean shirt young Chase entered the school of Maj. Thales Lindsey, a West Point graduate, at Medina. He took care of a horse and carriage for his board, swept out the academy for his tuition, and sawed wood to earn money for his books. He was thus fairly well educated when he moved with his father to Chicago. There his first job was as cowherder and milker in a dairy owned by his mother's brother, and the same milk firm is now doing an extensive business in Chicago under the name of Mix & Co.

But this work did not suit young Chase, and he began teaching school, which he followed several years in different Illinois towns, chiefly in Barrington, where his father lived. It was while teaching that he found his way to Christ and laid the foundation for his future career in the ministry. While teaching near Batavia, Ill., he boarded with Mrs. William Jackson, who, although a plain farmer's wife, was, as Gov. Chase calls her, "a grand and remarkable woman." It was from her that he first received the blessings of religious conviction.



FRANK JOY CHASE.

"I had been brought up religiously," he said, "but I had never fully comprehended religion until she expanded it clearly. To me the Bible was a sealed book until she opened it so that I could clearly understand. She was not a profound theologian, but she understood the Bible. Thus it was that I joined the Christian Church. It was June 20 that I was baptized, and on every anniversary of that day I have written a long letter to her son, H. B. Jackson, a Chicago lawyer, who has an office in the Chamber of Commerce Building. In all these years I have not failed to write him on that day and have never missed a beautiful letter in reply. He was, like myself, a poor boy struggling for an education, and he worked as porter in a hotel while studying law. He practiced for years at Oshkosh, Wis., and was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature."

It was at Palatine, an adjoining village to Barrington, that the young school teacher met his wife. She was a Miss Rhoda J. Cassell.

"O, no; there was nothing romantic about our courtship or marriage," said Mrs. Chase. "It was all very plain and sensible." They settled down at once in Barrington, and Mr. Chase continued teaching.

Then came the alarum of war. The blood of his British fighting ancestors stirred through his veins and he was the first man of his village to enlist. He joined Company C of the Nineteenth Illinois Infantry, and was soon a very efficient Drill Sergeant. In fact, his services were so much in demand that the officers of the Eighteenth Ohio, from Col. Stanley down, asked that Sergt. Chase be transferred to their command. This would have been done, but Gen. Buell refused to let Chase go. His health failed him, and he had to leave the army in March, 1863. He came back to Barrington a physical wreck, unfit for any manual labor. He opened up a hardware store, and was just beginning to prosper when smallpox attacked his wife. For months the family was quarantined and consequently his business was ruined. The death angel hovered near the wife, but almost by a miracle she recovered, although disfigured and afflicted for life.

During the isolation caused by her illness the husband turned his thoughts to God and began, as he had long purposed to do, the study for the ministry. When ready for God's work he was given a small charge at Mishawaka, Ind. His salary, including donations and all, was not enough to support his family, and his flock kindly permitted him to spend three months each year in selling harvesters for the McCormick company. He preached in various places, Pittsburg, La Porte, Ind., Wabash, Peoria, Ill., and eight years ago took charge of the church at Danville, where he was when first inducted into the mysteries of politics. His history from that time on has already been given.

Gov. Chase has an interesting family. Death has taken four children, the last to go being a young man of 19, who was sick but a few hours. Twice has the father come home to find two of his children dead whom he had left perfectly well a few days before. The eldest child is a daughter, now Mrs. C. V. Holland, the wife of a Dallas, Tex., editor. She has two beautiful children, who are very dear to Grandpa and Grandma Chase. The second daughter was christened Electra, but is known at home and with her intimates as "Lecky." During THE TRIBUNE reporter's visit she was in New York, attending the Christian Endeavor convention. She is of decidedly artistic tastes, and has given creditable evidences of her ability as an artist.

Frank Joy Chase is the baby boy of the family, but he probably resents that name now since he is 16, and as his mother said "not very long out of knickerbockers." He goes to school at Danville and is a bright cheerful boy of whom both parents are very hopeful.

CAN PREVENT SMOKE.

J. B. MALLERS' OPINION TO THE CONTRARY IS REFUTED.

Numerous Manufacturers Testify That the Nuisance Can Be Economically Abated—Various Devices Successful in Accomplishing the Desired Result—Mr. Mallers' Charge Against the Prevention Society Apparently Not Supported by the Facts.

J. B. Mallers has a grievance against the Smoke Prevention Society. He believes, or claims to believe, that the society is bringing pressure on property-owners in the city by asking them to subscribe to the support of the Smoke Prevention Society, and, if no response is made, by at once lodging suits against them. He claims that the collector for the Smoke Prevention Society approached him a short time ago and asked him for a subscription. As Mr. Mallers was not on the best of terms with the society, which had been prodding him up from time to time regarding his furnaces, he refused to subscribe. He claims that within two days from his final refusal to make any subscription a summons was served on him to appear before Justice Glennon as defendant in a smoke suit.

"We cannot connect the appearances of the collector and the summons directly," said Mr. Mallers. "It seems an odd coincidence, however, that the second should follow so closely our refusal to meet the request. We have a Murphy furnace which we believe to be doing good work. Our engineer tells us that it does not smoke to any extent, and the fact of the matter is, I do not believe that the prevention of smoke is entirely practicable in the down town district. This society, no doubt, is supported by men who are not property-owners and taxpayers, but who are cranks on the subject of smoke-prevention. We are not making nearly as much smoke as many of the surrounding buildings, and when the society's collector called on me I simply told him that we had no intention of furnishing funds and ammunition for them to attack us with. The Smoke Society has done us no particular good, has never told us what to do, and has never made any suggestions as to improvements. It has simply complained that we were making smoke, and ordered us to stop. If its engineers would tell us what to do we might have some patience with them, as we have tried to do our best. We first intended to make some defense in the suit, but do not see that it would do any good. A number of cases have been reported to us of people who have been served in the same manner as ourselves. It seems to me that it indicates something more than a coincidence when a series of suits follow directly the appearance of the collector."

Differences of Opinion.

The ideas of Mr. Mallers and the officers of the Smoke Society differ in several material points. In the first place Mr. Mallers thinks that his chimney does not smoke. The smoke authorities assert that the chimney does smoke, and the stack itself might have been put in evidence by them yesterday afternoon, judging from appearances. Mr. Mallers seems to believe that the smoke nuisance cannot be abated. The Smoke Prevention Society, together with a large majority of the best citizens and prominent property-owners, takes issue with Mr. Mallers on this point. In regard to the date on which the collector made his appearance there is also some difference of opinion. Mr. White, the engineer of the society, says that the summons to which Mr. Mallers refers was issued July 25. July 19 the records of the office show that the collector quit work entirely. The letter-books of the office also show that Mr. Mallers was notified time and again that his furnaces were not in good order, and one letter, issued on March 8, tells him explicitly what is the matter with his plant. It states that his furnaces have about twenty-three square feet of a grate surface, on which 2,500 pounds of coal a day are burned. The grate surface is too large for the amount of work done by the furnace, and the recommendation was made that the furnace be overhauled by the Murphy company and part of the grate surface covered. The claim that the society has been levying a species of blackmail in exempting subscribers from prosecution does not seem to be sustained by the records of prosecutions. On the subscription books appear the names of Drake, Parker & Co., W. J. Chalmers, Montgomery Ward & Co., The Fair, Potter Palmer, C. C. Heisen, Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., and Kuh, Nathan & Fischer. The first six have already been made defendants in smoke suits. Kuh, Nathan & Fischer would have been prosecuted but for a technicality, and Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. are on the list and will be attended to in the next batch of suits.

Not Sustained by the Evidence.

The opinion expressed by Mr. Mallers that smoke cannot be practically prevented is not sustained by the evidence secured by the society in answer to a letter of inquiry sent out Aug. 1 to owners of plants who were operating without any great production of smoke. The Raymond Lead company has been using the McMillan furnaces with exceptionally good results. In a letter to the Smoke Prevention Society, under date of Aug. 2, the Vice-President says:

> The smoke problem has presented unusual difficulties to us, owing to the fact of our using some forty or fifty small furnaces, each one of which would give us more or less trouble, as well as the difficulties met by all steam users in their boilers. We have, however, by persistent efforts and experimenting overcome the trouble to a great extent, and at the present time are making little or no smoke. It does not involve any increase in our fuel bills, and, on the contrary, we are getting better results from all our furnaces; the combustion is more complete and we are able to keep up steam in our boilers more easily than we ever have in the past, and in our small furnaces we obtain better results than formerly. It is a great satisfaction to us to feel that we have been able to do away with the smoke nuisance and at the same time obtain better results in our own work. The changes made by us are such as can be made by any manufacturer at comparatively little expense. CHAUNCY KEEP.

The West Side plant of the Lyon & Healy company in the Wells Building, overlooking Union Park, is equipped with the Phœnix smoke preventer; in fact, the Phœnix people consider this plant one of the best illustrations of their success. The communication from the Lyon & Healy company is as follows:

> We are in receipt of your communication of Aug. 1 asking us if we have found the matter of smoke prevention to be practically a burdensome or expensive matter. Replying thereto, would say that we have had the Phœnix consumers for two months, and our engineer assures us that their use entails no extra labor, and that while more coal is consumed we do not think the cost will be any greater than before the consumer was put under the boilers, because we can now burn a much cheaper coal. We make no smoke, and everything is running entirely to our satisfaction.

The Continental bolt and iron works has in use a coking device of its own invention, which is giving satisfaction.

Smoke Prevention Not Expensive.

D. P. Donaldson, President of the company, writes as follows:

"Replying to your favor of Aug. 1, would say that we have not found the matter of smoke prevention burdensome or to any degree expensive."

A communication from W. F. Brien regarding the operation of the National Life Building is as follows:

"In answer to your communication of Aug. 1, I will say that while there is some expense in the maintenance of smoke burners, and that they require almost eternal vigilance, still we think we are more than compensated for all this in the saving of fuel, and would add that as our neighbors reap more of the benefit than we do, we heartily wish they would reciprocate."

Kittridge & Skeels have the device manufactured by the Chicago Smoke Preventer company in use at the Leland Hotel. It is the same device that is in use at Hibbard, Spencer & Bartlett's plant. Under date of Aug. 2 they wrote as follows:

"We are pleased to say that the experience we have had with the smoke consumers placed on our boilers is satisfactory. As regards expense, so far there has been no particular difference, and they almost wholly do away with the smoke nuisance."

Brown Bros. Manufacturing company has a plant at Jackson and Clinton streets in which its own device for smoke prevention is in use. Edwin F. Brown, President of the company, wrote to the Smoke Society as follows:

"In reply to your favor of Aug. 1, would say that we do not find and never have found the device we use for preventing smoke an expensive matter. We employ only one fireman and consume about three tons of coal a day."

Charles H. Lunt, Secretary of the Auditorium Association, writes as follows:

> An article appeared in THE TRIBUNE recently stating that the two chimneys of the Auditorium Building were emitting smoke. The Auditorium Hotel plant is controlled by the hotel company under a ten years' lease and the Auditorium Association is in no way responsible for what smoke that plant may make. The plant under control of the Auditorium Association is entirely separate, and upon that a letter was recently received from the city authorities commending the absence of smoke from the chimney connected therewith.

It is a fact that the stack on the Wabash avenue part of the Auditorium Building has behaved in a satisfactory manner, while the stacks on the Michigan avenue portion were as described.

STATISTICS OF AMERICAN CHURCHES.

Over Twenty Million Members, with Property Valued at $646,125,704.

Charles E. Buell, Chief of the Division of Religious Statistics of the forthcoming United States census report, has finished his labors in this city. His general report is the first one authorized by Congress. It contains the returns of the denominations in America. The total membership is 20,347,364, with church property valued at $646,125,704.

The Roman Catholic Church ranks first in numerical strength, embracing 6,250,046 people in its faith. A peculiar fact in this denomination is that there are seven branches of the Catholic religion, it being generally conceded that there are only three. The Roman Catholic church property is valued at $118,000,000.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is next, with a membership of 2,240,354, with church property aggregating $96,000,000. In the southern portion of the United States there are numbered in the Methodist Episcopal faith 1,250,000 people, with property belonging to the church reaching the sum of $19,000,000. Other smaller bodies of the Methodist religion aggregate 4,000,000.

The Baptists are third, with 3,000,000 strong, and next comes the colored denominations with a total membership of 3,000,000, and church property valuation of $30,000,000.

The Presbyterians are fourth in numbers. The Protestant Episcopalian denomination, while numbering but 500,000 people, has the most property per capita, aggregating $73,000,000. The valuation of church property by census agents does not include schools, parsonages, or any feature excepting the edifices and the sites upon which they are built.

Of Jews there are 150,000, the Quakers number 106,000, and there are thirty religious communities with a membership of 10,000.

The Breudernoef branch of the Mennonites, who have been driven out of Europe, have settled exclusively in three counties of North Dakota. This is the primitive religious faith of Christian worship and was established in the thirteenth century. The Mennonites are now a sort of clannish people from Russia, but they are strong in numbers and great devotees to their faith.

Mr. Buell says, and maintains his statements with statistics, that the Church of the Latter-Day Saints is increasing rapidly in membership, numbering now 66,000 and owning church property valued at $10,000,000.

"Mormons," said Mr. Buell to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE, "can be found in nearly every State in the Union. I have ascertained that there are several places of worship in Chicago for Mormons, and at their meeting the religion is advocated eloquently. I have not ascertained, however, that polygamy is actually practiced in this city."

The Salvation Army adds its mite to the religious statistics of the census report, placing its strength at 8,000 lads and lassies.

SHE WOULD PREFER THE ALIMONY.

The Suit of Mrs. Emma Allis to Have an Agreement Set Aside.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Some sensational allegations are made in a suit by Mrs. Emma Allis against Jere Allis. The plaintiff is a niece of ex-Gov. Richard D. Yates of Illinois, and the defendant is a son of the late E. P. Allis, head of the extensive machine shops of E. P. Allis & Co. in this city. In her complaint Mrs. Allis alleges that she obtained an absolute divorce from the defendant in the Circuit Court for Fillmore County, Minnesota, in 1889; that by decree of court she obtained possession of certain personal property and real estate in lieu of $100 per month to be paid her by defendant as alimony, the decree making it optional with her to accept either. Mrs. Allis further alleges that Sept. 6, 1889, Mr. Allis bound himself by agreement to pay her $100 a month as alimony in consideration of her surrendering the real estate, which she accordingly surrendered.

That after the real property passed out of her possession, Sept. 6, the defendant refused and neglected to pay her the money accorded her by the agreement, but represented to the plaintiff in personal interviews and in writing that he no longer had any property or means with which to pay the $100 per month. The complaint then goes on to allege that Mr. Allis falsely and fraudulently represented to her that the real estate which he surrendered was incumbered in amounts exceeding $25,000 and that he had no means to pay off the same and was without money, income or means to pay her $100 a month. The complaint further alleges that Mr. Allis represented to the plaintiff that he was both desirous and anxious to provide for and support her, and wished to take such action as would be for her benefit. Mrs. Allis claimed on all occasions that he was solicitous for her welfare and was acting as confidential friend and advisor.

Believing his statements to be true, April 28, 1892, Mrs. Allis, so runs her complaint, entered into an agreement by which she waived all her rights to the $100 a month alimony in consideration of Mr. Allis paying her $5,000. In the month of June following she alleges she discovered his representations to be false and fraudulent; that the statement of the $25,000 incumbrance on his property was made for the purpose of deceiving and cheating her. The mortgage, she alleges, was give without consideration, and that he has in his possession and under his control a large sum of money, amounting to more than $200,000. She now asks to set aside her agreement accepting $5,000 and that she be afforded such other relief as the circumstances may warrant.

RESCUED FROM ST. MATTHEW'S ISLAND.

But One of the Three Men Left There Found Alive.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Advices from Unalaska today tell of the return from the desolate St. Matthew's Island of the only survivor, Peter Verina, of the three men left last year. He was taken off by the cutter Bear, after close on two months' absolute solitude. Verina was taken to St. Michaels on the steamer St. Paul. He tells this story of the loss of his companions, Joseph Burns and John Pulsifer: "The hunters spent the summer and fall of 1891 building a hut. They saw many polar bears in the ice, twenty-one landing on the island at one time. May 2 this year the ice began to move, and left a channel to Hall Island, four miles distant. Burns and Pulsifer started for the other island in a small boat. They never returned. Probably they hunted walrus on the other side of the island and were jammed in the moving ice or went adrift on the floe." Verina was in a pitiable condition when rescued in June.

In Bering Sea on July 20 the revenue cutter Rush caught the schooner Winnifred of Victoria within the forbidden waters and ran it into Unalaska as a prize. The poacher had been in the sea for a week and was making a desperate effort to get out, having been chased almost continually. The wind failed and when the fog lifted the Rush was alongside. The schooner had freshly-killed fur seals on deck. On June 25 the whaler Jane Graw of 'Frisco was overhauled by the cruiser Yorktown after an exciting chase, in which several shots were fired to bring the supposed sealer to. It was towed into Unalaska, and released after a thorough search.

Surprising Information.

Old Lady (pointing to elevated railroad)—"Where do them cars go to?"

City Man (hurriedly)—"Almost anywhere you want, ma'm."

Old Lady—"Land sakes! I thought they had to stay on the rails."—*New York Weekly.*

MAKES A BIG TOTAL.

LARGE SUMS PAID AS SALARY TO WORLD'S FAIR EMPLOYES.

Each Month the List Grows Larger, the Expense for June Being Nearly $25,000 Greater than for May—It Is High Time to Call a Halt, Curtail the Force and Apply the Money to Other Sources—What One Page of the Auditor's Report Shows.

A published paragraph says that in case Congress appropriated no more than $2,500,000 there would be a curtailment of expenditures by the World's Fair Directors.

It has been a surprise to some that the curtailment has not already been made. "Subscription devourers" are no more to be desired than "tax-eaters."

The latest published report in regard to employés and their salaries is that of Auditor William K. Ackerman for June last, submitted to the Board of Directors of the World's Fair. This shows that the employés of the various departments aggregate the formidable total of 1,518, and that their monthly salaries foot up $124,601.48. In comparative columns he gives the number of employés for May as 1,185 and their compensation as $100,408.35. This shows that in June the force of employés was increased by 333 and at an increased expenditure of $24,193.10. The report of the Auditor being nothing but a mere tabulation of figures, only a hint can be found in it for the necessity of the large additions to the roll of employés and the column of expenditures, but it may be regarded as only natural that the Auditor should increase his own force from eleven in May to fifteen in June. The more men employed to eat up subscriptions the more clerks are required to audit their accounts. And it is said that there are many more employés now than those enumerated in the Auditor's statement for June, one page of which gives the following details:

	JUNE.	
Departments—Executive.	Number.	Compensation.
Treasurer	25	$2,188.16
Secretary	9	701.72
Legal	5	581.33
Auditor	15	1,239.90
Auxiliary	5	696.66
Ceremonies	7	651.37
Medical and Surgical	7	370.00
Traffic	3	591.66
Grounds and Buildings	4	360.00
Ways and Means	1	150.00
Janitor	11	545.00
Director-General.		
General Secretary	1	166.67
Agriculture	5	694.98
Electrical	4	549.99
Ethnology	10	685.00
Fine Arts	4	1,016.66
Fish and Fisheries	3	450.00
Floriculture	2	325.00
Foreign Affairs	10	2,037.19
Forestry	2	133.49
Horticulture	2	393.33
Installation	3	375.00
Latin-American	14	3,133.00
Liberal Arts	7	1,958.31
Live Stock	2	54.39
Machinery	4	724.16
Manufactures	4	708.32
Mines and Mining	5	946.66
New York Agency	3	368.33
Press and Printing	4	344.33
Publicity and Promotion	25	2,441.07
Transportation Exhibits	5	741.66
Commissioner at Large	1	416.66
Construction.		
Bookkeepers	8	732.75
Building Superintendents	12	2,437.90
Chiefs and Assistants	5	3,050.00
Clerks and messengers	47	3,468.18
Coloring and decorating	3	293.05
Draftsmen	41	3,812.64
Electrical lights and appliances	14	949.92
Electrical engineering	34	3,057.25
Engineering expenses	11	1,516.85
Fire protection	57	3,840.62
Floricultural gardening	37	1,905.95
Grading and surveying	53	4,082.22
Landscape gardening	318	18,113.87
Mechanical engineering	30	2,430.20
Operating railway	14	1,486.40
Photographical labor and mat'l	2	200.00
Piers and bridges	7	590.89
Police protection	189	11,323.06
Railway tracks	73	4,366.35
Sculpture modeling	100	11,822.98
Stable expenses	14	760.77
Temporary buildings	168	11,629.60
Water and sewerage	68	4,318.93
Water supply	1	30.00
Total	1,518	$124,601.48

Most of the increase over May is in the Construction Department and mainly in the engineering, gardening, temporary buildings, and water divisions. There should be an investigation at once into this branch of the work. It is evident from even a cursory glance that there is a good chance to use the pruning knife. The increase in the division of police protection was 27, making a total of 189. They ought to be able, without exerting themselves much more than an average patrolman in the city, to guard the empty buildings and the 1,518 employés.

In the answer of President Baker to Congressman Dockery's subcommittee made last week he gives estimates of the forces required for the several departments from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893, and the totals may have had something to do with the hostility of the filibusters in Congress.

Will Build a Big Elephant.

The World's Fair is to have an elephant with a hotel in its interior and a howdah upon its back, the top of which will be 200 feet from the ground. This mastodon is to be constructed this year, the materials to be used being wood, steel, and iron for the frame work, and the "hide" will be of tin painted to represent the real article. The structure will contain a hotel café and booths for the sale of curios. The howdah, which will be utilized as an observation tower, is reached by elevators placed in the elephant's front legs. The head will contain a steam calliope, which will give vent to an exaggerated elephant's scream, and will also play tunes à la Barnum. The ears, eyes, trunk, and tail will be moved by machinery, and the interior will be lighted by electricity, which, as in the case of the Coney Island elephant, produces a weird effect, shining through the numerous windows in the monster's body. George H. Benton of New York will superintend the building of the artificial animal, which will require an outlay of $250,000.

French Trader's Batteau.

Chief Willard A. Smith of the Transportation Exhibits Department has secured for his department one of the old French voyager's boats, which he found in the State Historical Museum of Wisconsin, at Madison. The boat is an old batteau of the pattern used by the French-Canadian fur traders in their voyages on the lakes and rivers of the Northwest before Illinois or Wisconsin had been organized as Territories. It is a leviathan of canoes, weighing 1,100 pounds, is thirty feet long, and in its day carried eighteen men and over a ton of goods for the Indian trade. Secretary Thwaite of the Wisconsin Historical Museum on one of his canoe trips two years ago found this relic, water-logged, on the banks of the Upper St. Croix and had it conveyed to Madison.

ADOPTS EULOGISTIC RESOLUTIONS.

Home for the Friendless Committee Remembers Mrs. Jennie Sanford Lewis.

At the regular meeting of the Chicago Home for the Friendless held Wednesday, Aug 3, a committee consisting of Mrs. N. B. Judd, Mrs. F. D. Gray, Mrs. F. M. Cragin, and Mrs. O. Guthrie was appointed to draft the following resolutions in reference to the death of Mrs. Jennie Sanford Lewis:

> WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst one of our most earnest and devoted workers, Mrs. Jennie Sanford Lewis; therefore, be it
>
> *Resolved*, That we as the board express our appreciation of the grand and noble service that for twenty-three years she rendered to Christ in the person of his suffering ones in this institution and in the various organizations with which she was connected.
>
> *Resolved*, That we extend to the relations and friends of Mrs. Lewis our profound sympathy with them in their great loss, reminding them of the words of our divine Master, who has said: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these ye have done it unto me."

The Rainmaker Finds a Job.

FORT SCOTT, Kas., Aug. 5.—Rainmaker Melbourne has accepted the offer of the Bourbon County farmers who are suffering from drought, of $500 for a half inch of rainfall. He will begin operations Saturday, and engages to bring the desired amount of rain inside of forty-eight hours.

RIVAL MURDERERS MEET.

The Iron Bars of the Cell Door Prevent One from Killing the Other.

WISE COURT-HOUSE, Va., Aug. 3.—Two of the most notorious outlaws and murderers in Southwestern Virginia and Eastern Kentucky are Talton Hall and "Doc" Taylor, the former soon to pay the penalty of his crime with his life on the gallows, and the other certain to follow him after the legal formality of a trial.

These men, who would rank as bandit chiefs in Italy, are sworn and bitter enemies. Behind bars and wearing chains they met here Thursday last. While at large in the border mountain their respective gangs had frequent conflicts with more or less fatal results, and it was settled that one or the other or both would die by each other's hands had not the law stepped in to save them the trouble. "Talt" Hall, as he is familiarly known, is the hero of no less than nineteen murders, and was the most dreaded desperado in this section.

His latest victim was a policeman of this town, who, from a sense of duty, was rash enough to avow his determination to arrest the outlaw if he ever got the opportunity. Hall heard of this and walked boldly into town and coolly and deliberately shot and killed the policeman in the streets and then fled. A liberal reward was offered and he was captured some months afterward in Memphis, Tenn. Hall had become so much of a terror that no one could be found to take the requisition papers and bring the outlaw back for trial.

It was at this juncture that "Doc" Taylor came to the front and offered to undertake the dangerous mission. His services were promptly accepted, and he not only brought his man back, but, amid the greatest excitement, guarded him with a large posse in jail and to and from the court during a trial that lasted over a week. All this time Wise Court-House was in a state of siege by a band of Hall's followers and outlaws from Kentucky, who threatened to rescue him. Taylor, however, headed a heavily armed body of citizens and by presenting a determined front defeated the purpose of Hall's sympathizers.

The latter was sentenced to be executed in June, and had to be taken to the jail at Lynchburg for safe-keeping. An appeal in his case had been taken, but the Court of Appeals sustained the decision of the Wise County Court, and it was only a few days ago when Hall was brought back here under a strong guard to be resentenced. In the mean time, however, and while Hall was in the Lynchburg jail, "Doc." Taylor, proud of his heroism in the Hall case, and with a certain safety from arrest, had full sway over an already lawless border region. With a band of desperate followers he did almost anything he pleased.

His last cruel and inhuman crime, about six weeks ago, was the massacre of the Mullins family. Ira Mullins, his wife and two children, and a driver were returning to Virginia in a wagon from Kentucky. Mullins had nearly all his possessions with him, including some $400 in cash. The family were set upon in the neighborhood of Pond Gap by "Doc." Taylor and his gang, and not one of them survived to tell the tale. Father, mother, children, and the driver were murdered, their bodies rifled, and the wagon robbed of its contents.

The news of this crime spread rapidly, and the people of the entire country surrounding the scene became first alarmed and next united in a determination to hunt down "Doc." Taylor and his gang. Every man became a law officer, and after a pursuit which was close and marked by several skirmishes Taylor was finally captured and lodged in the Wise County Jail.

When Hall reached Wise Court-House on Thursday afternoon last he learned for the first time that his old and deadly foe, Taylor, was a prisoner, and, like himself, an inmate of the same jail. This aroused all the hatred in the outlaw's nature, and he fairly writhed in his manacles with the desire for vengeance. He asked to be allowed to see Taylor, but the guards refused. Hall's eyes flashed and he swore he would see him, but the prison authorities were obstinate and denied his request, though he promised not to make any violent demonstration.

At length the Commonwealth's attorney, Bruce, directed that Hall should be allowed to stop at the door of Taylor's cell for a few moments. When he was taken there, Taylor, anxious to make friendly overtures, thrust his hand through the bars of his cell to shake hands. Hall instantly flew into a rage and struck Taylor through the bars with his heavily manacled hand. He cursed him, his face livid and white, and his eyes glowed in the dim light of the corridor as he shook his finger in Taylor's face and hissed through his clinched teeth, "Do you reckon I'd shake hands with you? I never shot a man in the back. I never shot a dead man's eyes out and then cut him up as you did Ira Mullins. I never killed women and children. You had better be down on your knees praying to God for mercy."

Hall was forced back to his own cell. Taylor was apparently unmoved by this torrent of abuse. "Take him away, boys," was all he said. The guards willingly did so, for it was no pleasant feeling to be witnesses to such a scene between two such men, although they were manacled and separated. Hall will be hanged Sept. 2.

NO MORE MELONS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

Shipments This Year Aggregate 950 Carloads, Against 1,169 Last Season.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The last shipment of melons from this State to Northern and Western markets will probably be made this week. The shipments during the season have aggregated 950 carloads, against 1,169 carloads last season, but the increase in prices more than made up for the shortage. The 1,169 carloads of melons shipped in 1891 averaged $30 per carload to the grower, making the total marketable value of the crop $35,070. This season the markets have been greatly improved, and it is thought that the 950 carloads will average the grower $75, making a total value of $72,250.

The Ramie Plant, with an "If."

In ramie a Louisiana writer sees a plant which, if a machine to decorticate (to strip off the fiber from the wooden stem) it can be invented, will become the most valuable fiber for manufacturing purposes in the world. "I do not say," he observes, "that it will supersede cotton, for the cheapness of the latter and the high price of the former will, for quite a while, prevent this. But the enormous profits to be made in raising it if the proper decorticator can be found will induce almost everybody to plant it. This great increase of product will ultimately cheapen its price, and the withdrawal of many planters of cotton will tend to help the price of that article. Flax will be almost a thing of the past, for it has all the merits of that fiber and utterly transcends its best features. I take it that the silk industry will have such a blow struck it as will nearly paralyze it. Every one who has ever seen ramie or worn it falls in love with the fabric. It is as cool as linen, soft as silk, far more durable than either, tensile power far greater, and has a luster, with an iridescence suggestive of the opal. For summer wear, either external or for underclothing, it would certainly distance all competitors at the South and in all warm countries. It would pass into table linen, napkins, towels, etc. Its usage in cordage of all sorts would come just as soon as prices should justify. Its power to resist strain and breakage is almost incredible. I have tried in vain to snap an untwisted piece polled two days ago, not over the sixteenth part of an inch in diameter. What cables it would make! A hawser with good anchorage would hold a ship to her moorings in any storm." Col. G. A. Breaux of Lafayette, La., is growing several acres of ramie. It is now six feet high, and by September will be ten, and is said to be a beautiful plant. In that month there is to be a competition or trial of ramie decorticators at New Orleans under the auspices of the United States Government. Col. Breaux has agreed to furnish the ramie for the experiments.

No Chinamen on American Ships.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 5.—Collector Phelps has been informed by Secretary of State Foster that no Chinese sailors shipped outside of the United States can be employed by the Pacific Mail company or any American ship, as American vessels are always and everywhere in American territory. The crew imported on the steamer City of Pekin will have to be returned to China as passengers by the company that brought them. The Pacific Mail steamship Peru sailed for China today with a Chinese crew. Forty of them were green hands shipped here, and the rest experienced men taken from the ships City of Pekin and Oceanic.

One Million Cubic Feet a Day.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 5.—The Cumberland Oil company, at Eagle Creek, Pickett County, near Birdstown, struck natural gas on July 28, which is flowing with a capacity of 1,000,000 cubic feet per day. The place where the well is located is far from communication. The roar made by the escaping gas can be heard for miles.

SHINNING OF CHECKS.

ALLEGED GO-BETWEEN NICHOLS TELLS HOW HE DID IT.

Checks and Money for the Bank Note Company Carried Back and Forth Between the First National, Globe National, and Central Trust and Savings Banks—Transacted His Business with Bartels at a Side Window So That Cashier Sparre Could Not Overhear Them.

The second day's session of the trial of the bank conspiracy case, in which W. A. Forbes, C. W. Anson, and V. W. Burnside are accused of defrauding the Central Trust Company Bank out of $6,500 through fraudulent checks, in which operation George Bartels, the fugitive ex-teller of the bank, assisted, ended yesterday with adjournment for further hearing before Justice Hoaglund next Tuesday morning.

Charles B. Nichols, the alleged go-between of Bartels and the Bank Note company, was the most important witness of the day. Nichols said that on the first and second days of his work with the firm he met Anson early in the morning and went out with him. They met Bartels according to agreement and had dinner, during which Bartels and Anson conferred together so that he could not hear them. He and Anson then went to the First National Bank and got the balance there. They then visited the Globe National Bank and got the balance there. After that he went to the Central Trust Company Bank and Bartels gave him the "stuff" to care for those balances.

He gave the money and checks to Anson, who went to the First National and Globe National Banks and deposited them. He saw Anson make out the deposit tickets and deposit the money and checks. After he had visited Bartels two or three times the teller told him when he had any business to transact with him to go to a side window where Cashier Sparre could not overhear their conversation.

This kind of business continued for about two weeks. During that time he frequently met Bartels at Romer's restaurant and gave him notes from the Bank Note company. He told Bartels which checks he wanted certified and on which he wanted currency. The money was returned to him by messenger, Bartels saying that he had been in the bank so often that the cashier was watching him. The boy used to bring the package to him to a men's furnishing store near the bank each day at 1 o'clock. These packages were always marked "currency" or "certified."

After the meetings had been going on some time at Romer's, Bartels said the proprietor was a friend of Sparre and he was afraid the latter would find out about the meeting there and transferred the place of meeting to Schimpfermann's on Madison street. The first day he didn't find Schimpfermann's and went to the Central Trust company and found Bartels much excited. He got the money later on by messenger to the Western Union telegraph office and went to the banks and fixed up the different accounts for the Chicago Bank Note company. The checks given to Bartels were always signed by Forbes if on the Milwaukee State Bank and by Burnside if on the Globe National.

Says It Was "Shinning."

Each day after he got through, he said, he telephoned the Bank Note company that it was all right. For awhile he used the First National Bank telephone, but his employer finally told him not to do that because the officers of the bank might "get on to it."

"Get on to what?" asked Attorney John C. King.

"Shinning," candidly answered the witness.

He used to make a written statement of the expenses of shinning, Nichols continued, and Anson always gave the money. He never bought anything for Bartels save wines, liquors, etc. At Anson's request he once took Bartels to a tailor-shop and ordered a suit of clothes for him. The Chicago Bank Note company paid the bill. At Anson's request he also arranged to get credit at other places, where Bartels afterward got things.

Nichols admitted that the "shinning" and "kiting" was done to keep good the credit of the Bank Note company and that he never heard of any one losing money through any of the transactions.

Nichols said he didn't know that there was not sufficient money in bank to meet any of the checks he ever presented.

"At the time you were 'kiting' these checks did you think you were doing anything criminal?" asked Attorney Barnum.

"Everybody said I was. My father said it wasn't straight business. As for myself I didn't think so."

Nichols said Anson discharged him, but not because he retained any money he ought to have turned in, and he still felt kindly toward Anson.

Nichols' Two Affidavits.

Nichols denied that Mr. Paulsen told him that if he did not swear to his first affidavit he would be arrested for conspiracy with the three defendants.

Attorney Barnum produced Nichols' two affidavits and wished to show that they were contradictory. Attorney King objected, and a long legal wrangle ensued, the court ruling that the affidavits could not be read, but Attorney King agreed just before court adjourned to allow the affidavits to be introduced in evidence.

Supt. Seebach took the stand again yesterday, and identified five checks, aggregating about $6,000, payable at various banks and indorsed by Burnside. One was in favor of Forbes, Thomas & Co., one to L. H. Milzes, another to E. A. Pratt, and one to V. W. Burnside. The statement was made that they were found by Seebach at the house of Bartels. It was admitted that the checks were never presented to the banks, but were offered to show that Burnside had prepared them in case of an emergency.

G. L. Marchand, an expert accountant, testified that he was employed to look into the affair concerning a settlement between the Central Trust and Savings Bank and the Chicago Bank Note company. There was an indebtedness to the bank of $43,088 and a further sum of $6,500, which was disputed. It grew out of dishonest checks.

During the morning a writ was served on Attorney Barnum, demanding $43,000 in checks, which Paulsen of the Central Trust Company, assigned to Dr. Burnside and Gen. Fuller, on receiving their face value. There were twenty-one in number, and it is claimed they went to protest. Mr. Barnum answered that he had delivered the checks and drafts to Burnside and Fuller with the consent of Mr. Paulsen, and, therefore, could not produce them.

Rich Indians.

Mr. L. A. Wismeyer, post trader among the Osages, said the other day of these Indians: "The Osages are the richest per capita, I think, of any tribe of Indians in the Indian Territory. They have a reservation of 1,500,000 acres and receive about $329 each a year from the government. At one time they owned most of Southern Kansas, but made a treaty with the government about 1865, receiving a large sum from the sale of their lands, which were opened up for settlement. The National Government now holds in trust for the Osages about $8,000,000, and pays them 7 per cent per annum on this amount. This makes about $560,000 a year that is divided among 1,700, the present number of Osage Indians. They are becoming highly civilized. They have fine government schools at the agency, costing $250,000. The Catholics have two schools costing about $30,000 each. Under the law the children are compelled to go to school, the Indian girls from the age of 7 years to 14 and the boys from 7 to 18. The annuity for every Indian is the same, whether a babe or a man of 65, but unless they comply with the school law the children cannot draw their annuity. The Osages have a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, a Council (or Legislature) of fifteen, a Supreme Court Judge, two Associate Justices, a High Sheriff, four Under Sheriffs, and other smaller officers. During the civil war a number of the Osages served in the Federal army and some in the Confederate. They refer to a Republican as a Northern man and to a Democrat as a Southern man."

Effete Urbanites.

Mr. Hayseed—"Well, them city fellers beats me. They wears garters."

Mrs. Hayseed—"Sakes alive! What fer?"

Mr. Hayseed—"T' keep their socks from fallin' down over their shoes. I s'pose they air too lazy t' wash their legs."—*New York Weekly.*

Goldsmith at 42.

Goldsmith finished "The Deserted Village" at 42.

TRADE IS IMPROVING.

JULY'S VOLUME FIFTEEN PER CENT ABOVE LAST YEAR.

Greater Activity in Almost All Lines Shown Last Week, with an Especial Advance in Breadstuffs—Crop Returns Exercise a Good Influence on the General Situation—Stock Markets Continue Quiet, but with Strong Bullish Tendencies—General Increase in Clearings.

New York, Aug. 5.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

In every respect save one the business outlook distinctly improves. The heavy sales of American stocks by foreign holders continue and draw large amounts of gold from the country, indicating foreign distrust of American finances. At Boston trade is fairly active, and especially in boots and shoes. At Hartford wool is freely bought by manufacturers. At Philadelphia receipts of wool are large and prices firm. Trade in paints and glass is moderate, in liquors and chemicals active, and in tobacco dull. At Baltimore the fall trade opens favorably. At Cincinnati trade is quiet, but wholesale drug sales exceed last year's. At Cleveland trade is good in groceries, shoes, hardware, and structural iron, and orders for rolled iron are large, and dry goods fairly active. At Detroit crops look well.

Business at Chicago exceeds last year's, collections are satisfactory, money tends to stiffen, and fair crops and large business are expected. Business is good at Milwaukee, improving in all lines.

St. Paul reports encouraging crop prospects, Minneapolis a material increase in all lines of trade, and good business in lumber with stiffening prices.

Duluth reports shipments of iron ore greater than last year and large receipts of coal. Business is excellent at Omaha and satisfactory at Kansas City.

St. Louis business is strong and receipts of wheat heavy. Business is good at Denver.

At Louisville trade improves; at Little Rock business is quiet, but at Savannah well sustained. At New Orleans money is in improved demand, cotton is steady, and sugar firm.

It is within the mark to say that the volume of trade in July, as indicated by clearing-house exchanges, is fully 15 per cent larger than last year and greater than in any previous year, in spite of the decline of 5 per cent in prices since a year ago.

Imports are enormous, exceeding last year's over 19 per cent the last month, which is proof of great activity in domestic manufactures and consumption. Pig iron is, on the whole, no weaker, though Bessemer has sold at Pittsburg for $13.90 and Southern sales at Chicago have depressed gray forge to $12, equal to $8.15 at Birmingham.

The demand for bar is more active and plate sheet and structural mills are crowded with orders. Sales of wool increased largely, and for the year at three chief points are 174,000,000 pounds against 148,000,000 last year to date.

Cotton mills are sold ahead four to eight weeks and print cloths are strong at 3⅛ cents. No change is seen in copper, tin has been lifted by speculation, but lead is dull at 4.1 cents.

Speculation has made higher prices for breadstuffs, half a cent for wheat in spite of receipts at the West exceeding 1,000,000 bushels a day, with exports of 800,000 bushels in three days.

Corn has been advanced nearly 5 cents in small sales and oats 2¾ cents, Western reports favoring shorter estimates.

Cotton has declined ⅛ on sales of 596,000 bales for the week, crop reports being more favorable. Coffee is ⅛ stronger and oil ⅜ lower.

Business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 184, as compared with a total of 193 last week. The corresponding week of last year the figures were 231.

GENERAL INCREASE SHOWN.

The Volume of Business Done by the Banks for the Week Ending Aug. 4.

New York, Aug. 5.—The following statement, compiled by Bradstreet, gives the bank clearings for the week ending Aug. 4, 1892, and the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week in 1891:

Clearing-houses.	Clearings.	Inc.	Dec.
New York	$ 603,541,019	8.0	....
Boston	92,938,385	....	....
Chicago	97,171,741	15.9	....
Philadelphia	69,805,639	16.7	....
St. Louis	25,100,378	13.1	....
San Francisco	15,873,912	....	8.3
Baltimore	13,162,019	....	13.7
Cincinnati	13,203,150	14.1	....
Pittsburg	15,146,390	26.8	....
New Orleans	7,186,494	21.5	....
Kansas City	8,919,273	15.0	....
Buffalo	8,784,617	....	7.5
Louisville	8,055,203	13.7	....
Minneapolis	7,635,132	20.5	....
Detroit	7,788,618	15.5	....
Milwaukee	6,800,269	6.7	....
Omaha	5,773,890	6.2	....
Providence	5,400,600	13.4	....
Denver	4,988,485	1.8	....
Cleveland	5,088,893	4.5	....
St. Paul	5,488,333	26.2	....
Houston	2,894,899	19.2	....
Indianapolis	3,434,378	....	13.7
Memphis	1,655,278	30.3	....
Columbus, O.	3,043,200	4.2	....
Richmond	2,450,333	....	3.5
Dallas	1,368,108	1.2	....
Hartford	1,983,472	1.2	....
Duluth	1,413,693	....	....
Nashville	1,760,244	....	6.8
Washington	2,003,493	16.8	....
St. Joseph	1,763,130	10.3	....
Peoria	2,101,000	20.7	....
Portland, Ore.	1,899,152	....	2.6
Rochester	2,207,472	7.6	....
Salt Lake City	1,719,184	5.5	....
New Haven	1,340,594	....	1.8
Portland, Me.	1,385,672	13.5	....
Worcester	1,182,865	6.8	....
Springfield	1,397,654	18.7	....
Waco	689,347	2.2	....
Sioux City	964,578	19.8	....
Fort Worth	1,833,675	4.5	....
Norfolk	926,885	....	....
Wilmington, Del.	1,035,614	20.8	....
Lowell	653,540	....	7.2
Grand Rapids	953,405	24.5	....
Seattle	875,275	....	2.1
Syracuse	938,224	4.1	....
Des Moines	973,665	34.3	....
Tacoma	965,125	....	....
Los Angeles	469,453	....	19.8
Lincoln	460,919	....	10.4
Wichita	547,836	17.1	....
Lexington, Ky.	470,854	....	11.1
Birmingham	382,246	....	29.5
New Bedford	540,053	33.6	....
Topeka	366,477	14.3	....
Galveston	3,012,847	....	7.8
Savannah	1,037,682	....	....
Atlanta	975,984	....	....
Binghamton	226,100	....	....
Helena	861,125	....	....
Great Falls	400,000	....	....
Spokane	895,570	....	....
Total United Sta's	$1,076,742,680	8.0	....
Excluding New York	473,201,661	8.2	....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$ 11,436,868	20.0	....
Halifax	1,283,550	....	3.2
Toronto	5,725,756	....	....
Hamilton	724,742	....	....
Total	$ 19,170,916	....	....

LITTLE BUSINESS DONE IN STOCKS.

Speculative Markets Continue Quiet, but with Strong Bullish Tendencies.

New York, Aug. 5.—*Bradstreet's*, in its review of the stock market for the week, says:

The developments of the present week in the share market have not been of a character to change its tendencies. Manipulation and professional activity have been almost entirely of a bullish kind. Such movements, however, appear to be confined more closely to the industrial stocks and other specialties, which lend themselves readily to the efforts of professional operators, than is the case with the speculative features of the railway share list.

It becomes more plain, however, that though such proceedings impart a certain degree of activity to the market as a whole and attract a limited and almost entirely professional buying as various stocks are taken successfully in hand and advanced, the active attention and interest of the public, either here or abroad, have not been aroused and still do not furnish a basis for a genuine bull market.

Commission houses, it is true, are in receipt of buying orders in various specialties, but the developments of such business cannot by any means be said to have attained large proportions.

The London market has merely followed by quotations on the upward grade. Interest in that quarter is still at low ebb, and there has been no tangible sign of a disposition to inaugurate any responsive bullish movement in "Americans" on that side of the ocean.

The strength of exchange and the tangible danger of further extensive exports of gold hung over the market the whole week and exercised a restrictive influence. The crop news from the West was favorable, though shaded by reports of damage and danger in various quarters, coupled with intimations that the railroads were indulging more or less in rate demoralization.

The failure of Congress to adjourn might also be ranked among the unsettling influences, although the measures which excited alarm in speculative circles seem to have been laid to rest. Notwithstanding these influences it was noticeable that the undertone of speculation was firm and that the absence of bearish manipulations or attempts to work down prices had considerable to do with the steadiness of the general list which accompanied the more or less artificial movement of specialties.

COTTON ACREAGE REDUCED.

Spring Floods Cut It Down in the Mississippi Districts—Expect Increased Yield.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 5.—Special dispatches from the cotton districts, covering the country from South Carolina to Texas, give the following summary:

The acreage has been much reduced, in some places in response to an effort to induce farmers to diversify their crops, in others because of last spring's floods. The latter have had disastrous effects in Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, and the Memphis district of Tennessee, and have cut down the acreage largely. The percentage of shortage as compared with last year's crop is estimated as high as 40 per cent in Mississippi and over 31 in Louisiana, with prospects bad but not as unfavorable in South Carolina and in Alabama and Arkansas. The best reports come from Texas, where, even with decreased acreage an increased yield is expected. The boll worm is reported from only a few points and that in Texas. East of the Mississippi there is general complaint of too much rain; in Texas they have generally had just enough moisture, but the crop is reported late. Picking will begin soon in Southern Texas.

LAST YEAR'S RECORD BEATEN.

Heavy Receipts of Iron Ores at Lake Ports—Sales Last Week Quite Light.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 5.—The *Iron Trade Review* says:

It is safe to say that more than half the ore that will be brought down this year is now on lower lake docks. Up to Aug. 1 last year there had been put on dock at Lake Erie ports 1,998,181 tons of ore. When it is considered that there had been brought down to Ashtabula docks alone close to 1,000,000 tons by July 15 this year and that Ashtabula's receipts since have been greatly in excess of Cleveland's, which of late have ranged from 80,000 to 100,000 tons a week, it will be seen that last year's record has been far outrun. It is not far out of the way to say that 3,500,000 tons had been shipped from the mines Aug. 1 to all points. The receipts at Cleveland docks last week were 97,000 tons and the shipments to furnaces 33,000 tons. The sales of ore in this market the last week have been small ones. In pig iron likewise there is almost a suspension of transactions. The river furnace of Pickands, Mather & Co. will blow out in a week or two, being the last of this company's furnaces to go on the idle list. Rolling mills are likely to resume within a week or ten days.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE LONDON FOG.

How It Becomes Loaded with the Great City's Poison.

Contemporary Review: It is not necessary to describe the misery of a London fog to any one who has been compelled to reside in the metropolis during a few days of its prevalence. The painful irritation to the eyes, the choking sensation in the chest, together with the general depression of spirits and many other ailments, are the lesser sufferings that few who are exposed to it escape. But it is not yet realized what an amount of serious illness or how many deaths one week of London fog causes. It may be accepted that every ten days of this terrible visitation kills 2,500 people, and if we calculate nine serious cases of illness to each death we have 25,000 people laid upon beds of sickness.

To a certain extent the cold that always prevails during these dense fogs may be credited with a portion of this sickness, but not to any great extent, as neither fog nor cold in country places produced any such change in the death rate. There can be little doubt that the extreme discomfort, as well as the deadliness of the London fogs, arises from the poisonous gases with which the damp air gets saturated, and increasingly so the longer the fog lasts. The smoke which gives the fog its yellow appearance, and is so dirty and unpleasant, is not injurious, being only carbon; probably, indeed, it prevents the poisonous gases from doing more harm.

The fog, it is needless to say, is caused by atmospheric conditions, which keep the lower stratum of the air comparatively stationary and prevent smoke from rising, as it ordinarily does, even when there is no wind to move it. Consequently, the air in our streets remains to a great extent unchanged during the prevalence of a thick fog, but it by no means remains in the same state, for the gas generated in the 2,500 miles of sewers is rising through the grids and mixing with the air, which is also being corrupted by the emanations from the millions of men and animals that live in the metropolis.

It is difficult to realize how foul must be the condition of the air Londoners breathe after two or three days of fog, and the wonder is not that so many are sick and so many die but that so few do so. The poisonous fog so deteriorates the vigor of life that, in addition to its directly injurious influence, it renders the system incapable of resisting the cold. To prevent these fogs seems impossible; the draining of marsh land would possibly do something to mitigate them; the discontinuance of the use of open fires, or the general use of smokeless fuel, would make them less unpleasant, but they would remain as poisonous as ever.

"JUSTICE OR ANNEXATION."

Shouts the French-Canadian—The Protestants and Catholics in Canada Wish to Escape from Each Other.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 5.—When the agitation over the Jesuits estates act was at its height a few of the equal-righters hinted that annexation might be utilized as a last resort to escape Roman Catholic denomination. Now some of the Irish Catholic and French-Canadian papers are hinting that annexation is the best way to escape from Protestant domination.

Yesterday's issue of *United Canada*, a local Irish Catholic organ, has a leading article headed "Justice or Annexation," in which it deals with the judgment of the Privy Council in the Manitoba school cases.

It says: "One of two things must soon come: This war of Protestant against Catholic—race against race—must soon come to a close or otherwise annexation. Two classes of people in Canada are certainly delighted with this decision, and they are the extreme Protestants and those who are in favor of annexation."

Le Canada, a French daily paper, had also another significant article, following up its previous articles suggesting annexation because French-Canadians, as it says, cannot get justice under the British flag. *Le Canada* holds that the fact that half a million French-Canadians are contendedly settled in the United States is proof that they are well treated there and get on splendidly. It asserts that no one can reasonably deny that if the Province of Quebec were in the United States it would be well off and its people would make their mark there. "They would not," it concludes, "have to engage in a war of races and religion there, because every race is welcome in the United States and every religion respected."

[By means of annexation to the great Republic Lower Canada, with its million and a half of population four-fifths French Catholics, would become a Democratic State in the Union, and Upper Canada, with two millions of inhabitants four-fifths British Protestant, would become a Republican State of the American Union; then there would be a religious peace and a holy calm between the infusable races and the antagonistic religionists of the two hostile provinces who are leading a cat and dog life.]

TO APPORTION THE RIO GRANDE WATERS

Chihuahua Officials Will Meet with Those of the United States.

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 5.—Acting Governor Piemental and Governor-elect Ahumado of Chihuahua, Mexico, arrived in this city from the City of Chihuahua to meet and confer with the officials of the United States concerning a division of the waters of the Rio Grande River after irrigation. The scarcity of water in the river at this season and the dams of Mexico catching all the flow has caused a great loss to farmers on this side. Gov. Ahumado said today that everything would be arranged satisfactorily; that Mexico would divide the water with the Americans fairly and equally. He hoped this conference would be a precedent for all disputes between the two countries, believing that justice would be more quickly reached by appealing to the reason of both people rather than by force of arms.

She Knew Better.

"Did you ever refuse a proposal, Miss Mayture?" asked Miss Gusher.

"Do I look like a woman who would fly in the face of Providence?"

There was no more said.—*New York Press.*

MADE NO LOST TIME.

CORN CROP STILL LATE AS SHOWN BY PRIME'S REPORTS.

During the Last Week There Has Been Nothing to Complain of but a Practical Stand-Still—Oats Making an Unsatisfactory Yield—Millers Ready to Buy Wheat but Farmers Not in a Hurry to Sell—Cotton Acreage Cut Down by Floods—A Fair Average in Kansas.

Dwight, Ill., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—A year ago this time the Northwest and Southwest gave every promise of an abundance of everything. There was a gratifying rise in the general temperature, and the areas which were needing rain were limited. The corn crop was beginning to pick up fast, farmers were busy everywhere thrashing their oats, and the yields were generally satisfactory. A large proportion of the spring wheat in South Dakota and Southern Minnesota was in shock as well as some portions of the country along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad in North Dakota. The winter wheat harvest was completed, the weather had been excellent for thrashing, the yields were holding up well, and the quality of the crop was good. Millers were buying right along and were receiving plenty of orders for flour. For the maturing crops of 1892 the country has enjoyed a fairly normal week. We have had some little spurts of hot weather with occasional showers of a local character. The weather has been excellent for harvesting and thrashing, the nights have been cool, but so far there are no indications of an early frost.

The last seven or eight days in Northern and Central Illinois, the great corn growing areas of the State, the weather has, with slight exceptions, been cool and dry. All corn is late in the areas I have just referred to. The best fields fourteen days late. Many of them tasseling out two or three feet high and the great "banner" counties are "not in it" this year. On high ground early sown oats look well, but upon close examination show that they are not as well headed as last year. In those counties where we ought to look for from forty to sixty bushels an acre oats are not making over twenty to thirty and weigh from twenty to twenty-nine pounds to the bushel.

The weight of oats is light in most samples, as low as twenty-four pounds a bushel. While thrashing has not yet been general, enough is known that we will have much less oats than was expected from the appearance of the straw before cutting. A correspondent who has just been through Livingston, McLean, Logan, Tazewell, Woodford, Grundy, and La Salle Counties makes the report that with a long fall, without frost, from 60 to 70 per cent of a crop of corn is among the possibilities. It must be remembered that thousands of acres were not planted and that thousands of acres were abandoned after planting on account of the wet weather. One fact must not be lost sight of, and that is that Illinois farmers have been holders of old corn, and that there is plenty of corn back in farmers' cribs which ought to come out in September and October, provided we do not have an early frost.

But Little Ground Gained.

Northern Nebraska thinks that the corn crop has gained but a little of its lost ground and is still from two to three weeks late. Harvesting of oats is under good headway, and from appearances the crop will be two-thirds of what was made last year. In Southern Nebraska the most conservative seem to think that corn is fully two weeks late. The estimate of the crop now, with favorable conditions and a late fall, is 75 per cent of a crop. All corn is tasseling out low on the ground. There never has been a time in the first week of August when the probable outcome of the corn was so completely a question of the future as it is today.

Reports from Iowa show that the corn has not made up any of its lost time and that the crop is fully one month behind an average year. The harvest of oats is under full headway. Crop is streaked and uneven. Generally a lighter yield than last season but fair quality. While the hot weather during the last week of July did not injure the corn, the oats harvest now brings out the fact that the oats ripened too quickly while they were too green and a shrinkage in quantity and quality is looked for.

What has been said with regard to the corn and oats crops in Illinois will apply with equal force to the situation in Ohio and Indiana. Corn reports from Kansas this week are irregular and uneven. The recent rains were light, only cooling the air and of little benefit to the corn and the crop is again in a critical condition.

Full reports with regard to the heavy harvest of winter wheat in California make this showing. The season on the whole has been comparatively cool. Farmers are making little effort to market their wheat. The export movement continues exceedingly small, and the quality of the new stock is disappointing and the yield will not equal expectations. The yield will be somewhat larger than last year, estimated at present at 35 millions of bushels exclusive of seed or say 40 million bushels in all. Tonnage is plentiful and this tends to maintain the local market, which is also favorably influenced by light offerings.

Reports from Oregon and Washington are irregular, the prospects being that the yield will scarcely equal that of last year in quantity and be inferior in quality. The export movement is trifling and will not be of any consequence until September. Northern Texas reports that farmers are selling all the wheat they can. Yield and quality not quite as good as last year, with more shriveled wheat than was expected. Tennessee reports that the winter wheat crop is all thrashed, and in some sections the yield is below that of last year. The crop was damaged some during harvest by wet weather.

Millers Ready for Wheat.

Kentucky reports that mills are willing to buy wheat freely at present prices, but that the offering is not large. Farmers are storing much more than usual. Central Pennsylvania reports that not much thrashing has been done yet. Farmers will sell more freely this year than last and the wheat is not yielding as well as was expected.

Reports from the Province of Ontario show that the wheat crop has now all been secured. A good yield is looked for of fair quality, and at the same time the sample will be uneven and the best of it not equal to last year.

Large millers in Southern and Central Illinois report that there does not seem to be any disposition among farmers, at the present time, as there was at the start, to rush wheat to market. While the quality of the wheat promises to be generally satisfactory, they have been troubled with some damp wheat and also blighted and bleached grain. The best sales of flour are export. The flour trade is extremely dull.

Ohio millers report that they are buying all the wheat they can get hold of. The movement would be much larger if prices were higher. Yield and quality of crop vary this year. A good many of the mills are running almost entirely on old wheat, and find the demand for flour good except for low grade. Northern Indiana millers report that the late thrashings show more or less shrunken wheat. Millers are not beginning to get enough wheat. Southern Indiana reports that so far millers have light stocks of wheat, and more or less of the crop is coming in out of condition, owing to the wet weather at harvest.

Will Show a Shrinkage.

Michigan shows that farmers are still harvesting winter wheat. Millers take all the old wheat that is offered, which is little. Thrashing returns from some of the best counties in Southern Michigan show that if the balance of the crop turns out no better than the present week has been doing the crop in Michigan will shrink heavily below the figures which have been given.

Missouri millers in the interior of the State all report that farmers will not sell freely at present prices, but millers would stock up freely at present figures. Southern Kansas reports farmers slow in selling wheat on account of the low prices. Flour trade is fair, but not brisk. Unless prices advance an early and liberal movement is not looked for as in past years.

In North Dakota the earliest varieties of the spring wheat will be fit to cut by Aug. 15, although much of the wheat will go until Sept. 1 before it will be fit to cut. Under the most favorable circumstances not as large a crop as last year is looked for. In Northern Minnesota general harvest will not be on for three weeks. The general tone of the advices is that spring wheat is irregular. Some of it still in the milk and some in the dough.

In some section wheat is lodged considerably and rust more or less prevalent, although damage by rust is not reported to any great extent. In South Dakota the weather for the last ten days has been cool and damp and early wheat is about ready to cut. The late wheat will be fit to harvest from Aug. 10 to 15.

CORN INJURED BY DROUGHT.

With Favorable Weather in the Future Kansas Will Return an Average Yield.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 5.—The regular monthly crop report of the State Board of Agriculture was issued today. Reports from correspondents in nearly every county of the State are favorable. Increased acreage is shown in the three leading crops of the State—wheat, corn, and oats. The increase in winter wheat is 6.98 per cent; spring wheat, 10.4 per cent, making the actual acreage 4,118,664. The increased acreage in corn is 7.4, making the acreage 5,594,807. The oats acreage is 1,613,797, an increase of over 24 per cent. The reports from thrashers direct show that the wheat yield has been greater than the estimates submitted last month, but the returns are not sufficiently complete to permit of an accurate estimate. The corn has been greatly injured by drought, especially in the central corn belt and southern and southwestern parts of the State. The corn throughout the eastern part of the State is in first-class condition. Corn is later than usual and good crop conditions from now on may make comparatively good crops where almost total failure is now feared.

HEAVIEST CROP EVER RAISED.

Yankton County Farmers Busy with an Immense Wheat Harvest.

Yankton, S. D., Aug. 5.—The harvest, showing one of the heaviest and best crops of small grain, particularly wheat, ever raised in Yankton County, is well under way, and the country is ringing with the clatter of self-binders. There is a dearth of harvest help in this county, for the reason that farmers provide themselves with assistance early. Wheat will thrash thirty bushels to the acre the county over. The potato crop will probably be short, but corn is ripening rapidly and will soon be out of the way of frost.

HOME FOR GRAND ARMY WARDS.

Will Be Located at Homer and Will Be Opened Soon.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—At the annual encampment of the Department of Illinois of the Women's Relief Corps held at Decatur in 1891 a resolution was adopted providing for establishing a home for all wards of the Grand Army of the Republic. The project met with such universal approval that at the department encampment in this city last April the former committee was authorized to select a location, provide plans for the home, and solicit the necessary funds. The enterprise is now so far advanced that the committee met here today and located the home.

The women decided on Homer, the home of Mrs. C. C. Tinkham, the original promoter of the project. The board is to receive $5,000 cash within thirty days. The home will be located at the old homestead of Col. Tinkham, who died a few years ago, leaving a large and handsome mansion which his widow has generously donated to the board.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

Chi Phi, Chicago: Constance de Beverly is one of the characters in Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion."

S. K. Selig, Indianapolis, Ind.: Without doubt the part of Mephisto is included in Del Puente's repertory.

Lawndale, Chicago: Jerome H. Raymond is the Secretary of the Chicago Society for University Extension. His address is Evanston, Ill.

Subscriber, Chicago: Morgan Park Seminary is the preparatory department of the University of Chicago. Address President Harper, Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, for details.

A Constant Reader, Chicago: According to Webster, Joliet is pronounced as follows: O long as in "roll," i short as in "in," e short as in "etch." The accent falls on the first syllable.

S. Crane, Chicago: There is a peculiar writing known as "lawyer's hand," although all lawyers do not acquire it, and it is not considered one of the essentials of the profession.

A Subscriber, Chicago: It is lawful for a railroad company to charge 10 cents extra cash fare on a suburban train to any passenger neglecting to purchase a ticket at the station before taking the train.

A Constant Reader, Chicago: No employer is obliged to give recommendations, and no employé who leaves his position without the notice he would himself expect from an employer is entitled to one.

Charles W. Simmons, Chicago: An employé of the Government Printing Office at Washington, who maintains his residence in Chicago and who desires to vote for Presidential Electors in November, must register here at the usual time and place.

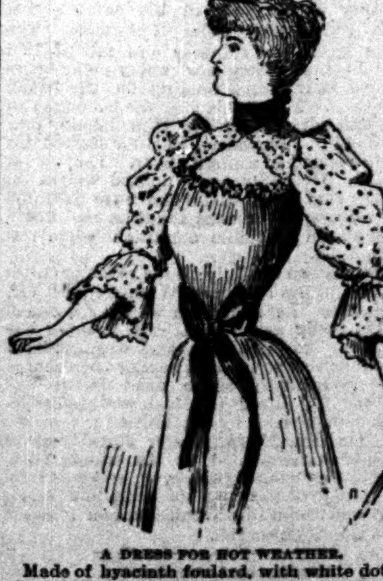
John Morrison, Chicago: In case of the death of the President and Vice-President of the United States the Secretary of State performs the duties of Chief Executive. Should he become disabled the office descends to the Cabinet officer holding the next highest rank, and so on through the list.

George A. Rathbun, Chicago: The largest number of men enlisted from the thirteen States of America during the Revolutionary War was 89,761 in 1776. The aggregate of troops furnished the Union army in the war of 1861-'65 was 2,320,272. Reliable figures in regard to the Confederate army cannot be given, as in many cases the records have been destroyed and in others were not properly kept.

G. W. Willis, Englewood, Ill.: The direct effect of a vote to "lay on the table" is practically to kill the original motion. The question can be called up again by a vote to "reconsider," but that seldom happens. The number of votes necessary to lay a motion on the table might in most cases be sufficient to kill it on a direct vote, but leaders of the opposition do not always care to take the risk. In the case of the recent contention on the question of the World's Fair appropriation in the House of Representatives it would have made little difference what order of business had been followed. There would have been filibustering under any circumstances.

A Constant Reader, Rockford, Ill.: The Pan-American Congress was held at Washington, D. C., Oct. 2, 1889. It originated in an act of Congress approved by the President of the United States May 24, 1888, inviting the "governments of the republics of Mexico, Central and South America, Hayti, and Santo Domingo, and the Empire of Brazil to join the United States in a conference to be held at Washington for the purpose of discussing and recommending for adoption to their respective governments some plan of arbitration for the settlement of disagreements and disputes that may hereafter arise between them, and for considering questions relating to the improvement of business intercourse and means of direct communication between said countries, and to encourage such reciprocal commercial relations as will be beneficial to all, and secure more extensive markets for the products of each of said countries."

Daily Hint from Paris.



A DRESS FOR HOT WEATHER.

Made of hyacinth foulard, with white dots, unpleatable pleats, drawn in to the figure with a large ribbon of blue velvet. Inset of guipure, open in triangle and drawn in to the neck by a large ribbon of velvet tied behind.—*New York Herald.*

A YEAR OF PROGRESS.

WHAT RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES HAVE BEEN DOING.

Interesting Facts Drawn from Poor's Well-Known Manual—Immense Mileage Increase in the United States—Story of a Wonderful Progress in Some Sections—The Transporting Efficiency Without Parallel—Traffic, Cost, Capital, and Debts of the Corporations.

New York, Aug. 3.—The edition of "Poor's Manual of Railroads" for the current year, which has just been issued from the press, is the twenty-fifth annual number of that standard work. In many respects it is a remarkable volume, and fittingly represents our great transportation interests, of which it is the accepted and acknowledged official organ.

The publication of the manual was first undertaken in 1868 by Mr. Henry V. Poor, who many years ago earned the title of "Father of American Railway Statistics." Thus early, though he was in the field of railway literature, Mr. Poor had anticipated by more than eight years the idea of his railroad manual by the publication in 1860 of one volume of his "History of the Railroads and Canals of the United States of America, Exhibiting Their Progress, Cost, Revenues, Expenditures, and Present Condition."

In a preface to the published volume of his history, Mr. Poor says:

"This work is designed as a comprehensive statement of the progress, cost, revenues, expenditures, and financial conditions of the railroads and canals of the United States. The need of such a work has long been felt. There is not in this country, as in most others, a central point at which the more important companies are either domiciled or at which all are required to present annual statements of their affairs, for the reason that they derive their existence and power from the Legislatures of the several States. In a few States only is such a duty imposed. Where it is it is often neglected, no penalties being suffered thereby."

The scope of the proposed "History," its aims, purpose, and policy, were outlined in the above remarks, and the policy of the manual is today identical with what is outlined above.

A Road to the Pacific.

When peace had been restored Mr. Poor, who in the interval had devoted almost his entire time to furthering the project for a railroad to the Pacific and became the first Secretary of the Union Pacific railroad company on its organization, having witnessed the practical consummation of his pet project, returned to his original calling and began the publication of the "Manual of the Railroads of the United States." That was in 1867.

Early the next year the first number, dated 1868-'69, was issued, and regularly every year since then, covering a period of a quarter of a century, the manual has been published, growing with the extension of the railway system and expanding its influence in ratio to the growth of public interest in railway investments.

In the introduction to the current number of the manual it is stated: "In 1867, when the compilation of the first number was undertaken, the length of all railroads in the country was 39,250 miles. The statistics herewith presented show a total mileage Jan. 1, 1892, of 170,601 miles, the increase in the quarter century being 131,351 miles, or 435 per cent. In the last twenty-five years the mileage of railroads in New England, where the development has been without speculative feature, has increased from 3,938 miles to 6,860.

"In the six States comprising the middle group the increase has been from 9,190 miles to 20,428 miles and in the South from 9,940 miles to 32,110 miles.

"Throughout the Western States, from the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers on the East to the Rocky Mountains on the West, comprising a vast empire 1,626,390 square miles in extent, where the progress of the nation has been most rapid and its increase in wealth most marked, the railway has been the great instrument in opening up new territory to settlement, and furnishing the means of transportation, without which these lands would be still undeveloped and unproductive. In 1867 there were only 15,777 miles of railroad in these States, against 100,599 miles in 1891. Of this mileage only a small portion in 1867 was west of the Mississippi, where there are now 50,000 miles of line. In 1867 the mileage in the States on the Pacific coast was 431; in 1891, 12,613.

Their Vast Traffic.

"The rate of increase in the mileage of our railroads in the period named, vast as it has been, has been greatly eclipsed by their operations of all kinds. In 1866, from carefully prepared data, the tonnage of our railroads did not exceed 47,872,500 tons, the mileage for that year being 36,801 miles. In 1891 their tonnage equaled 704,398,609 tons for 170,601 miles of line. At $20 the ton, the value of the merchandise moved in 1866 equaled $957,450,020; of that moved in 1891, $14,087,972,180.

"These statements sufficiently show the magnitude and rapidity of increase of the milage and traffic of our railroads, and the importance, as well as the great labor, of recording such increase and of presenting results in a manner to be available at a glance to every man of affairs, as well as to all interested in the progress of the Nation."

The introduction to the manual covers twenty-nine pages, twenty-five of which are solid tabular matter. The tables on these pages are elaborate and impressive and represent enormous labor, but the acts are so clearly and concisely set forth that one scarcely comprehends by examination of them the enormity of the task involved in their compilation.

In examining the tables given in the manual one usually turns first to the table showing the progress of railway construction in the country, for that is one that furnishes a certain index of the Nation's prosperity. Here is what we find as the total mileage in operation at the end of the years given, with the increase in each period:

Years.	Miles in operation.	Miles increase.
1830	23	....
1840	2,818	2,795
1850	9,021	6,203
1860	30,626	21,605
1870	52,922	22,296
1880	93,296	40,374
1885	128,361	35,065
1891	170,601	42,240

The extraordinary and unprecedented expansion of the railway system of the country, particularly in the years from 1880 to 1891, is shown in the above table. The 77,300 miles of line that we constructed in the last eleven years are more than the present combined mileage of railroads in Germany, Great Britain, France, and Italy. In other words, we have done in eleven years what it has taken the countries named upward of half a century to accomplish.

More than Europe or Asia.

Of the total mileage of railroads in the world there is now considerably more than one-half within the borders of the United States, which possesses more than Europe and Asia combined.

These are facts worthy of careful consideration, as they show that while the nations of Europe have been watching each other's every movement, ready and willing to spring at each other's throats on a moment's notice, the United States has been quietly forging ahead to the front rank as a commercial, industrial, and progressive nation.

Commenting upon the showing made by the railroads in 1891 and in other years of the last decade the manual says:

"Compared with 1890 gross earnings increased $47,381,899, to which increase the elevated railroads contributed $682,423, the remainder, $46,699,476, being the increase upon the surface roads, made up by increases of $18,478,735 in passenger earnings, $19,364,177 in freight earnings, and $8,856,564 in mail, express, and other miscellaneous earnings.

"The total number of miles of railroad in the United States at the close of 1891 was 170,601, of which 4,471 miles were constructed during the year. The mileage of lines making returns of their share capital and funded and floating debts equaled 167,909, against 163,420 for 1890, the increase being 4,489 miles, the ratio of increase being 2.7 per cent.

"The share capital corresponding to the mileage completed at the end of 1891 equaled $4,809,176,651, against $4,640,239,578 in 1890, the increase equaling $168,937,073, the rate of increase being 3.6 per cent. The funded debts of all the lines at the close of the year aggregated $5,235,295,074, a sum of $129,393,049 in excess of the total of 1890 ($5,105,902,025), an increase of 2.5 per cent.

"The other forms of indebtedness of the several companies at the close of the year equaled $345,362,503, against $376,494,297 for 1890, a decrease of $31,131,794. The total share capital and indebtedness of all kinds of all the roads making returns equaled at the close of the year $10,389,834,228, an increase in the year of $267,198,328 over the total of 1890 ($10,122,635,900), the rate of increase for the year being 2.6 per cent.

Capital Invested.

"The cost per mile of all roads making return, as measured by the amount of their stocks and bonded indebtedness, equaled $59,820, against $59,577 for 1890.

"In 1880 the total capital investment of the railroads of the United States, measured by the amounts of their share capital, funded and unfunded debts, was $5,108,241,906. Their gross earnings in that year equaled $615,401,931, or 12.4 per cent on capital invested, while net earnings amounted to $255,193,436, being 4.9 per cent on capital invested.

"In 1885 the total capital investment was $7,852,533,179; gross earnings equaled $772,568,833, or 9.9 per cent on capital invested; net earnings, $269,493,931, being 3.4 per cent on the capital invested. In 1886 the total investment was $8,163,148,652; gross earnings were $829,940,836, equal to 10.2 per cent of investment, and net earnings $300,603,564, or 3.7 per cent on capital. In 1887 the total investment was $8,673,187,210; gross earnings were $940,150,702, equal to 10.8 per cent of investment, and net earnings, $334,989,119, or 3.9 per cent on capital. In 1888 the total investment was $9,369,398,954; gross earnings were $960,256,270, equal to 10.2 per cent of investment, and net earnings, $301,631,051 or 3.2 per cent on capital. In 1889 the total investment was $9,680,942,249; gross earnings were $1,002,926,059, equal to 10.3 per cent on investment, and net earnings $322,122,721, or 3.3 per cent on capital.

"In 1890 the total investment was $10,122,635,900; gross earnings were $1,027,847,428, equal to 10.8 per cent on investment, and net earnings $346,921,318 or 3.4 per cent on capital.

"In 1891 the gross earnings of $1,138,024,459 equaled 9.1 per cent of the total investment, aggregating $10,389,834,228; and net earnings, $356,209,880, equaled 3.1 per cent. The total amount of interest payments in 1891 was equal to 4.25 per cent of the aggregate bonded indebtedness of all companies, as against 4.27 per cent in 1890 and 4.40 per cent in 1889; and the total amount of dividend payments was equal to 1.85 per cent on all paid up capital stock in 1891, 1.80 per cent in 1890, and 1.81 per cent in 1889."

Some Big Figures.

The following statement gives statistics of the mileage, equipment, liabilities, assets, traffic, and earnings of all the railroads in the United States in 1891 and 1890:

	1891. Miles.	1890. Miles.
Mileage of railroads	167,845.56	163,358.90
Second track, sidings, etc.	46,683.39	44,792.99
Total track	214,528.95	208,151.89
Steel rails in track	174,775.14	167,457.58
Iron rails in track	39,753.81	40,694.31
	No.	No.
Locomotive engines	33,563	31,812
Passenger cars	23,083	21,664
Bag. mail, etc.	7,368	7,253
Freight	1,110,286	1,061,952
Total revenue cars	1,140,737	1,090,869
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	$ 4,751,750,498	$ 4,590,171,561
Bonded debt	5,178,821,989	5,053,319,990
Unfunded debt	345,102,632	375,281,271
Current accounts	374,051,161	269,914,696
Total liabilities	$10,649,726,280	$10,288,687,518
Excess of assets over liabilities	341,697,259	301,918,125
Totals	$10,991,423,539	$10,590,605,643
ASSETS.		
Cost of R. R. and equipments	$8,927,571,592	$8,710,300,302
Other investments	1,588,590,522	1,458,599,089
Other assets	233,862,243	223,202,519
Current accounts	241,399,182	198,503,733
Total assets	$10,991,423,539	$10,590,605,643
	Miles.	Miles.
R. R. operated	164,261.91	157,976.46
Train mileage:		
Passenger	320,712,013	297,244,707
Freight	493,541,969	482,900,422
Mixed	16,948,394	14,780,016
Totals	831,202,376	793,925,145
Passengers	556,015,802	520,439,082
Do mileage	13,316,925,239	12,521,565,649
Tons of freight	704,398,609	691,344,437
Freight mileage	81,210,154,523	79,192,985,125
Earnings—Pass.	$ 290,799,696	$ 272,320,961
Freight	754,185,910	734,821,733
Other	80,540,209	71,692,645
Totals	$ 1,125,534,815	$ 1,078,835,339
Net earnings	350,807,370	341,666,369
Other receipts	101,139,823	108,046,387
Totals	$ 451,947,193	$ 449,712,756
PAYMENTS.		
Rentals	$ 64,243,732	$ 58,841,849
Int. on bonds	222,652,806	217,922,677
Other interest	5,917,593	6,575,543
Dividends	89,099,757	85,575,705
Miscellaneous	31,008,271	34,738,102
Totals	$ 412,921,659	$ 401,653,879
Balance, surplus	39,025,534	48,058,878

From this table it is found that in 1891 capital stock averaged $28,641 per mile, against $28,333 in 1890; bonded debt averaged $31,179 last year, against $31,244 in the previous year, and cost of road and equipment averaged $53,648 and $53,783 in the two years respectively.

Summary of Growth.

The growth of the railway system and the increase in railway capitalization—otherwise railway investments—are shown in the following summary:

	Miles owned.	Capital stock.	Funded debt.
1876	76,305	$2,248,358,375	$2,165,141,368
1877	79,208	2,313,278,598	2,255,318,650
1878	80,832	2,292,257,877	2,297,790,916
1879	84,393	2,395,647,293	2,319,489,172
1880	92,147	2,708,673,375	2,530,874,943
1881	103,530	3,177,375,179	2,878,423,606
1882	114,461	3,511,035,824	3,235,643,323
1883	120,552	3,708,060,583	3,500,879,914
1884	125,152	3,762,616,686	3,669,115,772
1885	127,729	3,817,697,832	3,765,727,066
1886	133,606	3,999,508,508	3,882,966,330
1887	147,999	4,191,562,029	4,186,943,116
1888	154,276	4,438,411,342	4,624,0 5,023
1889	159,994	4,495,099,318	4,828,365,771
1890	163,420	4,640,239,578	5,105,902,025
1891	167,909	4,809,176,651	5,235,295,074

In the following statement are given the mileage, gross and net earnings of all the railroads in the United States) including elevated railroads in New York and Brooklyn) for the eight years 1884-1891, inclusive, and deductions therefrom:

	Road worked, No. miles.	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.	Gross earnings per mile.	Net earnings per mile.	INCREASE OR DECREASE OVER PRECEDING YEAR. Road worked, No. miles	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.	Gross earnings per mile.	Net earnings per mile.
1884.	115,704	$ 777,396,317	$270,890,955	$6,663	$2,318	5,290	*$ 46,376,607	*$27,476,320	*$798	*$384
1885.	123,320	772,568,883	269,493,931	6,265	2,185	7,648	*4,827,434	*1,397,024	*398	*133
1886.	125,185	829,940,836	300,603,564	6,570	2,376	1,865	57,371,953	31,109,633	305	191
1887.	137,028	940,150,702	334,989,119	6,861	2,444	11,813	110,209,866	34,385,555	291	68
1888.	145,387	960,256,270	301,631,051	6,540	2,045	8,359	20,105,568	*33,358,068	*321	*399
1889.	153,725	1,002,926,059	322,122,721	6,524	2,095	8,338	42,669,789	20,491,670	*16	50
1890.	158,037	1,090,642,560	346,921,318	6,901	2,195	4,312	87,716,501	24,798,597	377	100
1891.	164,324	1,138,024,459	356,209,880	6,926	2,168	6,287	47,381,899	9,288,562	25	*17

*Decrease.

Iron Replaced by Steel.

This shows how rapidly iron is being replaced by steel in our railroad system and explains in a measure the ability of the railroads to reduce freight rates to the figures they have reached. The table follows in full.

Statement showing the number of miles of steel rails and iron rails: also the percentage of steel rails to the total of track of all railroads (including elevated railroads) in the United States, for the years 1880-'91, inclusive:

Year.	Miles steel rails.	Miles iron rails.	Total miles.	Per cent. steel of total.
1880	33,680	81,967	115,647	29.1
1881	49,063	81,473	130,536	37.5
1882	66,691	74,269	140,960	47.3
1883	78,491	70,692	149,183	52.7
1884	90,243	66,254	156,497	57.6
1885	98,102	62,495	160,597	61.0
1886	105,724	62,324	168,048	62.9
1887	125,459	59,588	185,047	67.7
1888	138,516	52,981	191,497	72.3
1889	151,723	50,513	202,236	75.0
1890	167,606	40,697	208,303	80.4
1891	174,931	39,756	214,687	81.5

It is clear from the above table that vast improvements have been made in the physical condition of the railway system of the country, and further evidence of this fact is found in the appended statement showing the rolling stock equipment in each year from 1877 to 1891.

Statement showing the rolling stock owned by the railroads in the United States (including elevated railroads) at the close of their respective fiscal years, 1877 to 1891, inclusive:

Year.	Locomotive engines.	REVENUE CARS. Passenger.	Baggage, mail, and express.	Freight.
1877	15,911	12,053	3,854	392,175
1878	16,445	11,683	4,413	423,013
1879	17,084	12,009	4,519	480,190
1880	17,949	12,789	4,786	539,255
1881	20,116	14,548	4,976	648,295
1882	22,114	15,551	5,566	730,451
1883	23,623	16,889	5,848	778,663
1884	24,587	17,303	5,911	798,399
1885	25,937	17,290	6,044	805,519
1886	26,415	19,252	6,325	845,914
1887	27,643	20,457	6,554	950,887
1888	29,398	21,425	6,827	1,005,116
1889	31,041	22,885	7,053	1,051,169
1890	32,241	22,958	7,253	1,061,970
1891	34,022	24,497	7,368	1,110,304

In the period covered by the above statement the mileage of railroads in the country increased about 112 per cent, while the number of locomotive engines in service increased 114 per cent, and the number of freight-cars about 180 per cent. But in addition to the increase in the number of freight-cars there has also been a vast increase in the capacity of freight-cars since 1877, as pointed out by the *Engineering News* in presenting the following table showing the average tonnage mileage per freight-car for several years past, as follows:

	1883.	1886.	1889.	1891.
Ton-miles hauled, 1-1,000,000	44,065	52,802	68,677	81,210
Ton-miles per freight car	56,600	62,400	65,400	73,250

Commenting upon the above showing that paper says:

"Here is another gain in the efficiency of each car of nearly 30 per cent in eight years, besides the gain of 37½ per cent above in number of cars handled per locomotive. The total gain thus made is 1.30x1.375—78¾ per cent, which would be still larger if we were to carry the comparison of ton miles hauled as far back as to 1877.

"This continual lowering of the cost of transportation by increasing the efficiency of the transporting plant is something of which we may be justly proud, as it is quite without parallel in any other part of the world. That the process still continues is abundantly shown in this report, and is one of the most interesting and truly important facts shown in it." John P. Meany.

FILES HER ANSWER.

MRS. MARY B. COX DENIES A. G. COX'S ALLEGATIONS.

She Claims That She Was Taken to the Martha Washington Home Without Her Knowledge, and Says That a Charge Made by Her Husband in His Bill for a Divorce Isn't True—She Files a Petition for Alimony—Other Court News and the Record.

Mrs. Mary B. Cox filed an answer in the Circuit Court yesterday to the divorce suit brought by her husband, Amariah G. Cox. While Mrs. Cox was in the Martha Washington Home July 16 Cox filed his bill, and on the same day the case was heard and a decree granted. She claims she was taken to the home without her knowledge, and in her answer she denies the charge brought against her. A petition for alimony was also filed in which Mrs. Cox says that her husband was the owner of No. 68 Heine street, worth $3,500, and that he has an interest in property on Boston avenue. He holds one-fourth of the $50,000 capital stock of the Rubber Paint company, which is estimated to be worth $25,000, and his income is placed at $3,000. An injunction is sought to restrain Cox from disposing of his property.

To Foreclose a Mortgage.

Frederick S. Newell of Kenosha, Wis., filed yesterday in the United States District Court a bill for the foreclosure of a mortgage on 160 acres of land in Lee County, owned by William and Mary Sharkey, whose promissory note for $3,200 he acquired from the Northwestern Bond and Trust company of Chicago. The defendants named are the Sharkeys, Henry A. Parsons, trustee; Owen B. Taft, successor in trust; and the Northwestern Bond and Trust company. The court is also asked to appoint Henry A. Parsons receiver.

Court Notes.

In the Superior Court yesterday Albert F. Withe filed a bill asking a receiver to take charge of the drug store at Michigan avenue and Jackson street.

Alexander B. Hay yesterday began suit in the Circuit Court against the Eclipse Manufacturing company for $22,156, the face value of two promissory notes and accrued interest. The defendant corporation has headquarters in the Rookery Building.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

141,381—Dalton Shoe Co. vs. Sheriff Gilbert. Replvn., $2,000. Cratty Bros., McLaren & Jarvis, attys.

141,382—J. Freeman Shoe Co. vs. Sheriff Gilbert. Repln., $800. Same attys.

141,383—The Brockton Co-oper. Boot and Shoe Co. vs. Same. Same. $600. Same attys.

141,384—Isaac Ferris Jr. vs. C. W. Lapham and Sheriff Gilbert. Repln., $600. Same attys.

141,385—W. P. Butler vs. Chicago Heights Land Assn. Asst., $5,000. Chas. F. Davies, atty.

141,386—A. P. Holbrook & Co. vs. E. A. Mason Stain Co. Appeal.

141,387—Dr. John A. Train vs. L. Jozorski. Conf. of judgt., $125. R. B. Bacon, atty.

141,388—The Concordia B., L., and H. Assn., vs. Fred G. Peterson et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $2,600. Pinckney, Tatze & Barge, solrs.

141,389—Clark E. Lockwood vs. Maria Radtke and Henry Gade. Conf. of judgt., $155.50. Cutting & Castle, attys.

141,390—Albert F. Withe vs. Paul Ullrich. Bill for recr. Freeman & Walker, solrs.

141,391—Frank Buchanan vs. H. F. and Mary J. Huestis. Conf. of judg., $274.60. James Frake, atty.

141,392—L. Zogorski and John A. Train vs. Stanislaus Kastka Church Bk. Garn., $125.

141,393—The Chicago Milk Shippers' Assn. vs. C. Elma. Asst., $500. Hugh McIndoe, atty.

141,394—Andrew Pyskoty vs. Henry W. Rawriz et al. Case, $5,000. F. W. Jarve, atty.

141,395—William E. Hoag vs. Adam Schoaf and Charles Appleby. Case, $25,000. Samuel B. Foster, atty.

141,396—Frank F. Cole vs. Charles G. Bennett. Scire facias to revive judg. for $390. Hill & May, attys.

141,397—Northwestern Shoe Co. vs. Frank F. Reed. Case, $25,000. Newman & Northrup, attys.

141,398—Max Levi vs. Cohn Bros. Case, $15,000. W. Gentleman, atty.

141,399—C. Schwartz vs. D. C. Paxson et al. Asst., $8,000. Ashcroft & Gordon, attys.

141,400—Martha Jane Wilkinson vs. William Wilkinson. Bill for divorce. E. A. Sheburne, solr.

141,401—Harriet Eva Bennett vs. George A. Hastreiter et al. Bill for reconveyance. Same solr.

141,402—Charles E. Davis vs. Chi. Electric Motor Co. Asst., $1,200. Fay & Griggs, attys.

141,303—Bradley Dean, trustee, vs. George Clark et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $3,800. H. H. Cody & Sons, attys.

141,404—Annie O'Connell vs. Ill. Cent. R. R. Co. Case, $25,000. Hiram Blaisdell, atty.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

105,949—L. S. Morch, use, vs. Peter Thiesen. Appeal.

105,950—Same vs. Same. Appeal.

105,951—Robert P. Price vs. John A. Lillis. Asst., $1,000. Cratty Bros., McLaren & Jarvis, attys.

105,952—Straus Bros. vs. James Brody et al. Asst., $700. Hofheimer & Zeisler, attys.

105,953—Matthias Knorst et al. vs. Matthew Knorst et al. Bill for partition. Lackner & Butz, solrs.

105,954—Maurice Foley vs. Probst Construction Co. of Chicago. Case, $5,000. L. P. Wilcox, atty.

105,955—Augusta S. Holden vs. George Holden. Bill for divorce. Kerr & Barr, solrs.

105,956—E. F. Dodge vs. The Baillargeon Interior Building Co. Appeal.

105,957—Bill. Withheld.

105,958—Alexander B. Hay vs. The Eclipse Manufacturing Co. Asst., $25,000. Albert B. Force, atty.

105,959—Bill. Withheld.

105,960—Bill. Withheld.

105,061—Same.

105,962—Same.

105,963—People of the Town of Cicero vs. C. E. C. Anderson. Appeal.

105,964—The Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. The West Side Auction House Co. Asst., $1,000. E. Parmalee Prentice, atty.

105,965—Dawson Bros. vs. David A. Block et al. Petn. for lien. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, solrs.

105,966—Hamlin M. Spiegel vs. Jehu C. Clark et al. Same. Same solrs.

105,967—United States Carriage Co. vs. David Gondel et al. Creds. bill. $188.81. Bangs & Bangs, solrs.

105,968—Bill. Withheld.

105,969—Joliet Stone Co. vs. Allen A. Frazier. Asst., $500. G. G. Ogden, atty.

105,970—Sam Tegman vs. H. W. Snyder et al. Appeal.

105,971—Union Mfg. and Prtg. Co. vs. Moffatt Cycle Co. Attch. in aid, $227. H. W. Price, atty.

105,972—The First National Bank of Chicago vs. Lillian S. Latham. Asst., $600. Orville Peckham, atty.

105,973—Same vs. James Fanning Latham. Asst., $600. Same atty.

105,974—Isadore Ohnstein vs. Lesser Franklin. Appeal.

105,975—Henry C. Gray vs. Clara Monroe. Bill to foreclose mortg. for $950. D. M. Kirton, solr.

105,976—Henry C. Gray vs. Thomas Winsted et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,000. D. M. Kirton, solr.

105,977—John E. Crate vs. Annie Roberts. Bill to foreclose chattel mortgage. E. F. Dunne, solr.

105,978—Charles H. Lines et al. vs. Paul A. Boynton et al. Bill to foreclose trust trust deed for $1,000. Cutting & Castle, solrs.

105,979—Reid, Murdoch & Co. vs. R. C. Harlow. Asst., $500. Edward O'Brien, attys.

105,980—Charles E. Evarts et al. vs. Malcom and Francis D. Turner. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,000.

105,981—Bill. Withheld.

105,982—Chi. Trust and Savings Bk. vs. Edward Graefer. Appeal.

105,983—Asst. Withheld.

B. R. 793—John Doleze et al. vs. Carter H. Harrison et al. Petn. to establish burnt record. Campbell & Custer, solrs.

B. R. 974—Margaret C. Blake vs. Jasper J. Peddecon et al. Same. Samuel J. Howe, atty.

105,984—Pulaski B., L. and I. Assn. vs. Felix Panzek et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $4,000. J. F. Smulski, solr.

105,985—Anna Dunlap vs. Frank Dunlap. Bill for separate maintenance. Allen & Payne, solrs.

105,896—Sieboit Bolt vs. Mark Postma. Bill to compel reconveyance. S. Wesselins and Martin A. Mayo, solrs.

105,987—Cyrus A. Cook et al. and E. I. Sutfin, vs. Wm. T. Richards et al. Garn. Allen, & Payne, attys.

105,988—W. C. Clark vs. R. T. Marsh. Appeal.

105,984—Sigmund Lederer et al. vs. Samuel H. Flersham & Co. Asst., $2,500. Moses, Pam, & Kennedy, attys.

105,990—U. S. Brg. Co. vs. Henry Missbaum. Asst., $750. Winston & Meagher, attys.

105,991—Hermann Hagestedt v. Louis Ehrhardt. Asst., $500. Walther & Lanaghen, attys.

105,992—Hagar Robbins vs. Andrew Robbins. Bill for divorce. John T. Richards, solr.

County Court—New Suits.

10,081—Ed Crawford vs. H. Lence. Appeal.

10,082—Henry S. Gates vs. William H. Gleason, assg. Vol. assgnt. Eliel & Rosenthal, attys.

10,083—Lamson Consolidated Stone Service Co. vs. Frank Wilhelm. Appeal.

10,084—People vs. Joseph Soukup. Petn. for support.

10,085—Petn. of City to condemn land for constructing a receiving well and pumping works at 95th-st. Corporation Counsel Miller, atty.

Judgments.

Judge Brentano—7,854—A. N. B. vs. Brecher on defit., $3,929.71.—9,723—Coxe vs. Barstowe: on defit., $1,424.15.—7,911—Hess vs. Charles: on defit., $443.—7,482—Reinert vs. Schneider: on defit., $300.

Decrees.

Judge Tuley—8,225—John F. vs. Annie E. Davis: dec. div.

Judge Horton—8,494—Adams vs. Redman: final dec.—5,768—Gd. Army of Rep. B. & L. Assn. vs. Jensen: dec. sale.—2,697—Wilder vs. Wilder: final dec.—7,459—First Swedish B. & L. Assn. vs. Severin: dec. sale.

Today's Call.

Judge Brentano—Urgent business.
Judge Tuley—No announcement.
Judge Horton—Urgent business.
Judge Brown—At 9:30 a. m.—9,719—Security Loan and Savings Co. For Monday, No. 9,866—Olson vs. Henning, and spl. asst. calr. No. 13.
Judge Kohlsaat—No court till Wednesday.

Philadelphia Market.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 5.—Grain—Wheat quiet but steady; No. 3 red in export elevator 79½c; No. 2 red, August, 82@82¼c; September, 82½@83¼c; October, 84@84¼c; November, 85@85¼c. Corn—Options firm; carlots easier; No. 2 mixed and yellow, 60c; No. 2 mixed, August, 56½@56¾c; September, October, and November, 55¾@55¾c. Oats—Carlots firm, demand moderate; futures nominal; No. 3 white, 38½c; No. 2 white, 41½c; No. 2 white August, 39¾@40¼c; September, 39½@39¾c; October and November, 40@40½c. Receipts—Wheat, 158,894 bu; corn, 18,255 bu; oats, 12,703 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 6,358 bu; corn, 16,226 bu; oats, 15,935 bu.

Wool—Demand fair for month's grades. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 28@30c; X, 26@28c; medium, 33@34c; coarse, 32@33c. New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine or X and XX, 25@26c; medium, 32@33c; coarse, 32@33c. Fine washed delaine, X, and XX, 28@33c; medium washed combing and delaine, 34@36c; coarse do, 33@34c; Canada washed combing, 32@34c. Tub washed, choice, 36@38c; fair, 35@36c; coarse, 33@34c. Medium unwashed combing and delaine, 25@27½c; coarse do, 24½@26c; Montana, 16@22½c; Territorial, 13@21c.

WILL NOT SELL STOCK.

HOLDERS' VIEWS REMAIN FIRM IN SPITE OF DULL MARKETS.

The Whole List of the Stock Exchange Presented a Solid Front—Local Grain Markets Show Strength Early, but Lose the Advance Before the Close—Provisions Active and Higher Under a Sharp Demand from the Shorts—Quotations from the Street Markets.

When stocks stop going up holders refuse to sell. It is only on a rising market, apparently, that there can be any active business. The moment there is any tendency towards heaviness the supply immediately diappears, and in spite of dullness prices remain firm. It is one of these waiting periods on the Stock Exchange just now. In the street railways there was scarcely nothing doing yesterday, but there was no pressure at all of stock upon the market. Not a single share of West side stock was sold on the first call. The street railway stocks are rapidly getting out of the speculative market. There is practically no floating stock in the market, and it no longer responds to the influences that usually dominate a speculative market.

Street's Stable-Car stock continues to attract much interest and is the subject for the widest differences of opinion. A good many traders do not feel satisfied with the explanation which has been made thus far regarding the issuing of the common stock, and they fear that there may yet be some liability attached to it which is not clearly understood. There is also a story going the rounds purporting to come from some one who has examined the register of stock, which is to the effect that the people who were the chief holders of this stock a year ago have now unloaded nearly all their holdings. It is declared that President Fisher's line of stock has been reduced from 6,000 to 600 shares. This statement is met on the part of the officials of the company by the assertion that the stock register by no means shows the ownership of stock, and that many of the chief holders are carrying the stock in other people's names.

Auditor Pavey has compiled the statistics of State banks doing business in Chicago, as shown by the report of July 28. The report shows some particularly interesting totals. As compared with the last statement, made May 7, 1892, nearly all the totals show increases and the grand total shows an increase of nearly $3,500,000. A still more interesting comparison, however, is with the conditions a year ago. The report corresponding nearest to the date of the present one was made Aug. 20, 1891. There have been some remarkable increases in the business of these banks since that time. The capital remains practically the same, having increased only $400,000, but the total resources show an increase of over $18,000,000. Loans and discounts have increased about $8,000,000, cash on hand nearly $2,000,000, amount due from other banks $4,800,000. Savings deposits show one of the most notable gains of any item in the entire list. A year ago the total was $13,848,000; it is now $18,047,000. Individual deposits have increased about $7,500,000. The statement which shows the condition of all the State banks located in Chicago July 28, 1892, is as follows:

RESOURCES.

BANKS.	Loans and discounts.	O'dr'fts sec. & un.	U. S. bonds.	Other b'ds and stocks.	Cash on hand.	Due from other b'nks.	Real estate.	F'rn'tu'e & fix'res.	Curr't exp'n's.	Checks & cash items.	Collections.	Total resources.
Bank of Commerce	$ 1,161,623	$ 7,194	$ 100	$ 30,250	$ 100,177	$ 250,292		$ 4,246	$ 1,674	$ 33,980		$ 1,590,136
Bank of Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Trust & Savings Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Trust & Savings Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial Loan & Trust Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exchange Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dime Savings Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garden City Banking & Trust Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Globe Savings Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Home Savings Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Trust & Savings Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Industrial Bank of Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
International Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Milwaukee Avenue State Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Northwestern Bond & Trust Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Trust Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Bank of Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Trust & Savings Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hibernian Banking Association	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Loan & Trust Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Trust Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prairie State Savings & Trust Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Trust Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	$55,791,930	$116,755	$336,264	$7,418,949	$7,785,733	$13,903,339	$118,863	$85,615	$21,867	$1,791,672	$90,080	$87,430,137
Totals last statement, May 7, 1892	52,354,648	81,797	417,590	3,675,403	8,256,630	14,607,977	105,119	77,916	98,974	2,231,326	79,739	83,992,184

LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	Capital stock.	Surplus fund.	Undiv'd profits.	Divs. unp'd.	Sav. dep's sub. to not.	Ind. dep's sub. to ch'k.	Demand cer. of dep.	Time cer. tif. of dep.	Cert'fied checks.	C's c'ks o'st'd'g.	Pr'm'm on b'ds.	Due to oth'r b'nks.	Total deposits.	Total liabilities.
Bank of Commerce	$ 500,000	$ 7,500	$ 8,801	$ 105	$ 176,863	$ 814,201	$ 16,683	$ 44,841	$ 20,462	$ 673	[illegible]	[illegible]	$ 1,073,730	$ 1,590,136
Bank of Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Trust & Savings Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Trust & Savings Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial Loan & Trust Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exchange Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dime Savings Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garden City Banking & Trust Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Globe Savings Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Home Savings Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Trust & Savings Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Industrial Bank of Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
International Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Milwaukee Avenue State Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Northwestern Bond & Trust Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Trust Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Bank of Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Trust & Savings Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hibernian Banking Association	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Loan & Trust Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Trust Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prairie State Savings & Trust Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Trust Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	$12,577,000	$4,168,000	$1,857,340	$2,736	$18,037,932	$36,144,396	$1,947,670	$4,718,936	$211,469	$1,304,830	$130,143	$6,319,696	$68,825,061	$87,430,137
Totals last statement, May 7, 1892	12,577,000	3,995,000	2,004,241	7,492	16,979,706	35,014,147	1,496,033	4,524,704	668,100	1,102,128	61,941	5,661,245	65,415,943	83,992,184

*Does not do a general banking business.

The shipment of gold by today's steamers will amount to at least $1,500,000. Sterling rates were just a shade weaker, but quotations were unchanged.

Work, Strong & Co.'s letter to Schwartz, Dupee & McCormick said: "The disquieting effect caused by the prospect of large gold shipments tomorrow has passed away and in consequence we have a somewhat better market today. We notice more inquiry for certain stocks for outside sources, but the bulk of business doing on our Exchange seems to us to be professional trading. We have not been inclined in consequence to put much faith in the present movement. Manhattan has proved quite a feature today. We can add but little to what we have already said about it. We feel the stock is an excellent purchase for a long pull and that the prospects of the company justify a liberal advance in the stock over present prices. Edison General has advanced again today; as the earning capacity of the company is more fully known we expect to see much higher prices for it. The grangers are steady, with less bearish gossip from the West about crop damage. Closing prices are well up to the best figures of the day.

Western Stone was firm at the opening, but lost some of its strength later in the session, and at the close sold at 99 for the account. There was a jump in Lake Street Elevated stock, the price going up to 27 without apparent cause. There are again rumors of the property having been sold, but these rumors have long since ceased to have the least element of novelty, and they never had an element of truth and so they do not attract much interest. The list of sales is as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

50 N C S R R C cash	238⅜	100 Street's W C line	32⅜
50 do	238⅜	100 do cash	32⅛
10 West Stone Co	99⅜	100 do	33
20 do	99⅜	35 do	33⅜
5 do cash	100	50 C P & P Co act	54⅜
50 do	99⅜	4⅛ Lake St E R R	23
50 do act	99⅜	10 do	25
50 do act	99⅜	50 do	27
100 do act	99⅜	50 do b 30	27
50 do	99⅜	35 do	27
250 Streets W C Line	32⅜		

BONDS.

$16000 C G L&CCo5s	91⅜	$ 8000 Cass Av Fair Grounds 5s	97⅛
200 C C R Co 5 20, 4½s	99⅜	4000 W. Chi. Street R R Debt 6s	101⅜

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

50 St's W C L act	33⅛	150 WCSRRCex d act	192⅜
200 do	33	100 N C S R R Co	239
300 do	33⅛	50 W Stone Co act	99⅜
100 do act	33⅜	150 do act	99
100 Cen U Tel Co	57⅜	100 C M & St P act	84
25 do	57⅜	50 N Y Bis Co	64
160 WCStRRCoexdiv	192	10 do	65

BONDS.

$500 W Chi St R R debt 6s.....101⅜

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and one week ago were:

	Aug. 5.	July 29.
New York	$96,302,668	$94,601,354
Boston	14,874,416	13,441,524
Chicago	15,799,000	14,385,000
Philadelphia	9,816,390	10,812,700
St. Louis	3,653,245	3,536,957
Baltimore	2,211,658	1,707,633
New Orleans	1,138,740	1,281,946

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 20c discount; Boston, 12½@15c discount; St. Louis, 25@50c discount.

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 5.—[Special.]—It was a clear case of exhaustion this morning. Neither bulls nor bears were quite satisfied with their respective positions, and neither were enthusiastic enough during the first half hour to make much of an effort. Edison General was the only stock to break the monotony. There were enough people who still retained faith in this specialty to give it an early morning whirl. It was sent up on a few transactions a point and a half, to 114½, in the first few minutes. The attractive predictions concerning this stock were still being made this morning. Its earnings now are said to equal more than 16 per cent on the stock. The announcement that Congress would adjourn tomorrow was received with pleasant emotions by the street. The market began to show considerable more strength in certain quarters before 1 o'clock. Edison electric kept bounding up until it touched 115. Its rise has been so rapid that it has fairly taken away the breath of the staid old traders. Manhattan became the feature of the hour, with a sudden spurt of a full point, to 135. The story was again current that the traction people were coming closer and closer to the elevated management, and that two or more of them would soon be admitted to the Manhattan directory. The grangers took on more of a show of strength about noon. The crop reports were more favorable. The denial by Prime that he had estimated the Kansas corn crop at not over 35 per cent of last year's yield gave the bulls more heart. In Burlington there was a great deal of short covering. Atchison was less active than yesterday and little better than steady. Chicago bears were sellers, and accompanied their orders with mournful stories of injury to corn. The market continued on its gentle upward slope during the afternoon. Not that there were great changes in the list, but what there were were of an encouraging kind. The amount of business transacted was very small, however, and the market was nearly at a standstill, as it had been all day.

Money on call easy at 1½@2 per cent, last loan 1½, closed offered at 1½. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@5½. Sterling exchange quiet but steady at 487 for sixty day bills and 488¾ for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 222,584 shares, including Atchison, 20,900; Chicago Gas, 5,100; Erie, 25,400; Louisville and Nashville, 3,500; Manhattan, 13,200; Reading, 11,300; Richmond and West Point, 3,600; St. Paul, 14,400; St. Paul and Omaha, 10,400; Union Pacific, 5,680; Western Union, 2,600.

Railroad bonds were quiet throughout the day, and, while there were a smaller number of issues dealt in than usual of late, the animation in Atchison incomes, which contributed $145,000, and in General Electric debentures, which furnished $144,000 to the day's total of $1,557,000, there was scarcely any perceptible movement, but a firm temper prevailed and a few material gains were seen. Government bonds have been dull and steady. State bonds have been entirely neglected.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Aug. 5	Closing Aug. 4
Atchison	21,080	40⅜	39¼	40	39⅞
Am. Cot. Oil	4,310	46⅝	45¾	46⅜	46½
Do pfd	1,150	82½	81½	82½	82
Am. Sugar	6,410	106⅝	105½	106⅜	105⅞
Do pfd	500	101¼	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
B. R. & P.	400	43	42⅞	43	42⅞
Balt. & Ohio	300	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
C., B. & Q.	8,675	102⅜	101½	102⅜	102
C. & N. W.	2,040	118⅜	118	118⅜	117¾
C., M. & St. P	14,230	83⅝	83⅛	83⅜	83⅛
Do pfd	355	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜
C., R. I. & P.	6,269	81⅜	80⅞	81⅜	80⅞
C., St. P., M. & O.	10,350	54⅜	53⅜	54⅜	53⅞
Do pfd	300	120⅜	120	120	120⅜
Canada So.	200	60⅜	60	60⅜	60
Ches. & Ohio	1,140	25⅛	24⅞	25	24⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	300	67½	67	67	67½
C. R. R. of N. J.	400	137⅛	137	137⅛	136⅛
Citizens' Gas	100	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	......
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	2,400	117⅛	116⅞	117⅛	116⅞
Chicago Gas	4,900	81½	81	81⅜	81⅜
C.J.R.& U.S.Yds.	400	102⅜	103	102⅜	103
D., M. & Ft. D.	400	8	7⅜	8	......
D., L. & W.	1,600	158	158	158	157⅜
D. & R. G. pfd	400	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
Dist. & C. F. Co.	400	47	47	47	47⅛
D., S. S. & A.	10,350	13⅛	12⅜	13⅛	12⅜
Do pfd	3,112	34⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33
Edison	210	95½	95	95	95
Genl. El.	8,550	115	113	114	113
Hocking Valley	200	35⅜	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜
Iowa Cent. pfd	300	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	......
Lake Shore	1,210	136	135⅜	135⅜	135⅜
Louis. & Nash	3,500	71⅜	71	71⅜	70⅜
Long Island	1,000	110	109⅜	110	......
L. E. & W.	1,440	25⅜	25	25⅜	25
Do pfd	660	77⅜	76⅜	77⅜	76⅜
L., N. A. & C.	100	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅛
Laclede Gas	150	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
Mo. Pac.	2,000	60⅜	59⅜	60⅜	60
M., K. & T. pfd	500	28	27⅜	28	......
Manhattan	12,202	135⅜	134	135⅜	133⅜
Mex. Central	7,200	17⅜	16	17⅜	......
Minn. & St. L.	3,565	21	19⅜	20	19⅜
Do pfd	900	42⅜	41⅜	42	42
N. Y. & N. E.	2,300	37⅜	36⅜	37⅜	36⅜
Nor. Pac.	600	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
Do pfd	2,300	58⅜	57⅜	58⅜	57⅜
N. Y., L. E. & W.	25,105	29⅜	28⅜	29⅜	28⅜
Do pfd	100	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	......
N. Y. Cent.	100	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
N. Y., Sus. & W.	120	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Nor. Am. Co.	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
N. Y., O. & W.	700	20	19⅜	20	19⅜
Nat. Linseed	850	34⅜	33⅜	33⅜	34⅛
Nat. Lead	4,026	40⅜	40	40⅜	40⅜
Do pfd	1,072	96	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
Nat. Cordage	2,075	124	123	124	124⅜
Do pfd	1,000	113⅜	113	113	113⅜
N. Y., C. & St. L.	100	18	18	18	18⅜
Do 2d pfd	100	38	38	38	......
Ohio & Miss	200	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	21
O. Ry. & Nav	200	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	79⅛
Ohio Southern	300	30	30	30	30
Phil. & Reading	12,100	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅛
Peo., D. & E	100	18	18	18	......
Rich. Terml	3,675	9⅜	9	9⅛	8⅜
So. Pac.	300	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	37⅜
St. L. & S. W.	100	8	8	8	......
Do pfd	100	17	17	17	16½
St. P. & Dul. pfd	200	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	......
Tenn. Coal	250	34⅜	34	34⅜	......
Union Pac.	5,780	39⅜	38⅜	39	38⅜
U. P., D. & G.	400	18⅜	18	18⅜	......
W. & L. E.	400	31⅜	30⅜	31⅜	30⅜
Wabash	225	11⅛	11	11	11⅛
Do pfd	400	26⅛	25⅛	26⅜	26
Western Union	2,495	97⅛	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
Wis. Cent.	300	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	......

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	148	Fargo	142
American	119½	United States	56

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	116	U. S. 2s, reg., bid	100
U. S. 4s, coup.	116		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

13000 Atch 4s	83⅛	2000 Mo Pac 1st cn 5s	82
120000 Atch inc4s	60⅜@60⅞	5000 M&SP 1st-LacD	123⅛
1000 A C O 8s	112¼	5000 N Starch Co 1st	103
5000 BR&P gm 5s	102⅛	30000 NYLE&Wnw2cn	105⅛@105⅜
3000 B&O con 5s 1988	112½	1000 NY&SW 2d	81
3000 C F & M 1st	93	2000 N Y&N 2d 4s	62
29000 CNJ gm 5s	110⅜@111	8000 NYO&W rf4s	83⅛
9000 CNJ 5s reg	111	2000 NP 1st cp	116⅜@116⅜
14000 C&O gen 4½s	84	1000 NP 2d cp	113⅛
5000 C&O con5s	104⅜@104⅜	7000 NP cn 5s	77⅜@77⅜
22000 C&O-R&A 1st cn	80⅜@80⅜	4000 NoR of Cal 5s	101⅛
5000 C&O-R&A D2cn4	78⅛	8000 Or Imp con 5s	68⅛
2000 CB&Q deb 5s	102⅛	7000 OSL 6s	103⅛
15000 C&NPac 1st	81⅛@81⅜	3000 OSL&U cn	74
31000 C R I & P 5s cp	100⅜@101	10000 P&E 1st	81⅛
23000 CStPM&Ocon	121⅜@121⅜	49000 P&R 1st inc	78⅜@78⅜
4000 C&WI gm	117	16000 P & R 2d inc	71⅛
1000 CCC&Ils	116⅛	25000 P & R 3d inc	65@65⅜
3000 CC&I 6s	100	16000 P&R gm 4s	88⅜@88⅜
6000 CHV&T 5s	97⅛	10000 P & R 3d con	66⅜
2000 D & H cp 1894	109	5000 P & R dfd inc	20⅜
5000 D&RG 4s	83⅛	2000 P&W 1st	84⅛
13000 Edison El 1st	105⅜@106	7000 P&PU 2d	70
3000 ET 1st	111⅛	10000 R&D 6s	109
2000 Erie 1sts	114⅛	10000 R&D 6s cp	106
2000 FtW&D 1st	101	3000 RT cl t 5s	48⅛
144000 Gen El db5s	102⅜@104	25000 RT term 6s	79⅜@80⅜
7000 H&TC gm 4s	64⅜	2000 StJ&GI 1st	96
6000 Ill C cp-SD	108	4000 SL&SW 1st	69⅛
29000 Intl&GtN cp 6s tr	74@74⅜	11000 SL&SW 2d in	30@30⅜
10000 Kings Co El 1st	99	5000 SPM&M 1st cn 6s	122
72000 LacG 1st	84@84⅜	1000 SV&NE 4s	83⅛
1000 Lr Is cn 5s	116⅛	10000 SL8&E 1st	94⅛
1000 L&N unfd gld 4s	80	1000 Spokane&P1st 6s	94
2000 LE&StL con1st5s	87⅛	3000 TC&R 6s-BDiv1st	94
1000 LNA&C cn	103⅛	1000 TC&R 6s—T Div	94⅛
5000 LNA&C gm	74⅛	15000 TP 2d inc	28⅜@29⅜
2000 LStL&T 1st	93⅛@93⅜	6000 TAA&Cdsgd	99⅜@100
5000 LE&W 2d 5s	101	1000 TAA&NM 1s	101
5000 L&N-P&A 1st	101	1000 TA A&NM cn	90⅛
1000 MLS&W ex5s	107⅛	8000 T St L & KC 1st	91⅜@91⅜
1000 M&SP1st-C&PW5	110	5000 TP&W 4s	81
3000 M&SP1stC&MR5s	105	2000 UP-D&G 1st	69@70
1000 M&SP1st-W&MD	107	19000 U P gold 6s col tr notes	93⅜
5000 M&SL1st-SWex	130	4000 Wab deb Ser B	37⅛@38
47000 M&SL Equip 6s	93@94	3000 Wab 1st	105⅜
10000 MK&T 1st	80⅜@80⅜	5000 Wab 2d	81
		10000 WSgtd 4s	103⅜@103⅜
		1000 WSgtd s rg	103⅛

BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 5.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	7,500	39⅜	40⅛	39⅜	40
Amer. Sugar	1,163	106⅜	106⅜	106	106⅛
Do pfd	170	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
Bell Telephone	24	203⅛	203⅜	203⅛	203⅜
C., B. & Q.	2,000	102	102⅜	101⅜	102⅜
Chi. Junc. Ry.	105	103	103⅜	103	103⅜
Do pfd	125	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
Gen. El.	3,842	113⅜	115⅜	113⅜	114⅜
Do pfd	12	119⅜	120	119⅜	120
Ft. Wayne El.	100	13	13	13	13
Mex. Cent.	4,280	15⅜	17⅜	15⅜	17⅜
Oregon S. Line	100	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
Union Pacific	3,200	38⅜	39⅜	38⅜	39
Westinghouse El.	461	28⅜	29⅜	28⅜	28⅜
Wis. Cent.	200	18	18	17⅜	17⅜

Bond sales and quotations:

2000 Mex. C. 4s	68⅜	2000 Atch 4s	83⅜
13000 do 2d inc	16⅜	72000 do inc	60⅜@60½
1000 N. E. 6s	112	5000 Wis. C. inc	37
158000 G. El 5s	102⅜@103	2000 do 1st	92⅜
21000 MC 1st inc	30@31		

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 5.—The market closed steady. Pennsylvania, 54⅜@55; Reading, 30⅜@30 5-16; Lehigh Valley, 61⅜@61⅜; Reading general 4s, 88⅜@88⅜; do first income, 78⅜@79; do second income, 71⅜@71⅜; do third income, 65⅜@66.

MINING STOCKS.

New York, Aug. 5.—Mining shares: Chollar, 45c; Crown Point, 50c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.15; Deadwood, $2.00; Gould and Curry, 75c; Hale and Norcross, 90c; Homestake, $13.50; Mexican, $1.25; North Star, $6.50 asked; Ontario, $42.00 asked; Ophir, $2.05; Plymouth, 90c asked; Sierra Nevada, 90c; Standard, $1.40; Union Consolidated, 70c; Yellow Jacket, 45c; Iron Silver, 60c; Quicksilver, $3.50; do preferred, $17.00; Bulwer, 40c.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 25c; Bulwer, 40c; Best & Belcher, $1.35; Bodie Consolidated, 25c; Chollar, 55c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.35; Crown Point, 55c; Eureka Consolidated, $1.50; Gould & Curry, 90c; Hale & Norcross, 95c; Mexican, $1.30; Mount Diablo, $1.05; Ophir, $2.25; Potosi, 50c; Savage, 90; Sierra Nevada, $1.10; Union Consolidated, 85c; Utah, 20c; Yellow Jacket, 50c; Commonwealth, 10c; Nevada Queen, 15c; Belle Isle, 10c; N. Belle Isle, 5c.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 5.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), 90c; Atlantic, $9.50; Boston and Mont., $36.87½; Calumet and Hecla, $286.00; Franklin, $12.37½; Kearsarge, $11.00; Osceola, $32.00; Santa Fe Copper, $12.50; Tamarack, $158.00; Butte and Boston Copper, $9.25.

WHAT TRADE GOSSIPS WERE SAYING.

Interesting Bits of Information Picked Up on the Floor of the Exchange.

All of the markets showed strength at the opening yesterday, and for a time higher prices ruled all around. Then local holders of wheat made an attempt to realize, and there was a moderate slump in that cereal followed by a decline in corn and oats. Provisions held up all through the session. The Signal Service map showed cloudy weather in the West, with some high temperatures in the corn belt and showers through the Northwest. Cooler, fair weather was predicted for today.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 550 cars; corn, 410 cars; oats, 210 cars, and 10,000 hogs.

Elevators with Southwestern connections reported liberal offers of wheat to arrive yesterday.

Baldwin-Farnum were the best sellers of corn at the opening, with Bryant, Congdon, and Fowler-Sterling prominent buyers. Later around 51c Bryant and Patton and Bartlett-Frazier were reported to be selling freely.

The new crop of barley has begun to move and the first car was here yesterday. Seckel sold to Gerstenberg-Kroeschell a car from Western Iowa which weighed 47 lbs to the measured bushel. It was bright in color and pronounced good enough for No. 2 but for the fact that it was thrashed from the shock and forwarded without cleaning. Grading No. 3 it sold at 60c.

The fact that many of the Western roads will devote all their energies to moving extra passenger trains to Denver during the next few days leads to the belief that the receipts of grain will show a material falling off during the early part of the week. Freight trains will be side-tracked on most of the Western roads, but will be sent through just as soon as the passenger rush is over.

Capt. Phillips, who started West a few days ago and loaded up with corn just before he went, wired yesterday that the prospects through Nebraska are very poor and he has no doubt of serious damage. The Atchison entered a denial of the reports of damage to corn along its line, but elevator men with 100 houses through its territory repeated their statements that corn has been materially affected by the recent hot weather, and that much of it will be fit only for fodder.

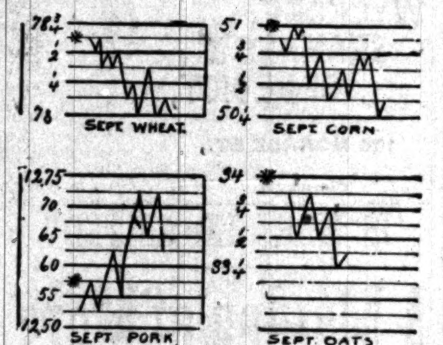
Bartlett-Frazier, who were pronounced buyers and bidders in the oats market Thursday, were among the sellers yesterday, and it looked as though "the country" was generally long. Seller the month widened to a discount of ⅜@⅝c under September. In spite of talk that the oats market had "steamed up too much" during the previous two days it did not break much yesterday under the weakness elsewhere and some quiet selling. Reports continued to come forward of a short yield. No new oats of consequence were received and a small quantity was reported cleared at the seaboard.

Wright, who is one of the most pronounced bulls in provisions on the floor and who has a larger line of ribs than any one else, perhaps, says that with smaller stocks than a year ago and just as good a demand for consumption he believes that all of the stocks will be cleaned up and that the trade will go into another year with a smaller corn crop and higher priced hogs and he expects much higher prices for product. The foreigners, who are the largest shorts in provisions, came in as buyers yesterday very generally, taking a great deal of lard. Ryan started the boom by his active buying of lard and pork and Walker, Fowler-Sterling, the Anglo-American, Weare, Hately, the International, and Schwartz-Dupee-McCormick followed with extensive buying orders for lard. Chapin-Edwards and Norton-Worthington were prominent sellers. Cudahy was a seller of pork at $12.62½ and above for September, and at $12.60 Logan and Schwartz-Dupee-McCormick took considerable quantities of it.

Dornbusch is said to have estimated that the yield of Russian wheat will be but 16,000,000 bu greater and rye 40,000,000 bu greater than the small crops of last year. *Beerbohm's* review of the foreign situation is as follows:

United Kingdom—Harvest delayed somewhat and much in need of continued sunshine. France—Reports are various, but lead to the opinion that the wheat crop will be an ordinary one and rather below the average. Belgium and Holland satisfactory, notwithstanding the recent rain. Germany—Winter crops vary considerable, spring sown crops satisfactory. Hungary—Wheat has turned out below an average and rye likewise; barley and oats are good average crops. Bulgarian and Roumanian reports are very satisfactory, the harvest having been favored with fine weather. Italy—Very disappointing yield of wheat, but still not much, if any, below an average. Russia—Latest official reports show that the prospects are far from as favorable as had been expected; winter wheat is satisfactory in 27 provinces, but middling to unsatisfactory in no less than 32 provinces; spring sowings are satisfactory in 25 governments, but more or less unsatisfactory in 34 provinces.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of September wheat, corn, oats, and pork Aug. 5. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



GRAIN IRREGULAR, PROVISIONS UP.

Wheat, Corn, and Oats Break After an Exhibition of Strength—Hog Product Strong.

The early influences in wheat were bullish. There were lighter receipts at Chicago, complaints of damage from the Northwest, a report that the Ohio wheat crop would be 10,000,000 bu under last year, and a cable to the effect that *Dornbusch* had estimated that the Russian wheat and rye crops would be but a little larger than the very poor ones of last year. On this information buying by the local traders was general. New York and St. Louis were bearish, however, and kept hammering away at the market all the morning. The volume of trade was not large, and after it was seen that there was to be no great advance the scalpers began to sell out. They found few buyers, and with larger estimates for today an easy feeling was developed, the price at the close being the lowest of the day and ⅛c under the latest price of Thursday. There was a fair demand for cash wheat for shipment, No. 3 red being in especially good demand. Cables were steady to firm for the Liverpool markets, and easier at London and on the continent except for Paris and the later months at Antwerp. Receipts at principal Western points aggregated 1,128,000 bu and at Eastern points 518,500 bu, a total of 1,646,500 bu. The shipments from Western points were 403,600 bu and from Eastern points 297,300 bu, a total of 700,900 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 422,000 bu wheat and flour, and New York reported the engagement of 80,000 bu. The local out-inspection was 174,000 bu, and there were charters for 312,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 78¼@78½c for No. 2 red, 70@75½c for No. 3 red (outside for special house), 62@65c for No. 4 red, 75c for No. 2 hard, 70½c for No. 3 hard, 78¾c for No. 2 spring, 72½c for No. 3 spring, and 69¾c for No. 3 white spring. Free on board sales were at 60@70c for No. 4 red winter, 74@75c for No. 3 do, 79½c for No. 2 do, 73@74c for 3 spring, and 80½@81c for No. 2 do.

Corn bulls had a lot of damage reports on hand yesterday to help the market, and a sharp advance was scored during the early hours of the session. Receipts were over the estimates, however, there were showers through Nebraska, the Atchison denied the rumors of damage along the line of the road, and as soon as September struck 51c there was plenty of corn for sale. Bryant and his following were said to be among the best sellers around that figure. Then realizing became general and there was a break of ⅝c, the market closing fairly steady at 50⅜c. Cables were up on spot, and futures and domestic markets were irregular, Baltimore being higher and New York and St. Louis lower. The estimated receipts for today were liberal. The cash market was active, with a good demand and fair supply. Receipts at principal points aggregated 320,300 bu and the shipments were 378,200 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were light, 44,700 bu, but there was a fair out-inspection here, 273,000 bu, and there were charters for 200,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 50¾@51¼c for No. 2, 51⅜@51½c for No. 2 yellow, 52c for No. 2 white, 48¾@49½c for No. 3, 50½@50¾c for No. 3 yellow, and 45¼@46½c for No. 4. Free on board sales were at 42@44c for no grade, 45@50c for No. 4 mixed, and 50@51½c for No. 3 and No. 3 white.

Oats were narrower and less active, though a fair business was done, with trade generally scattered. The market was easier in tone, due partly to the weaker corn market. Shorts were apparently well covered and the demand was not urgent, with some longs realizing, yet prices declined but fractionally. September closed ⅜c lower, at 33⅛c, with August dull at about 32⅛c, after selling early at 33⅛c. Extended deliveries were quiet. The in and out movement was small and cash lots ruled firm. Sales by sample were at 31@33⅜c for No. 3 mixed, 34@34½c for do white, and 33⅜@36c for No. 2 white, new and old.

Rye continued narrow and neglected, with the small business passing indicating a steady tone. Receipts of new rye show no material increase, and there is apparently just about enough demand to absorb them. No. 2 in store sold at a former figure of 66c; No. 3 sold at 57@60c. Futures were lifeless aside from September, which sold at 63¾@64c. October was nominally 63c. Barley was steady in tone, with only scattering samples shown. Poor to fair old was quotable at 35@45c and a car of bright new No. 3 sold at 60c free on board. September was offered at 62c.

The provision bulls kept the shorts hustling all the morning. Hogs at the yards were higher and corn was up early. Then when they began to size the situation up they couldn't see how the future was to hold anything better for them than the present. They found offerings only moderately large and buyers were numerous and anxious. Outside markets were firm and the cables showed that Liverpool was up on all sorts of product. The receipts of product were only moderate and shipments large, especially of meats and lard. Foreigners were the buyers of lard, and that was stronger than anything else in the pit. Provisions did not hold the entire advance of the morning, but, while they eased off in sympathy with grain, they still showed a gain for the day. Cash pork was quoted at $12.60@12.65. September lard opened at $7.60, sold up to $7.92½ and closed at $7.80@7.82½, cash being $7.60@7.77½. September ribs opened at $7.82½, sold off to $7.77½, advanced to $7.90, and closed at $7.85, cash being $7.85@7.95. Cash sales included 750 tcs lard at $7.60@7.77½, 75 tcs sweet pickled hams, 20 lbs, at 11c and 75,000 lbs short ribs at $7.90.

The flour market was very dull. Aside from the filling of one small cable order and a few scattering sales on local account there was nothing doing.

Millstuffs were quiet with sales of bran at $11.25@11.50 and middlings at $13.00.

Flaxseed was firm without being active and a small business was done. Arrivals were 33 cars, but only a part appeared on the open market. No 1 on track sold at $1.03½@1.03¾ and closed ⅛c higher at the outside; rejected, 98¾c. September sold at a former figure of $1.03¾, closing at that, December at $1.07, and January at $1.08. It was difficult to execute orders in distant deliveries. Timothy was quotably 1c higher, as there were sales of September at $1.32½, with $1.34 bid for prime cash and $1.35 asked. Transactions by sample were at $1.25@1.31. Clover was quotably higher than a recent nominal price, with $5.35 paid for October.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
August	$ 78⅜	$ 77⅛@ 78⅜	$ 77⅛
September	78⅜	78 @ 78⅜	78
December	81⅛	80⅛@ 81⅜	80⅜
CORN.			
August	$ 51⅛	$ 50⅜@ 51⅛	$ 50⅜
September	51	50⅜@ 51	50⅜
May	51⅜	51 @ 51⅛	51⅛
OATS.			
August	$ 33⅜	$ 32⅜@ 33⅜	$ 32⅛
September	33⅛	33⅛@ 33⅛	33⅛
May	37⅛	36⅜@ 37⅛	36⅜
MESS PORK.			
September	$12.57½	$12.52½@12.72½	$12.62½
January	13.45	13.40 @13.55	13.50
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
September	$ 7.60	$ 7.60 @ 7.92½	$ 7.82½
October	7.65	7.67½@ 7.97½	7.87½
January	7.32½	7.32½@ 7.50	7.45
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
September	$ 7.82½	$ 7.77½@ 7.90	$ 7.85
October	7.80	7.77½@ 7.85	7.85
January	7.00	7.02½@ 7.07½	7.05

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	August.	September.	October.
No. 2 wheat	$ 88⅜	$ 87⅛	$......
No. 2 corn	58⅛	56⅛	......
No. 2 oats	27⅛	27⅜	......
Mess pork	......	10.52½	10.67½
Lard	......	6.50	6.60
Short ribs	......	6.67½	6.80

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Thursday by carloads:

	No. 2.	No. 3.	Lower grades.	Total
Winter wheat	189	222	38	449
Spring wheat	20	22	6	48
Corn	134	101	99	334
Oats	74	127	1	202
Rye	4	7	......	11
Barley		1	1	2
Totals	421	480	145	1,046

Also, by canal: 14,765 bu wheat and 6,400 bu corn. Inspected out: 173,988 bu wheat, 241,640 bu corn, 16,336 bu oats. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 550 cars wheat, 413 cars corn, 210 cars oats, and 10,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1892.	RECEIPTS. 1891.	SHIPMENTS. 1892.	SHIPMENTS. 1891.
Flour, brls	14,147	8,360	14,850	3,545
Wheat, bu	216,191	263,401	90,433	251,404
Corn, bu	188,678	260,553	312,888	284,881
Oats, bu	260,108	175,817	239,319	247,747
Rye, bu	9,275	61,547	2,550	34,900
Barley, bu	6,800	800	750	486
T. seed, lbs	146,388	48,250	71,890	5,878
C. seed, lbs	......	......	47,500	7,870
Oth. sd., lbs	200	15,000	11,100	1,000
F. seed, bu	19,381	5,074	1,273	5,800
B. corn, lbs	......	12,000	2,000	63,475
Cheese, lbs	254,375	158,492	190,800	147,051
Butter, lbs	694,957	544,802	450,122	800,452
Hides, lbs	295,202	207,922	344,418	522,260
Wool, lbs	276,465	176,599	324,813	827,440

The *Price Current* gives the following as the packing of the West to date:

March 1 to Aug. 3—	1892.	1891.
Chicago	1,895,000	1,540,000
Kansas City	731,000	586,000
Omaha	485,000	463,000
St. Louis	199,000	202,000
Indianapolis	257,000	189,000
Milwaukee	187,400	142,000
Cincinnati	164,000	113,000
Cedar Rapids	139,300	131,200
Sioux City	114,200	99,000
Cleveland	212,000	117,000
St. Joseph	130,800	46,200
South St. Paul	78,900	79,000
Ottumwa	126,000	105,000

Lake freights were ⅛c higher at 2⅛c for wheat and 2⅛c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were reported for 312,000 bu wheat, 200,000 bu corn, and 96,000 bu oats.

THE LUMBER MOVEMENT.

A Few Vessels Stop at the Brokers' Docks—The Demand Good and Prices Firm.

There was no increase in the amount of lumber resting at the Franklin street docks, with only a few cargoes tied up. The small offerings met with ready sale and market was firm in tone at the quotations: Short green piece stuff, $10.75 per 1,000 ft; long do, $13.00@15.00; culls, $7.00@8.00; hemlock piece stuff, $8.25@10.00; star A shingles, $2.30@2.35; cedar shingles, $2.15@2.25; pine lath, $1.90@2.10.

Wholesale prices at the yards follow:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft	$41.00@48.00
Inch finishing, uppers	46.00
Siding, first and second clear	22.00
Common and cull boards	13.00
Flooring, A and B	34.00@36.00
Fencing, No. 1, 12 to 18 ft	16.00
Timber and joist, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	13.00@16.00
Timber and joist, 2x6 and 2x8, 12 to 24 ft	13.00@17.50
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 ft	14.00@17.00
Shingles, standard A	2.50
Lath, dry	2.60@ 2.75

GENERAL MARKETS.

Receipts of Country Produce Fair and the Demand Good—Jobbing Trade Liberal.

The rainfall did not prevent a large attendance of buyers in the street produce markets, and a liberal business was scored. Receipts of such lines of farm produce as are handled on South Water street were not at all burdensome and prices were in the main steady to firm. The high prices asked for cheese made buyers hesitate, but a liberal trade was scored, and all merchantable grades of butter were moving. Eggs were firm when choice. Fruits and vegetables were wanted, with new potatoes held at outside quotations. In the wholesale markets for general merchandise a liberal distribution was the rule and the midsummer trade was fairly satisfactory to jobbers. Sugars were nearly steady, and there was considerable buying of groceries for the coming fall trade. Oils were in usual favor, with lard oil strong and carbons quiet. Drugs and chemicals received the usual attention at the hands of local retailers and country merchants.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 22@22½c; fine, 20½@21½c; fair to good, 18@20c; fancy dairies, Cooley's, 19@20c; medium to good, 17@18c; packing stock, fresh, 12½@13½c.

BUTTERINE—Best creamery, 18c per lb; extra dairy, 13c; dairy, 11c; rolls and small pails, ½c additional.

BERRIES—Black raspberries, $1.40@2.00 per case of 16 qts; red do, $1.50@2.00 per 24 pts; blackberries, $1.25@1.75 per case of 16 qts; blueberries, $1.25@2.00 per case of 16 qts.

BEANS—Navies and pea beans, hand-picked, $1.85@2.00 per bu; medium, hand-picked, $1.80@1.90; poor to common lots, $1.25@1.50.

BROOMCORN—Choice hurl and fine carpet brush, 7@8c per lb; good hurl green, 6@7½c; yellow or red tipped do, 5@6c; green, self-working, 7@8c; red or yellow tipped, self-working, 4½@6c; inferior brush, 3@3½c; crooked, 2@3c.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, 72½@75c; lard tierces, 80@82½c.

CHEESE—Finest full creams: Cheddars, 9@9½c per lb; twins, 9⅛@9½c; Young Americas, 9⅜@10c; imitation Swiss, 11@12c; brick cheese, 8½@9½c.

COAL—The retail price is $6.75 per ton for large egg, and $7.00 for small egg, range, and nut coal. Quotations per net ton in car-lots: Anthracite—Grate, $5.75; egg, stove, and nut, $6.00. Bituminous—Erie, $4.25; Pittsburg, $3.25; Indiana block, $2.50; Blossburg, $4.00; Baltimore and Ohio, $3.25; Wilmington, $2.10@2.25.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Borax, 9@12c; citric acid, 49@56c; tartaric, 32@36c; carbolic acid, 22@33c; castor oil, cold pressed, 90@98c; balsam tolu, 38@40c; Tonka beans, $2.25@2.50; cubeb berries, 70c; calomel, 92c; camphor, 45@48c; cantharides, $1.25@1.30; cassia buds, 18@20c; chloroform, 59@60c; ergot, 70c; glycerine, 15@25c; gum arabic, 28@85c; lycopodium, 50@55c; mercury, 70c; morphine, sulph., $1.60@1.95; opium, $1.60; quinine, 17@34c; alcohol in brls., $2.20 per gal.

EGGS—Fresh laid, candled, 16@16½c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—New apples, $3.50@5.00 per brl; bananas, $1.50@2.25 per bunch; cherries, $2.25@2.75 per case of 16 qts; lemons, $9.00@13.00 per box; oranges, $4.00@5.00; pineapples, $10.00@20.00 per 100; peaches, 35@75 per ⅓ bu basket. California fruit—Apricots, $1.25@1.50 per crate of 20 lbs; peaches, $1.25@2.00; plums, $1.50@2.50 per case of 20 lbs; pears, $2.25@3.00 per box of 40 lbs.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Cut loaf, 5⅞c per lb; cubes 4 15-16c; powdered, 5⅛@6⅛c; granulated, 4.66c; confectioners', 4.53c; extra C, 4⅛@4⅜c; yellow, 3⅛@4.18c. Coffee—Java, 28@33c per lb; Mocha, 27@30c. Rio, choice, 19@20c; fair to good, 18@19c; common Rio and Santos, 16⅛@17⅛c. Rice—Fancy Carolina 6@7c per lb; choice do, 5½@6c; fair do, 4⅜@5½c; Japan, 5⅜@6⅛c. Sirups—Corn, 18@25c per gal; standard sugar, 16@25c; fancy, 28@43c. New Orleans molasses—O. K., 33@48c; centrifugal, 21@35c.

HAY—Poor hay was neglected, while there was a ready outlet for the offerings of good to choice at firm prices. Sales were: On track, 7 cars No. 1 timothy at $11.50@13.50; 13 cars upland prairie at $5.00@11.00. Receipts, 440 tons; shipments, 30 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 4⅛c per lb; No. 2 do, 3⅛c; No. 1 calf skins, 7c; No. 2 do, 6c; No. 1 country tallow, 4@4⅛c per lb; No. 2 do, 3⅛c.

MELONS—Watermelons, $175@225 per carload on track; Osage muskmelons, $1.00@1.75 per crate; nutmeg melons, $1.00@1.50 per crate of 1 bu.

OILS—Standard white carbon, 110 deg., 7c; prime white, 150 deg., 7c; snow white, 150 deg., 7½c; headlight, 175 deg., 8½c; Eocene, 8⅛c; Kenejene, 11c; Elaine, 13½c; benzine, 6½c; 74 degree gasoline, 8c; 87 degree gasoline, 12c; linseed, raw, 40c, and boiled, 43c; turpentine, 35c; extra W. S. lard oil, 59@60c; No. 1 lard oil, 40c; No. 2 do, 38c; whale oil, 58c; cooking oil, 36c; salad oil, 48c; paraffin, 28 deg., 10c; do oil, 25 deg., 13c; black, summer, 6⅛c; 25 cold test, 7½c; do, 15 cold test, 8⅛c; do zero, 9½@10½c.

POTATOES—Peerless, $1.75@2.25 per brl; Triumphs, $1.50@2.00; Rose, $2.25@2.50. Old potatoes out of the market.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 11@11½c per lb; roosters, 6@7c; springs, 14@15c; hen turkeys, 11@11½c; ducks, 9@11c; full-feathered geese, $5.00@7.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Asparagus, 50@75c per doz bunches; cabbages, large crates, $2.00@3.00; cauliflower, $1.00@1.75 per box; cucumbers, 25@35c per doz; green peas, $1.50@2.00 per bu; onions, $2.25@3.00 per brl; string beans, 50c@$1.00 per bu; tomatoes, 35@50c per box of ⅓ bu; turnips, $1.25@1.75 per brl.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.15.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub washed, 25@27c per lb; medium, 28@30c; fine unwashed, 14@18c; medium unwashed, 21@25c; coarse washed, 28@30c; medium washed, 30@32c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 13@16c; medium unwashed, 16@20c; coarse unwashed, 17@19c.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

Receipts Again Light—Good Cattle in Demand at Advanced Prices.

The following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Aug. 1	14,155	515	33,306	6,413
Tuesday, Aug. 2	5,755	782	15,473	8,039
Wednesday, Aug. 3	11,623	678	17,754	9,088
Thursday, Aug. 4	7,883	370	15,274	6,496
Friday, Aug. 5	6,500	300	14,000	4,000
Week thus far	45,910	2,651	95,807	34,036
Same per'd last wk.	65,710	4,331	77,063	35,706
Same period 1891	62,988	5,976	82,957	36,965
Shipments—				
Monday, Aug. 1	2,942	12	10,058	1,094
Tuesday, Aug. 2	1,828	53	5,750	913
Wednesday, Aug. 3	3,124	27	6,585	930
Thursday, Aug. 4	2,854	68	6,172	1,441
Friday, Aug. 5	2,000	50	5,000	1,000
Week thus far	12,748	210	33,565	5,378
Same per'd last wk.	14,845	288	37,060	8,730
Same period 1891	22,549	999	35,035	8,106

Estimating 3,000 cattle, 10,000 hogs, and 2,000 sheep for Saturday, the week's receipts foot up 49,000 cattle, 105,000 hogs, and 36,000 sheep, against 69,334 cattle, 89,385 hogs, and 37,039 sheep last week, and 65,526 cattle, 83,763 hogs, and 37,009 sheep the corresponding week last year.

Receipts of cattle this week will probably be less than 50,000 head. This will be the smallest week's supply for several months. For the week ending April 16, 49,807 arrived, and last Christmas week receipts were only 44,732. There was a heavy decrease in Texas cattle this week.

Top hog prices yesterday: Chicago, $6.10; Buffalo, $5.95; Indianapolis, $5.95; Sioux City, $5.95; Omaha, $5.75; St. Louis, $5.90; Sioux City, $5.60; St. Paul, $5.60.

Receipts yesterday with comparisons at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	6,500	14,000	4,000
Kansas City	5,800	5,000	400
Omaha	1,200	3,600	800
St. Louis	800	2,300	1,000
Totals	14,300	24,800	6,200
Cor. day last week	16,000	28,500	6,700
Cor. day 1891	19,000	22,200	8,800

CATTLE—Receipts were light. The week's receipts have been so light that prices have advanced 25@50c on good natives and Texans. Good corn-fed cattle were in good demand. Sales of native cattle to dressed-beef men were at $3.50@5.30 for 972@1,623-lb steers, including 1,200@1,300 lb steers at $4.20@4.65, 1,351-lb steers at $5.10, 1,446-lb steers at $4.80, and 1,200@1,314-lb stillers at $4.40@4.80. Shippers and exporters bought 1,400@1,572-lb steers at $4.60@5.25, 1,200@1,380-lb steers at $3.60@5.00, and 1,067@1,145-lb steers at $3.90@4.45, with 1,330@1,390-lb stillers at $4.85 and 1,420-lb "still" stags at $4.35. Texas cattle sold at $2.25@3.25 for steers and $1.65@2.15 for cows. Western rangers sold at $3.45@4.00. The second train of continental cattle sold at $4.00 for 1,102-lb steers and $3.45 for $1,019-lb spayed heifers, against $4.00 for steers and $3.40 for heifers on the first trade at the opening of the season. Closing quotations:

Choice to extra steers, 1,500@1,750 lbs	$4.75@5.45
Good to choice steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs	4.25@5.90
Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs	3.90@4.50
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,050 lbs	3.50@3.85
Good to fancy cows and heifers	2.35@3.25
Inferior to good cows and heifers	1.25@2.30
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	1.60@3.00
Feeding steers, 900@1,200 lbs	3.05@3.50
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.50@5.50
Texas steers, 750@1,150 lbs	2.00@3.30

HOGS—Sales were irregular, being anywhere from steady to 10c higher, but generally strong to 5c higher. Choice hogs, as a rule, were relatively scarce, as they have been for some time, and it was principally on these kinds that the improvement was noted. Marsh was out of the market, and several other shippers had very limited orders. The late market was weak. Mixed hogs sold at $5.25@5.95 for poor to choice, with bulk at $5.75@5.90. A few choice heavy hogs went as high as $6.10, but not many went above $6.00, and the bulk went at $5.80@6.00, with medium to good packers at $5.65@5.80. Light ranged at $5.65@6.05, with bulk of desirable hogs at $5.90@6.00. Grass hogs sold slowly at $5.35@5.50.

SHEEP—The market was steady. A few feeders are selling at $3.25@3.50, but not much trading has been done in this line today. The lamb trade was quiet and closed lower. Sales of sheep included natives, poor to choice, $3.50@6.00; 354 Montana, 133 lbs, $4.75; cull lambs, $3.50@3.75; good to choice lambs, $5.50@6.80.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, Aug. 5.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,520 head, including 26 cars for sale; market active, shade firmer; choice natives; native steers, $3.15@5.12½ per 100 lbs; Texans and Colorados, $3.00@3.50; bulls and cows, $1.85@3.00; dressed beef steady at 7½@8½c per lb; shipments tomorrow, 1,863 beeves and 6,298 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 1,111 head; market ½c per lb lower. Veals, $5.00@6.75 per 100 lbs; buttermilk calves, $2.50@3.00. Sheep—Receipts, 4,306 head; ⅛c per lb higher; lambs firm; sheep, $4.75@6.00 per 100 lbs; lambs, $5.00@7.25; dressed mutton firm, 8@11c per lb; dressed lambs steady, 9@12c. Hogs—Receipts, 4,925 head, including 2 cars for sale; market lower, $5.50@6.00 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,500; shipments, 1,800; steers were active and steady to 10c higher, $2.75@4.50; cows steady to lower, $1.50@2.50; Texas steers strong to 10c higher, closing weak, $2.50@3.35; stockers and feeders dull, $2.35@2.75. Hogs—Receipts, 4,600; shipments 900. The market was more active, 5c higher, closing strong; all grades $5.20@5.95; bulk, $5.55@5.80. Sheep—Receipts, 400; shipments, 500. The market was strong; muttons, $4.50@5.00; lambs, $5.25@5.80.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 1,200. Market strong; no good natives on sale; Texas and Indian steers, $2.25@3.30. Hogs—Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 3,700. Market 10c higher; heavy, $5.80@5.90; mixed, $5.60@5.85; light, $5.65@5.85. Sheep—Receipts, 1,100; shipments, 1,000. Market steady.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; active, 5@10c higher; steers, $3.40@4.80; cows, $2.00@3.00; feeders, $2.00@3.00; Westerns, $2.50@3.25. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; active, 5@10c higher; light, $5.40@5.70; heavy, $5.50@5.75; mixed, $5.40@5.65. Sheep—Receipts, 600; steady.

FOREIGN FINANCE AND PRODUCE.

Leading Quotations from Liverpool, London, and Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, Aug. 5.—Business in the stock exchange today has been quiet. It has the appearance of holiday character, which rather disheartened operators, who have been expecting speedier returns and more activity. The consols have given way 1-16 to ⅛. Indian rupee paper was easier. Foreign securities closed dull for international descriptions notwithstanding firmness in continental bourses. Home railways closed somewhat irregular. There has not been sufficient business doing to affect prices much. London, Northwestern, Lancashire, and Yorkshire showing a decline of ½; Caledonian, ¾; while Southeastern deferred, Great Western Great Eastern and Metropolitan District mark a rise of ⅛@¾. American railways after having been dull all day became firm within the last hour, good buying orders having come from New York, which has checked would-be sellers on this side. Erie marks an advance, and several others ⅛, final quotations being best. Money has been little wanted; short loans have been more freely offered at ½ per cent. In the discount market few bills have been offered, those at two and three months were quoted at ⅝ per cent.

London, Aug. 5—4 p. m.—Consols, money, 96⅜; do account, 96 15-16; Illinois Central, 105¼; St. Paul common, 85½; New York Central, 116¾; Reading, 31¼. Bar silver, 38 15-16; money, ½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 13-16 per cent; for three months' bills, ⅝ per cent.

Liverpool, Aug. 5.—Provisions—Close: Pork—Firm and unchanged. Lard—Demand poor to fair; spot firm at 38s 9d; August firm at 38s 9d; September and October firm at 39s. Breadstuffs—Wheat—Demand firm, fair, unchanged. Flour—Demand poor, unchanged. Corn—Demand fair to good; spot firm at 5s 3½d; August firm at 5s 2½d; September firm at 4s 11¼d; October firm at 4s 11¼d.

Paris, Aug. 5.—Three per cent rentes, 99f 20c for the account.

PRICES OF MANY EXCHANGES.

Movements of Produce Markets in the East and West.

New York, Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Cotton—Declined 5 points, but rallied and closed at a net decline for the day of 2@4 points, with sales of 49,500 bales. August was unchanged at the close. Liverpool advanced 1 point, but lost this and closed barely steady, with spot sales of 8,000 bales. In Manchester yarns were in buyers' favor, and for cloths the offers were scarce. Another Manchester dispatch said: "Cloth manufacturers are working at a loss. Yarn spinners are considered to hold large stocks of yarns." In New Orleans futures declined 3 to 4 points. Southern spot markets were quiet and more or less depressed. New Orleans, Galveston, and Mobile declined 1-16c. August partially ⅛c, and Wilmington advanced ⅛c. The prices on the spot were weak, but without quotable change. Sales of 239 bales for spinning, midland uplands, 7⅜c. Deliveries on contract, 900 bales. After 'Change January sold here at 7.64c and September at 7.23c. The port receipts were 1,453 bales, against 1,115 this day last week and 864 last year. Total for the week 8,912 bales, against 5,568 last week and 6,837 this week last year. Silver was weaker at 38 15-16d in London and 85⅛c in New York. The rainfall for twenty-four hours ending 6 p. m. yesterday was .28 of an inch at Augusta, .22 at Charleston, and .11 at Savannah. Warehouse cotton certificates expire as follows: August, 3,200; September, 14,300; October, 28,700; November, 38,600; December, 47,000; January, 51,300; February, 20,300; March, 11,400; April, 5,900; May, 4,100; June, 6,400; July, 2,900 bales. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
August	900	7.22	7.20	7.22@......
September	7,700	7.24	7.20	7.22@7.23
October	18,700	7.35	7.31	7.33@7.34
November	5,100	7.46	7.42	7.44@7.45
December	6,300	7.56	7.52	7.54@7.55
January	6,100	7.68	7.62	7.64@7.66
February	3,500	7.77	7.71	7.74@7.75
March	1,100	7.87	7.84	7.84@7.85
April	100	7.98	7.98	7.93@7.95

Coffee—Advanced 10 to 15 points and closed firm with sales of 15,000 bags. Rio Janeiro was firm and unchanged. Exchange, 10⅜d. Receipts, 13,000 bags. Clearances for United States, 1,000; for Europe, 7,000. Stock, 147,000. Santos market firm, unchanged. Receipts, 8,000 bags. Stock, 110,000 bags. Havre was ⅛@1f higher; London, 6@9d higher, and Hamburg ⅜@¾ pfennig higher. United States warehouse deliveries were 16,431 bags. The United States visible supply was 566,335 bags against 323,180 bags a year ago. Spot Rio quiet and steady at 13⅜@13⅜c for No. 7. Sales of 1,000 bags Nos. 7 and 8 at 13⅜c for No. 7, and 3,000 bags Nos. 4 to 8 at 14c, commission and freight. Mild grades quiet and firm. Sales of 500 bags Maracaibo on private terms. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January	2,000	12.70	12.70	12.70@12.75
February	250	12.70	12.70	12.70@12.75
March	1,500	12.75	12.70	12.70@12.75
May	750	12.75	12.70	12.70@12.75
August	250	12.65	12.55	12.55@12.60
September	3,500	12.65	12.60	12.60@12.65
October	1,500	12.65	12.65	12.65@12.70
November	1,500	12.60	12.60	12.65@12.70
December	3,750	12.70	12.65	12.70@12.75

Grain—Wheat—Was at one time 1-16 to ⅛c higher, but later on lost this and fell ⅛ to ⅜c. Speculation light. Export demand fair. Exporters took 120,000 bu, including No. 2 red at 1c over August, No. 3 hard winter at 6½c under September, or 78c, and ungraded red at 82⅜c. For milling 32,000 bu, including No. 1 Northern at 3⅛c over August and No. 2 red at 1c over August.

Option sales, 2,490,000. Corn advanced 1⅛c on August, but other months declined ⅜c and August lost most of the early advance. There was a large speculation. Exporters took 40,000 bu. The total sales on the spot and to arrive were 60,000 bu, No. 2 at 62c afloat; do for Aug. 20-23 at 59⅜c f. o. b., afloat; kiln dried at 57⅜c in store and 59c afloat. Oats declined ⅛@⅜c for futures, but were firm on the spot with sales of 70,000 bu. No. 2 white at 40½@41c; August do at 41c; September do at 40⅛c; No. 3 do at 39⅜c; No. 2 mixed at 38⅜@38⅜c in elevator, and 39⅜c afloat; ungraded at 38@39⅛c for mixed, and 39@46c for white. Option sales, 330,000 bu.

Sugar—Raw, quiet and steady at 2 11-16c for 89 test muscovado and 3⅛c for 96 test centrifugals. No sales. Refined fairly active and firm.

Provisions—Butter—Best creamery, 23@23½c. Cheese—Fancy State, 9@9⅛c. Eggs—16¾@18c.

Petroleum—The market was dull on absence of any news of any kind from the oil districts; opening was steady at 51⅛c, there being no change from that figure during the day. Pennsylvania oil, spot sales, none. Pennsylvania oil, September option sales, 14,000 brls; opening, 51⅛c; highest, 51⅛c; lowest, 51⅛c; closing, 51⅛c. Lima oil, no sales. Total sales, 14,000 brls. At Oil City—National Transit certificates opened 51⅛c; highest, 51⅛c; lowest, 51⅛c; closed, 51⅛c; sales, 22,000 brls; clearances, 144,000 brls; shipments, 82,218 brls; runs, 87,961 brls. At Pittsburg—National Transit certificates opened at 51⅛c; closed at 51⅛c; highest, 51⅛c; lowest, 51⅛c.

Turpentine—Dull, steady at 28⅜@29c. Cottonseed oil—Dull, steady; yellow, 31⅛c.

Dry Goods—Business was without much change at first hands. The condition and tone of the market becomes stronger every day, and there are indications of coming advances in various cotton goods.

Freights—Transatlantic berth freights were exceedingly dull, but room for prompt shipment being not overplentiful the market regained its firmness. The chartering demand was moderate, but the scarcity of offshore tonnage keeps rates upon a firm basis. Among the many important charters were an 11,000 qr grain steamer from Philadelphia to Cork for orders at 2s 10½d—a slight improvement. Berth engagements comprised 8,000 bu grain hence to Hamburg at 40 pfennigs.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Oats—Choice to fancy clipped, 41@42c; No. 2 white, 41c; common, No. 2 yellow, 61½@62c; steamer yellow, 61c; steamer, 59½c.

Butter—Western extra, 23@23½c; extra firsts, 21@22c; firsts, 20@21c; dairy Western firsts, 17c; dairy Western seconds, 15@16c; Western imitation creamery firsts, 18@19c; Western ladle packed firsts, 16@17c; Western ladle packed seconds, 14@15c. Eggs—Michigan firsts, 17½c; Western firsts, 17c.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Wheat—Except for spot wheat there was little demand upon the Duluth Board today. Early cables were strong but dull and the opening was firm. There was a fair foreign demand. Cash sold steadily at unchanged prices from yesterday. The session after noon was very dull and prices eased off ⅛c. The close was dull all around, as follows: No. 1 hard, cash, 82c; August, 82c; September, 81c; December, 82c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 78⅜c; August, 78⅜c; September, 78⅜c; December, 80c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 72½c; No. 3, 63½c; rejected, 51½c. On track—No. 1 hard, 82c; No. 1 Northern, 79½c. Car inspection today, 71. Receipts—Wheat, 48,145 bu; shipments, none. Cars on track, 63; last year, 53.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug 5.—Grain—Wheat—After a slightly better opening turned downward, closing ⅛@⅜c below yesterday; news was either of a dull or bearish character, and the lack of bull enthusiasm in corn helped wheat down; cash higher; No. 2 red, 73⅜c; August, 73½@74c, closing, 73⅜c asked; September 74⅛@75⅜c, closing 74⅛@75c bid; December, 78⅜@79⅛c, closing 78⅜@78⅛c bid. Corn—Had news enough of hot winds, etc., to force it up, but bull enthusiasm was lacking and there was selling on rains in Nebraska and predicted elsewhere. The close was ⅛c off. No. 2 cash, 47⅜c; August, 47c bid; September, 46⅜@47⅛c, closing 47c asked. Oats—Were weakened by corn's setback; No. 2 cash, 31c; August, 31⅛c nominal; September, 31⅛@32c, closing 31⅜c asked. Rye—No. 2 on call 60c bid, 63c asked. Barley—No trade. Receipts—Wheat, 286,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 32,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; barley, none. Shipments—Wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

Provisions—Strong, higher, with light demand for round lots. Pork—Standard mess, jobbing, $13.00. Lard $7.15@7.25. Dry salt meats—Loose shoulders, $7.37½; longs and ribs, $8.00; shorts, $8.12½. Boxed 15c more. Bacon—packed shoulders, $7.75; longs and ribs, $8.87½; shorts, $9.12½@9.25. Hams, sugar-cured, 11½@12½c.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 5.—Wheat—The market opened firmer with first sales at 75⅜c September, 77⅜c December. Cash wheat has been in rather better demand for the higher grades at a shade better prices. Low grades continue dull, as the demand for this class of wheat has been pretty well filled up for the present. No. 1 Northern closed 78⅜c. Car receipts here were 312 cars and 63 in Duluth. Closing: August, closing, 75c; September, opening, 75⅛c; highest, 75⅜c; lowest, 74⅜c; closing, 75⅛c; December, opening, 77⅜c; highest, 77⅜c; lowest, 77⅜c; closing, 77⅜c. On track—No. 1 hard, 80c; No. 1 Northern, 78⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 70@75c; old September, 76⅜c.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 5.—Grain—Corn—Steady; No. 3, 45c; No. 4, 42c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 33⅜@33⅜c; No. 3 white, 32⅜@33c. Rye—Quiet; No. 2 nominal. Receipts—Wheat, 10,750 bu; corn, 5,200 bu; oats, 27,800 bu; rye, none; barley, none. Shipments—Wheat, 6,350 bu; corn, 3,900 bu; oats, 26,400 bu; rye, 1,200 bu; barley, none.

Whisky—Firm; wines, $1.15; spirits, $1.17.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 5.—Grain—Wheat easy; No. 2 red, spot, 81⅛c; August, 81⅛c; September, 82c; October, 82⅜c. Corn firm; mixed spot 57⅜c asked; August, 57c asked; September, 55c asked. Oats firmer; No. 2 white Western, 39⅜c; No. 2 mixed do, 35⅛c. Rye steady; No. 2, 72c. Grain freights very dull.

Toledo, O., Aug. 5.—Grain—Wheat easier; No. 2 cash, August and September, 80⅛c; October, 81⅛c; December, 83⅜c. Corn dull; No. 2 cash and August, 50c. Oats quiet; cash, 33⅜c. Rye weak; cash, 67⅛c. Cloverseed steady; prime cash, $5.45@5.47½. Receipts—Wheat, 302,130 bu; corn, 6,841 bu; oats, 1,300 bu; rye, 2,381 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 149,600 bu; corn, 500 bu; oats, 400 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Grain—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 91⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 85⅜c; No. 2 red, 82@86c. Corn—No. 2, none here. Receipts—Wheat, 300,000 bu; corn, 120,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 250,000 bu; corn, 80,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 5.—Turpentine—Firm at 25½c.

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Train passes in full view of World's Fair Grounds and Buildings.
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TODAY'S LITERATURE

C. F. KEARY'S BOOK ON "NORWAY AND NORWEGIANS."

Physical Geography of the Peninsula—Sketch of Norse History—Norway of To-day—Literature of the Country—A Chapter on Its Wild Flowers—"Essays Upon Some Controverted Questions," by Thomas H. Huxley—A History of Chicago in German—Other New Books.

"Norway and the Norwegians," by C. F. Keary. Before laying out the plan of this volume, the author conversed with travelers in Norway and with "those who would be classed as general readers," in order to ascertain what kinds of information would supply the largest demand. "He found as a rule that his interlocutor was deeply impressed by certain vague and general ideas concerning the past of Norway and of the Scandinavian people; that certain words were for him what are for the Norwegian salmon the flies wherewith the sportsman provides himself—that his imagination 'rose' at once to words and phrases such as 'Edda,' 'Saga,' 'Old Norse Poetry,' 'Old Norse Heathenism,' 'Odin,' 'Thor,' 'Viking,' and so forth; but that those phrases conveyed only the vaguest ideas to him; so vague were they, indeed, that he could hardly have given them any sort of definition. To make these words and the vistas of ideas which they open out to us somewhat more real and definite is one of the chief aims of this book." Five chapters are devoted to this part of the subject. A preliminary chapter on the physical geography of the peninsula; a sketch of Norse history; forty pages concerning the Norway of to-day; a chapter on literature, and another on wild flowers, make up an entertaining and instructive if not an encyclopædic volume.

Geographical conditions have played a great part in the history of the country. The glacial era was prolonged in the Scandinavian peninsula far later than elsewhere in Europe. "The grandest display of ice-action which we could wish to see," writes Mr. James Geikie, "is that which the fjords and valleys of Norway present. The smoothed and mammillated mountain tops, the rounded islets that peer above the level of the sea like great whales, the glistening and highly-polished surfaces of the rocks that sweep right down into deep water, the great perched blocks ranged like sentinels on jutting points and ledges, the huge mounds of moraine débris at the heads of the valleys, and the wild disorder of crags and bowlders scattered on the former paths of glaciers, combine to make a picture which no after amount of sightseeing is likely to cause a geologist to forget." The fjords of Norway, which were hollowed out by the action of these great rivers of ice, are much deeper than the sea itself; and the same is true of the submarine channel—the Norwegian Canal, as it is called—which runs along a great part of the coast. The fjords, too, are parted from the open sea by a belt of islands which serves as a natural breakwater, so that the whole sea-front may be described as one vast harbor. "We are always thinking of the hardy Norseman venturing forth to battle with the wild Northern seas, to wring his livelihood from their death-dealing waters, and in this struggle with nature learning those arts of navigation which created the indomitable race of sea-rovers, and made the Scandinavian people the greatest seafarers and the greatest pirates of the early middle ages. This picture is partly true and partly false. The navigators of the North Atlantic coasts had for their first essays these protected fjords shut off from the outer ocean; and it was because they had this protected region to experiment in, because they could gradually improve upon the rude boats with which they first began, and did not need, until they had had time for long practice and long development, to venture forth into the open sea that the forefathers of modern navigation became the great sailors which they did become."

These naval enterprises were made possible by the use of sails, which the Norsemen had learned from the Romans about a century before the dawn of the Viking heroic age. In other respects the Viking ships resembled those which had been used a thousand years before, as shown in the rock-carvings of that period. The Viking ship which was lately discovered at Gokstad is sixty feet along her flat keel and seventy-five feet measured at her greatest length. "She is pointed at either end, and has high stem and stern posts, like the boats represented in the Bohuslän carvings. She is shallow, her depth at the broadest part being little more than three and one-half feet; her gunwale rises as she grows narrower towards either end. She was not decked, but may have had a sort of sloping roof of planks over one end, possibly over the whole length, except a little bit of deck fore and aft. As a rule in these boats the men sat under awnings or tents, which were struck before they came into action." This Gokstad boat had sixteen rowers on each side and would probably accommodate a hundred men, all told. The vessel had been finally employed, in conformity with Norse custom, as a huge coffin. The remains of a Viking warrior were disinterred a few years ago in one of the Hebrides, a group which remained for centuries under the Norwegian crown. "The man had been boat-buried after the heathen rite—though there were likewise some traces of Christian symbolism, crosses, etc., on the tomb—and he had been a warrior who had doubtless died in his harness, which, with his sword, spear, and battle-ax, were placed by his side. His horse had been buried with him, and one of the big bones of the horse had been nearly cut in two by a sword or ax—no doubt in the hero's last battle. But along with all this war gear there was found buried with the Viking leader a pair of scales—curious type of the double nature of his life as a soldier and a tradesman."

In view of the propagandist methods adopted by King Olaf it is not surprising that the christianization of Norway was long incomplete. Readers of Longfellow will remember Thangbrand, Olaf's missionary priest, who converted the men of Iceland with a battle-ax. Olaf's arguments were equally persuasive. "Olaf made a great feast at Lade, and invited all the 'hersar' and principal bonders thereto. They ate and drank well. But Olaf had stationed a sufficient bodyguard of his trusty men-at-arms about the house. The next morning the Thing was summoned. Olaf spoke to the people and reminded them how he on his side had invited them to come and be baptized, while they, for their part, had bade him meet them and make sacrifice to their gods. 'Now if I,' said Olaf, 'with you will turn again to making sacrifices, then will I make the greatest of sacrifices that are in use; I will sacrifice men. But I will not select slaves nor malefactors for this, but I will take the greatest men only to offer to the gods. And for this I select Orm Lygra of Medalhouse, Styrcar of Gimsum, Kaar of Gryting, Asbjörn Thorgbergsson of Varness, Orm of Lyxa, Haldor of Skirdingstead, and five more of the principal men beside.' It need not be said that the chiefs who were in Olaf's power showed no willingness to press him to carry out the sacrifice, but on the contrary accepted baptism."

In regard to the liquor traffic the Scandinavian countries have adopted a peculiar system. The manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors are a monopoly of the township. "The inns have no license for the sale of spirits, which, as a rule, can be purchased only in bottles and only in the licensed shops of grocers, etc. It has been found that, in effect, these simple regulations have almost put an end to excessive drinking in Norway; at any rate, that the country which was at one time the most intemperate in Europe now holds a good place for sobriety among the nations." The peripatetic schoolmaster is also peculiar to Norway. In the remoter tracts the families of each district under the charge of one master are grouped into much smaller districts, and the master visits each of these subdistricts in succession. The limit of compulsory attendance in many districts is only nine weeks, or 324 hours, in each year. In the majority of the rural districts the compulsory attendance is limited to twelve weeks. The author naturally observes: "How the children taught on this plan can retain any of their instruction; how, during the remaining forty weeks of the year, they can possibly remember what they learned during the golden twelve, must be a matter of wonder and speculation to any one who knows what the English child is like." (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.)

"Essays Upon Some Controverted Questions"; by Thomas H. Huxley.

Of the papers here collected—with the exception of that entitled "The Evolution of Theology" and the British Association address of 1881 on "The Rise and Progress of Paleontology"—the tone is decidedly polemical. Prof. Huxley's counsel is for war; he is deterred by no consideration of policy or Pickwickian decorum from speaking his mind, and speaking it brusquely and bitingly. The caustic humor and contemptuous bluntness that make the Professor's discourses such lively reading have brought a hornet's nest about his ears. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Mr. Lilly, the Duke of Argyll, Dr. Wace and an anonymous orator of Episcopal rank are encountered in turn by this redoubtable combatant. Possibly some of the Professor's antagonists, "an they thought he had been valiant and so cunning in fence," would have shared the famous laissez-aller sentiments expressed by Sir Andrew Aguecheek on a similar occasion.

The purely controversial papers which are here included may be subdivided into three groups. Of these groups the first has to do with the Pentateuchal myths of the creation and the deluge. The second group discusses the relation of science to theology and morals, and the correctness or otherwise of the epithet "materialistic" as applied to the teachings of modern science. The remaining group deals with the value of witness to the miraculous, as exemplified in the story of the Gadarene swine and the miracles related by Eginhard, the medieval historian. The discussion between the writer and Dr. Wace—of which this last group represents the Professor's side—resembles in some respects the proverbial tempest in a teapot. Dr. Wace declares that *infidel* and *agnostic* are synonymous terms, while Prof. Huxley, who invented the latter name, protests with all his might. Why Dr. Wace should want to call Prof. Huxley an infidel, or why Prof. Huxley should resent the appellation, is not quite clear. Nowadays the word *infidel* conveys no imputation of stupidity or immorality, and as everything depends on the point of view, the phrase in this case merely informs us that Prof. Huxley and Dr. Wace do not agree in matters of theology. Now if Dr. Wace had called Mr. Huxley an anarchist, thus implying the latter's approval of rapine and murder, the epithet would probably have been held libelous. But, although the absolute freedom of the intellectual conscience is generally conceded by reasonable men, we infer that in certain English circles "infidelity" is considered "bad form." So that, whatever the future may have in store for Prof. Huxley, the question of how to escape a present social perdition is for him a burning one. This purely personal question, however, is very soon abandoned for the wider field of Christian origins. Here the argument runs on familiar lines, and Prof. Huxley cannot be said to have contributed much that is new to the discussion. He is not, nor does he claim to be, an expert in exegesis, archæology, or philology. But it does not lie in the mouth of his opponents to reproach him with the fact, since they themselves demand that the whole community, experts and laymen, shall accept the opinions which they defend. And Prof. Huxley's restatement, in his own characteristic manner, of the evidence which others have supplied, possesses, we need not say, a distinct literary value.

In the first-named group of essays Mr. Huxley is employed in the needless task of slaying the slain, since but few people of culture, we presume, would ascribe scientific or historical worth to the first nine chapters of Genesis. The second group of essays, too, is largely occupied with metaphysical "questions of words and names." The discussion, indeed, is by no means fruitless, since it serves to emphasize a distinction which is often ignored. Prof. Huxley denounces the use of the word law "as if it denoted a thing—as if a 'law of nature,' as science understands it, were a being endowed with certain powers, in virtue of which the phenomena expressed by that law are brought about." He explains that "a law of nature, in the scientific sense, is the product of a mental operation upon the facts of nature which come under our observation, and has no more existence outside the mind than color has. The law of gravitation is a statement of the manner in which experience shows that bodies which are free to move do in fact move toward another." The ambiguity which results from the use of the word law in a different and, as Prof. Huxley thinks, an illegitimate sense has been productive of many mistakes. The improper use of the word "is one of those errors which, in the case of a person engaged in scientific pursuits, does little harm because it is corrected as soon as its consequences become obvious, while those who know physical science only by name are easily led to build a mighty fabric of unrealities on this fundamental fallacy. In fact, the habitual use of the word *law* in the sense of an active thing is almost a mark of pseudo-science. It characterizes the writings of those who have appropriated the forms of science without knowing anything of its substance."

The writer disclaims the doctrine that what are called miracles are incredible because they are "violations of natural laws." The scientific objection to the stories of miraculous happenings rests upon the unsatisfactory character of the testimony produced. "It is not upon any a priori considerations that objections, either to the supposed efficacy of prayer in modifying the course of events or to the supposed occurrence of miracles, can be scientifically based. The real objection, and to my mind the fatal objection, to both these suppositions is the inadequacy of the evidence to prove any given case of such occurrences which have been adduced. But I take it that the Bishop of Manchester has psychological science with him when he insists upon the subjective efficacy of prayer in faith, and on the seemingly miraculous effects which such (intending of the mind) upon religious and moral ideals may have upon character and happiness. Scientific faith, at present, takes it no further than the prayer which Ajax offered; but that petition is continually granted."

The general reader, it is probable, will be chiefly interested in the anthropological paper on the evolution of theology. Apropos of "sciotheism," or primitive soul-worship, the author says:

> In December, 1848, H. M. S. Rattlesnake, the ship to which I then belonged, was anchored off Mount Ernest, an island in Torres Straits. The people were few and well disposed, and when a friend of mine (whom I will call B.) and I went ashore, we made acquaintance with an old native, Paouda by name. In course of time we became quite intimate with the old gentleman, partly by the rendering of mutual good offices, but chiefly because Paouda believed that he had discovered that B. was his father-in-law. In accordance with a theory which is widely spread among the Australians, that white men are the reincarnated spirits of black men. B. was held to be the ghost, or "narki," of a certain Mount Ernest native, one Antarki, who had lately died, on the ground of some real or fancied resemblance to the latter. Now Paouda had taken to wife a daughter of Antarki's, named Domani, and as soon as B. informed him that he was the ghost of Antarki, Paouda at once admitted the relationship and acted upon it.

The publishers have omitted to correct the references in the footnotes so as to conform to the new pagination. (New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.)

Seeger's History of Chicago.

Mr. Eugene Seeger, one of the oldest and best-known members of the German press of this city, has written a history of Chicago in his mother tongue. Those for whose benefit this work was specially intended will read it with great pleasure, because it sets forth quite fully what the Germans have done towards building up the city of whose population they form so large and influential a part.

A large portion of Mr. Seeger's work deals with topics familiar to the non-German citizen, for the author has begun with the first explorations of the French, and has thoroughly covered that period in the early history of Chicago when there were no Germans in the town. Much of what he writes on the subject of the industrial development of the city and in reference to the labor troubles, including the trial of the Anarchists, has appeared in substance in English. But that which he has to say about the part which the Germans have played in shaping the commercial, artistic, and social life of this city would be of decided interest to Americans if it were brought to their attention. For as a class they are utterly ignorant of the extent to which they themselves have been influenced, directly and indirectly, by the great German population of Chicago.

Mr. Seeger describes fully the characteristics of the two classes of Germans who had made their way to this city by 1850. The most influential class was composed of the men who fled from Germany on account of the revolution of 1848. The part which many of these men took in American public life was so prominent that the author might well have devoted more attention to the subject. At the outset, the Germans of all classes and the "Yankees" were on about as intimate terms as the Jews and the Samaritans. They touched at no point, and each looked down on the other. Had it not been for politics, and for the desire of politicians to get the votes of these Germans, the estrangement would have continued longer than it did. The time came, though rather slowly, when Germans and Americans formed close business and social relations. The Americans learned with great ease to drink lager beer and a few of the Germans unfortunately learned to drink whisky, which was the chief national beverage before their arrival. It was, as one French traveler in the West observed, "le vin ordinaire de ce pays-ci, une liqueur exécrable, que l'on appelle ouiskey."

Mr. Seeger tells with just pride of the present status of Chicago Germans—of the great business establishments they have built up, of the musical and other societies they have founded, and of their contributions to literature and to art. This portion of his work is also deserving of the perusal of "Yankee" Americans. From a mechanical point of view the "History of Chicago" is a creditable production. It is printed on good paper with clear type and is well illustrated. Its literary merits are such as to insure it a large sale among those for whom it was specially designed.

"Life and Letters of Charles S. Keene," by George S. Layard.

Artists will welcome this gossipy, sauntering biography of "our Carlo," the "C. K." of the *Punch* pictures. Mr. Layard has no stirring incidents to relate; no story of neglected and struggling genius with which to harrow up our souls. Keene was just a modest, industrious draftsman of simple tastes and semi-Bohemian habits, a bachelor and an inveterate smoker, a collector of stone arrowheads and other curios, an amateur performer on the bagpipes, and a writer of the jolliest letters imaginable, who lived respected and beloved, and died worth £40,000 or thereabout. Some good anecdotes and reminiscences, a little art criticism, and plenty of letters and sketches combine to make a most agreeable book.

At 17 young Keene entered a law office, but from the first, tradition says, he showed far more industry in the illustration of his blotting pad than in the study of legal precedents. Placed by his mother with an architect's firm, "he occupied himself out of office hours with figure drawing, executing, mainly, small subjects of an historical or nautical description in water color." His mother collected these unconsidered trifles and took them to the London printsellers in the hope of finding a purchaser. She succeeded at length, and the lad's drawings attracted the attention of Whymper, the English engraver, who invited Keene to become his apprentice. His five years' apprenticeship in Whymper's office and a self-directed course of drawing from the model at an artists' club constituted all the artistic training that Keene ever enjoyed. His first drawings for *Punch* were made by request of his friend Silver, a humorist who could not illustrate his own conceptions. For the most part, indeed, Keene's subjects were not original. "Once, however, his sense of humor was set in motion, once his mind seized upon a conceit or a fancy, his quick artistic sympathy came into play, and his imagination knew instinctively its essential, pictorial requirements. His imagination was of the highest order, but it was graphic, not literary; his humor was the humor of observation rather than the humor of invention. An acute observer of nature, an eager spectator of the passing expressions and moods of his fellow-creatures, an impressionist of the finest quality—given a subject which he could fully appreciate, and he would picture it with an unerring certainty, an uncompromising realism." The albums of his friend Crawhall supplied him with a large number of humorous designs, which Keene translated into more appropriate form. An example of this process is given at page 193, and shows how utterly inferior the suggestion was to the completed sketch. "Always on the lookout for subjects for his pen which might prove useful, for many years he made a practice of carrying an exciseman's ink bottle tied to his waistcoat button, and a sketchbook in his pocket, so as to be ready to catch any passing incident, face, or expression." Mr. Silver says of Keene's art: "The people he designed seemed always natural and life-like, and precisely to be suited to the scene wherein he placed them. And what variety of postures he was careful to depict, and what an air of movement he put into his figures! His 'bus-drivers and cabbies, his street-scamps and policemen, his waiters and old women, his 'Arriets and 'Arries, his jovial diners-out and latchkey-losing revelers, and best of all, perhaps, his 'bang-went-saxpence' Scotchmen and self-esteemed kirk elders—these all seem really figures taken from the life and to be true types of the time when they were living."

Keene's drawings for illustrated books have been much admired, and his etchings were greatly prized in France. His drawings suffered more than is usually the case in their reproduction. "Manufacturing, as he did to a large extent, his own inks of various shades, he was able to obtain effects which no ingenuity could compass in the uncompromising blackness of printer's ink. In addition to his use of home-made inks, Keene worked largely with small pieces of pointed wood lashed on to penholders, manufactured in lieu of pens by himself. With these he was able to put exquisitely soft touches and obtain delicate shades of expression which were the despair of the most finished wood engravers." Mr. Layard thinks that "to those who have only had the opportunity of studying Charles Keene's work in the pages of *Punch* or *Once a Week*, the illustrations in this book will be nothing short of a revelation." By the public at large Keene's work was not greatly esteemed. It is lacking in charm and some of the sketches have a rough and scrawly effect that suggests carelessness. But fine and truthful delineations like "A Countryman," "The Old Southwold Pensioner," "A Sleeping Man," "A North Briton," and the two "Studies of Trees" may be appreciated even by the untrained eye.

The famous poet Fitzgerald was a friend of Keene's, but a friend whose genius was little understood. Writing to Crawhall in 1879, when several editions of the "Rubaiyat" had already appeared, Keene says: "My friend Fitzgerald (the old literate, we call him) has lately published some translations of Persian poesy—Quaritch, 10s 6d!—have not invested!" Two years afterwards he writes to another friend: "I was staying in Suffolk with a bookish old scholar (Fitzgerald), one of the old school—friend of Carlyle and Tennyson and Thackeray, and we talked art and the belles lettres all day in his garden, and smoked long churchwarden pipes in the evening. I find he is a 'great unknown' poet in certain literary circles in town—I mean the Rossetti set—and that a certain translation that he made of some Persian poems and published anonymously, and another book—translations of Calderon's plays—are considered by them as the greatest works of the age." And to Crawhall he says of the same incident: "I was mentioning my visits to W. B. Scott, who is one of the Rossetti, Swinburne, etc., set, and of my friend having translated some Persian poems and Calderon's plays, etc. He jumped off his chair. 'Do you know him? Why, Ram Jam' (some wonderful Persian name he gave it), 'is the most quite too exquisite work of the age, and Rossetti considers the translations from Calderon the finest thing,' etc., etc. So I shall tell the old man." But the "Ram Jam" at $2.60 was an extravagance which this wealthy bachelor and indefatigable collector, who "could not keep out of the bookshops and sales," was unable to afford, and there is no indication that Keene ever read anything of Fitzgerald's, except his letters, which he pronounces charming and like the writer's talk. Let us hope that Fitzgerald, on his side, was less blind to his friend's peculiar merit. (New York: Macmillan & Co. $8.)

Brief Mention.

"Ethan Allen," by Henry Hall. It cannot be said that Mr. Hall has written the life of Ethan Allen as it ought to be written. Yet it would not be fair to impute the faults of the book to its nominal author, whose MSS. were left at his death in a very imperfect state. The work has been "completed" by his daughters, who probably employ the term in a non-natural and peculiar sense, or with a mental reservation that keeps the word of promise to our ear and breaks it to our hope. It is a great pity that Mr. Hall's materials were not intrusted to some competent person with commonplace notions of the meaning of completeness. One of the most picturesque figures in our history, although not one of the most venerable, the "Robin Hood of Vermont" deserves a fitter memorial. His patriotism, indeed, like that of the Southern leaders in the Civil War, marched under a provincial instead of a national banner. From first to last he remained a Green Mountain Boy, to whom the British and the "Yorkers" were almost equally obnoxious. By far the best bit of writing in the book is the account from Allen's own pen of his capture and imprisonment. One cannot deny to Allen the "wit, quaintness, and impudence," which John Jay found in his writings. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

Rural English customs and superstitions are frequently introduced in "Margery of Quether, and Other Stories," by Mr. S. Baring-Gould. The local dialects, however, are imperfectly rendered, inasmuch as the structure and the phraseology of literary English are interlarded with the homely folkspeech in a wholly impossible fashion. "Tom a' Tuddlams" is a pretty idyll of parting and reconciliation; "Major Cornelius" is quietly touching, and "Wanted, a Reader" is characterized by a certain satirical humor. In a subtler and more sardonic form the same quality reappears in "At the Y," of which the harsh and unexpected moral is in strange contrast with the sentimental Dickens-Christmasy conclusion of "Tom a' Tuddlams," the preceding story. Ephraim Doidge is a young man of generous impulse but infirm will, who has made a false step in life, and comes at length to the "fork of the Y"—i. e., the turning-point at which he is forced to choose between different roads, in a literal as well as a figurative sense. The consequences of his turning either to the right or to the left are set forth in successive dreams, which are only too well founded in probability. In either case poor Ephraim's career is wrecked, and the wrong he has done is never made right. He actually pursues neither of the two courses, but returns home to a life of stagnation and unavailing regrets. The author's doctrine that a man's future is conditioned by his character and his past will be repudiated as heretical by all the romancers. A want of shading is the principal defect in the work of this writer. (New York: Lovell, Gestefeld & Co.)

"Light reading" is supposed to be in order for the summer months, and "December Roses," by Mrs. Campbell-Praed, undoubtedly answers to this description. Given the parting of poor young lovers with promises of mutual fidelity, given a stern and unscrupulous uncle, intercepted letters, rumors of a rival, the hasty marriage of the heroine to a rich brute, followed by proof of her lover's loyalty—and any novel-reader can predict the sequel. Years of patient misery for the heroine, then release; the accidental meeting of the lovers; renewed obstacles—the rest is familiar as one's—shoe-string, let us say. The author's literary style is clear and straightforward, and one makes acquaintance in her pages with some pleasant people. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

There is a noble simplicity about Mr. Hamlin Garland's latest story, "A Little Norsk," which appeared in the *Century* under its second name of "Ol' Pap's Flaxen." The characters are few, but each of them is drawn to perfection. Grand, honest old Anson Wood, brave Bert, light-hearted, loving Flaxie, all have a warm place in the reader's memory. True feeling, the modesty of nature, and the sure touch of art are the marks of this pure and graphic story, which has added a bright leaf to its author's laurels. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

Literary Notes.

The coming sale of the correspondence of Sir Philip Francis will probably revive and may possibly settle the question of the identity of Junius. Diaries and many unpublished MSS. are included in the collection, which will be offered for sale in one lot.

Harper & Bros. will publish "The Woodman," a novel by Jules de Glouvet (M. Guernay de Beaurepaire), translated by Mrs. John Simpson; "A Family Canoe Trip," an illustrated narrative of a summer tour in Northern New York, by Florence W. Snedeker; and "The Desire of Beauty," a work on art criticism, by Theodore Child.

New publications of D. C. Heath & Co. are "The Bible and English Prose Style," by Prof. Albert S. Cook of Yale; "La Chute" (from "Les Miserables"), edited, with introduction and notes, by Prof. Huss of Princeton; and "The Teacher's Manual to Sheldon's Studies in American History," the object of which is sufficiently explained by the title.

Lord Tennyson is thought to be indebted to Shelley (says the *Publishers' Circular*), yet he does not believe in the master's theories in regard to diet. The Laureate once tried vegetarianism and found it a failure. For ten long weeks, he says, he tried Edward Fitzgerald's "table of Pythagoras," but felt so chilled on the "half spiritual heights" to which he had been exalted that he was glad to get down and taste flesh again.

The *Publishers' Weekly* points out that Chicago has become a great distributing point for the wholesale book trade. Not only the local buyers of Chicago houses but buyers from Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Grand Rapids, Milwaukee, and many other inland cities and towns come to the great literary bazaar which is held in July to make their purchases for the autumn and holiday seasons. This method of supplying the Western book trade seems to be increasing in popularity, and Chicago is becoming more important as the point where interests may be concentrated.

Books Received.

Emma. By Jane Austen. Two volumes. Boston: Roberts Bros.

Indexed Pocket Map of Germany. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

A Man's Conscience. By Avery Macalpine. New York: Harper & Bros.

An Heir to Millions. By Edgar Fawcett. Chicago: F. J. Schulte & Co.

That Dakota Girl. By Stella Gilman. New York: U. S. Book company.

Fair to Look Upon. By Mary B. Freeley. Chicago: Morrill, Higgins & Co.

An Ounce of Prevention. By Augustus Jacobson. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

Our Moral Nature. By James McCosh, D. D., LL. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Columbus. An Epic Poem. By Samuel Jefferson, F. R. A. S. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

Sarchedon. By G. J. Whyte-Melville, author of "The Gladiators," etc. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

Columbus and Columbia. By James G. Blaine and others. Springfield, O.: Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick.

The World's Fair City and Her Enterprising Sons. By C. Dean. Chicago: United Publishing company.

Pierrette. By Honoré de Balzac. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. Boston: Roberts Bros.

First Aid in Illness and Injury. By James E. Pilcher, M. D., Ph. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Other Bond. By Dora Russell, author of "Footprints in the Snow," etc. New York: John A. Taylor & Co.

On the Shifting and Incidence of Taxation. By Edwin R. A. Seligman. Baltimore: American Economic Association.

Babylon and Nineveh Through American Eyes. By S. H. McCollester, author of "Afterthoughts in Foreign Lands," etc. Boston: Universalist Publishing House.

Lessons from the World of Matter and the World of Man. By Theodore Parker. Selected from notes of unpublished sermons by Rufus Leighton. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

Mr. Mansfield Takes Out a Poetic License to Tell Why He Loves the Woods.

A Song—By Richard Mansfield.

I love the woods.

O, give me but that crag of rock
On which to build my simple cot,
And I'll not ask for palaces,
Nor murmur at my lonely lot.

I do not need the silken garb,
The cushioned couch, or seasoned food;
I do not need the tongue of men
To voice the word that "Life is good."

I do not need the amber scent,
The honeyed smile and tutored song,
Or crowd of glittering sycophants
That in the halls of Crœsus throng.

I love the woods.

When o'er the distant line of hills
The rosy morning peeps it head,
And stars that through the night have watched,
Now quench their light and go to bed,

I rise from couch of perfumed pine
And seek the purling brook that flows
Between its fringe of velvet moss,
Where tiny turquoise blossom blows.

I need no marble fountain rare
To purify and lave and clean,
And when I say my grateful prayer
'Tis in his mighty dome of green.

I love the woods.

My silent friend, my faithful dog,
The horse that hastens to my call,
The birds that sing above my head—
They constitute my all in all.

I breathe the forest's filtered air,
The breeze that cools the mountain brow,
The snow-clad summit's atmosphere,
And praise the Lord I'm living now!

I love the woods.

Sir Thomas More at 73.

Sir Thomas More finished his "Utopia" at 73.

The Free Trade Struggle in England.

By GEN. M. M. TRUMBULL. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. 290 pp. Cloth, 75c; paper, 25c. A timely book on the tariff question, of which Mr. Edward Atkinson says, in an article entitled "Common Sense Applied to the Tariff Question," (Pop. Sci. Mo., Aug. 1890):

"It would be well worth while for any one who has been misled by the common errors about the influences which brought Great Britain to reverse her policy in 1842, to read up the economic history of that period. All the facts are given by the radical Miss Martineau in her History of Fifty Years' Peace; by the Tory Sir Stafford Northcote, in his Twenty Years' Financial Policy, explaining the changes which Peel brought about; by the economist John Noble's Fiscal Legislation in Great Britain; or in Carlyle's Past and Present. The best summary is to be found in the little book published in Chicago in 1884, by Gen. M. M. Trumbull, entitled the American Lesson of the Free Trade Struggle in England. In this book will be found the whole record of the condition of England from 1838 to 1846. This history ought to be read by every man who desires to make up his mind how to act in this country at the present time. The logic of events is the same. We are repeating history."

THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING CO.,
175 La Salle Street, Chicago.

D. APPLETON & CO.'S
NEW BOOKS.

An Englishman in Paris.
NOTES AND RECOLLECTIONS. In Two Volumes, 12mo. Cloth, $4.50.

This work gives an intimate and most entertaining series of pictures of life in Paris during the reigns of Louis Philippe and Louis Napoleon. It contains personal reminiscences of the old Latin Quarter, the Revolution of 1848, the *coup d'etat*, society, art, and letters during the Second Empire, the siege of Paris, and the reign of the Commune. The author enjoyed the acquaintance of most of the celebrities of this time; and he describes Balzac, Alfred de Musset, Sue, the elder Dumas, Taglioni, Flaubert, Auber, Félicien David, Delacroix, Horace Vernet, Decamps, Guizot, Thiers, and many others, whose appearance in these pages is the occasion for fresh and interesting anecdotes. This work may well be described as a volume of inner history written from an exceptionally favorable point of view.

"A delightful book about Paris of the immediate past, one of the liveliest it has been our fortune to read. The author is an Englishman, who lived in the French capital off and on or continuously for a period which we have roughly estimated at forty years. . . . For private reasons he will not give us his name, though he assures us that if it were known it would inspire the reader with confidence. Nobody wants his name, if he will allow us to say so. What he has written in its fascinating anecdotes is its own sufficient recommendation. It is all well-informed gossip about famous men, women, and events, from cover to cover."—London Daily News.

Jean de Kerdren,
By the author of "Colette" and "Straight On." No. 97, Town and Country Library. 12mo. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.00.

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Or
1,350,000 quarts,
Or

ENOUGH TO FLOAT A SHIP.

Does that
Astonish you?
No?
Then read this:
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You can paint it black,
Black as the ace of spades,
And do it with skim milk.
You don't believe it?
Well, you will when you have finished the page "feature" printed with illustrations in tomorrow's paper.

Another striking feature for tomorrow will be a page or two devoted to the opening ceremonies of the World's Fair, including a sharp contrast between

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OPENING THE FAIR.

After the shock
Of these big guns,
You may need
Something
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Here they are.

AMONG POLYNESIANS—
Robert Louis Stevenson has become sick of Samoa, to judge from his letters.

ABOUT DANTE'S TOMB—
The famous poet has been moved about enough, in spite of his admirers.

IS THE COMING GAME—
You would never guess what it is, but it has been imported into Chicago.

FOR THE CHILDREN—
Boston people take a huge delight in looking after the poor waifs and strays.

LOST THEIR CHANCE—
Men are still alive who knew petroleum when it was only a patent medicine.

THEY DOTE ON BOOKS—
Real bookworms are the best students, for they digest their reading.

DAT LIL' YALLER GAL—
She saved Cato, by means of an alibi, from the trap set by Squint-Eye Joe.

But what's the use
Of writing more?
Wait till tomorrow,
And then learn the whole story
Of

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

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WILL HE WITHDRAW?

MR. BRECKINRIDGE NOT DESIRED AS WORLD'S FAIR ORATOR.

His Opposition to the Appropriation Resented by the Directors—They Think He Should Resign and Hope He Will—Chauncey M. Depew Mentioned as His Successor—All the Main Buildings Will Be Ready for the Dedication—Places to Be Filled by the Illinois Board.

Exposition officials are wondering if Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky will not resign his World's Fair position. In view of the fact that he has steadily opposed the Appropriation bill in Congress for the Fair they think he ought to. They do not hesitate to say this among themselves, and leave no room for doubt that they would accept with pleasure a letter of withdrawal from him.

The honor which has been conferred upon the Kentucky Congressman is that of orator of the day on the occasion of the dedicatory ceremonies in October. Mr. Breckinridge was selected several months ago. His appointment was due to a wish on the part of the directors to get a Southern orator on the great occasion, in order to show that the big Exposition was for both the North and South. Mr. Breckinridge, the directors think, hasn't appreciated the compliment. They expected to have in him when the battle came up in Congress a firm friend. Instead of meeting their expectations he paired against the bill when the first vote was taken. This was mortifying to the Exposition people, but their feelings then were nothing as compared with those which were experienced yesterday afternoon, when they read in the list of those voting against the $2,500,000 compromise the name of Breckinridge of Kentucky. That was too much.

"I certainly think," said a leader among the directors, "that Mr. Breckinridge should retire and give us an opportunity to appoint an orator for the World's Fair who hasn't voted to cripple it. His resignation would be a very graceful tribute to the feelings of the directors. I don't see how he can muster the courage to come to Chicago next October."

Other directors were certain Mr. Breckinridge would retire. In that event the place will be given to Chauncey Depew of New York. It was generally expected that he would be the original selection. He was not chosen for the reason indicated, but when in the Chilean controversy in Congress Mr. Breckinridge made a sectional speech assailing the President, the Fair people began to think they had made a mistake, and Chauncey Depew was shortly afterward placed on the program of ceremonies, not as orator of the day, but to deliver an oration. When Mr. Breckinridge resigns directors say Mr. Depew will be promoted to the first place.

PROGRESS OF THE BUILDINGS.

All the Main Structures Will Be Ready for the Dedication.

All the main World's Fair buildings will be inclosed by Sept. 1, and the big Manufactures structure will be completed in time for the dedicatory ceremonies. It has grown tremendously in a month. The contractors for the steel roof trusses were yesterday moving the derrick to the north end of the building. It will be set Monday, and there then remains three weeks' work in placing the gable trusses at the north end. This will complete the iron work on the building. The carpenter is close after the iron workers.

On Machinery Hall the iron work is completed except the central towers, and all other contractors on the building are keeping up with the procession. The big terminal railroad station is hanging fire. Grading and track laying are progressing rapidly for the terminals, and the Illinois Central company is actively at work elevating its tracks.

The corrugated iron roofing of the dome of the Government Building is being set and the exterior covering is being placed at the base of the large dome. The battleship is beginning to get up in the air. The decks are being calked, the plumbing work is under way, and the iron work for the bridge deck is being placed.

Over thirteen miles of underground pipe were laid last month. The dredges scooped up 90,000 cubic yards of sand and clay from the lagoon bottoms, and nearly finished the work. Roadbed to the extent of 71,000 square yards was subgraded and graveled, and finished roads and paths to the extent of 42,000 square yards were made.

State buildings have sprung up in the north part of the grounds with great rapidity. Twenty-three of these are in process of erection, and more than half of these are nearly completed. The form of the Illinois Building is complete, except the dome, which is being erected. The interior plastering is nearly finished, and the exterior covering is well under way.

Work will begin soon on the big pier into Lake Michigan. The contract has been made with Hiero B. Herr & Co. for $158,000. The work contemplates building an entirely new pier from the shore into deep water, 2,500 feet long and 250 feet wide. The contract calls for its completion Oct. 15. A contract has been made with Culbert & Tutz for the building of a pier extending from the site of England's building, 800 feet long, and to cost $21,890.

The force employed on the grounds is 8,200 men. Of these, contractors employ 5,900 and the Exposition company 2,300.

INFORMATION FOR PLACE-SEEKERS.

Report to the Illinois Board of Help That Will Be Needed.

Director-in-Chief John P. Reynolds of the Illinois World's Fair Board has been besieged with applications for positions by Illinois people. He says a misunderstanding of places to be filled is general, and in accordance with instructions he yesterday submitted the following report to the board, showing what help will be needed after the Illinois State Building is turned over to the board by the contractor:

In considering the subject it has been thought best to subdivide the general service which will be required into its distinct parts, which seem to be substantially as follows:

1. Care of building. This would embrace what is usually understood as janitor service, and relates to keeping the interior and exterior of the building in all its parts, halls, offices, dormitories, toilet rooms, etc., at all times clean and in good order.

2. Protection from injury by fire, depredation, or otherwise, and the preservation of order and decorum, including the general service of watchmen, firemen, and special police if any are required; also the necessary care of the flags and lights.

3. Care and preservation of the personal property, storing when not in use, and keeping a full and correct descriptive list in order that its disposition may be properly accounted for in the final report of the board to the Governor.

4. The reception, distribution, and delivery to its proper destination of all material for exhibition consigned to any department or officer of the commission; and all shipments of property at the close of the Exposition.

In regard to the organization of the force required to perform the services above mentioned there is some division of opinion among the members of the commission, with whom I have conferred, some favoring the appointment of one individual to supervise each of the branches of the service, substantially independent of the others, and some believing that there should be one general officer to be designated either "Custodian" or "Superintendent of Building and Property," with such number of assistants as the board may designate and the service require. My own impression is that it would be most effective in the latter form.

NEW YORK WILL EXHIBIT CURIOS.

Among Them Will Be Models of the First Independent Iron Arch Bridges.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—In its exhibition of curios New York State will not be behind in interesting and historical relics, prominent among which will be Washington relics, autographs of all the Presidents, the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and famous men of the Revolutionary War; portraits of famous citizens of New York, including those of all the Governors; model of Fulton's steamboat, and many other relics dating back to revolutionary times.

The Industrial School of Rochester will contribute to the Horticultural Department fine specimens of plants and shrubs cultivated by the pupils of that institution.

In the exhibit illustrating the advancement of this State in the line of public improvements, especially transportation facilities, it will be the aim of those in charge to illustrate by contrast, so far as practicable, the difference between the facilities for traveling of the present day with those of the past, and in this line they have secured a model of the Whipple iron bridge, being the first independent iron arch bridge ever constructed. Mr. Whipple designed and constructed this model in 1840, obtained letters patent therefor, and subsequently built a large number of iron arch truss bridges of seventy to 100 feet span over the Erie Canal, the first bridge built over that waterway being built between Utica and Rome—the first successful attempt at the construction and use of iron truss bridges. There will also in connection with this be exhibited Mr. Whipple's model for a lift draw bridge for which a patent was granted in 1872 and in 1873 the inventor constructed the lift draw bridge under his patent over the Erie canal at Utica. These bridges are commonly in use over the canals in this and other States. These models in contrast with the iron bridges which span streams, rivers, and smaller streams today will possess great interest, as they are the beginnings of a system of iron bridges throughout the world.

Mr. Whipple was an Albanian and died in this city about five years ago. For the privilege of exhibiting the models the State Managers are indebted to the nephew of the inventor, J. M. Whipple, Boonville, N. Y.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK IN DETAIL.

Brief Summary of Important Events Vitally Affecting the Fair's Success.

A brief summary of the events of the week is as follows:

Last Saturday President Bonney of the World's Congress Auxiliary announced the program for temperance congresses at the World's Fair. Archbishop Ireland is Chairman of the Men's Congress and Miss Frances E. Willard of the Women's Congress. Special conferences were held, and the Archbishop announced that Catholics from one end of the world to the other were interested and would consequently be present in large numbers at the temperance convention.

Executive-Commissioner B. F. Havens of the Indiana State World's Fair Board wrote that the Hoosier Commonwealth would be represented by a splendid display of the results of manufacturing industries growing out of the discovery of natural gas. Since Indiana began the use of gas in 1885, Mr. Havens says, the growth of manufactures in the State has been greater than in any other State in the Union. He also announced that a stone elephant, weighing 60,000 pounds, would be exhibited at the Fair. The elephant has been carved by a citizen of the Town of Bedford.

Dispatches from New York were to the effect that the Exposition management had slighted New York in the allotment of space. The story originated with Cornelius M. Bliss, President of the International Exhibiters' Association of New York City. The association which Mr. Bliss represents has no connection with the World's Fair, but he undertook to answer a great many questions concerning the applications for space by New-Yorkers. The number of these applications, it may be said, was not reported to Mr. Bliss, so that his opinions about the treatment of New-Yorkers are personal and not official.

The New York *Tribune* in a lengthy editorial declared that the World's Fair bill in Congress should pass at once. The Congressmen who opposed the bill were severely criticised by the New York journal.

Chief Spruance of the Bureau of Subscription announced he had recently received amounts aggregating $22,850. These were in the nature of private subscriptions to the capital stock of the World's Fair. The subscribers are from New York, San Francisco, St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, and other cities.

Sunday there was published a letter from Pope Leo. His Holiness addressed his communication to the Archbishops and Bishops of Spain, Italy, and the two Americas. The Pope reviewed the life of Columbus, and announced that religion moved him to enter upon his voyage of discovery. The Pope asked that Oct. 12 special church ceremonies be observed in honor of the discovery of America by Columbus.

Monday it was announced by the Bureau of Music that Camille Saint-Saëns, who ranks first among the living French musicians, had accepted the invitation to come to Chicago in 1893. He will conduct programs of his own composition, and will appear as organist at chamber concerts.

The House of Representatives concurred in the Senate resolution changing the date of the dedicatory ceremonies from Oct. 12 to Oct. 21. World's Fair directors were satisfied with the change.

Tuesday the Pilot Commissioners of New York City decided to make an exhibit illustrating the pilot service by means of a model boat and pictures.

Wednesday the Democratic Peace committee in Congress decided to recommend that the World's Fair Appropriation bill of $5,000,000 be taken from the Sundry Civil bill and that its amount be reduced to $2,500,000. World's Fair directors pronounced the compromise a trick.

The Executive committee passed a resolution favoring the procession of centuries. This consists of twenty-four floats. Chief of Construction Burnham had recommended that the plans be abandoned, but the committee reversed his recommendation and the floats will go through.

The Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners declined the request of the Women's State Board for room in the Illinois building for a model kitchen and restaurant. It also declined a request to erect a special structure for the purpose.

The Executive committee practically awarded the contract to the New York Electric Launch and Navigation company for furnishing and operating a fleet of electric boats which will carry passengers on the inland waters of Jackson Park. It was left with Director Higinbotham to investigate the financial responsibility of the company. In case this is found to be all right the contract will be closed.

President W. T. Baker arrived safe in London.

The Illinois State Commission decided to have an exhibit of the indigenous woods of the State.

Thursday the Lower House of Congress, in accordance with the recommendations of the Democratic Peace committee, took the World's Fair appropriation bill out of the Sundry Civil bill, reduced it to $2,500,000, and agreed to have a vote on it at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon. Exposition officials were disappointed at this action, but announced their willingness to accept a $2,500,000 appropriation because it conveyed with it the Government's sanction and indorsement of the Fair.

President Harrison decided that the presence of troops in Chicago during the dedicatory ceremonies be limited to two days' stay and the operations confined to the review usual on such occasions. They will be permitted to march in the civic parade and the military review on the second day.

It was announced that the Minnesota World's Fair Commissioners had succeeded in raising by private subscription $94,765 in addition to the State appropriation. Supt. Jordan of Minneapolis was appointed Superintendent of the city system of the educational exhibit. A. W. Latham was appointed Superintendent of the horticultural exhibit.

H. J. McFarland, Chairman of the Shoe and Leather Association, announced that the $100,000 necessary for the shoe and leather building at the World's Fair had been raised.

Information was received that arrangements were being made in Paris to have the celebrated band of the Republican Guard and the Comédie Française actors come to Chicago in 1893.

THINKS IT MAY BE REFUSED.

Commissioner Martindale Talks of the Appropriation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—World's Fair Commissioner E. B. Martindale said today: "I do not believe the National Commission will accept an appropriation of $2,500,000 for the World's Fair. Such an appropriation with the Sunday closing provision would not do the Fair much good. As I said the other day, I do not see what there will be left for the National Commission to do but resign." Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith of the Board of Lady Managers was in the city today, and expressed the same opinion. Mrs. Meredith is trying to arouse interest in the proposed children's building at the World's Fair among Indiana women. "Indiana's quota of the expense," said she today, "is only $1,000, and if our Indiana Commission would only allow us women of the commission means to hold meetings through the State, the amount could be easily raised, but as yet the commission holds the purse strings tightly against us."

Secretary Stanton Rebuked by a New-Yorker

Col. John C. Babcock, Chief of Secret Service in the Army of the Potomac, says that Gen. George H. Sharpe, now a prominent Republican politician in New York State, once went to the War Department in Washington to get an important order countersigned. He had been commanded by Gen. Grant to transfer a regiment from Baltimore to City Point, but was told in Washington that the troops couldn't be moved without Secretary Stanton's signature on the paper. After waiting some time in line in the War Office he reached the Secretary and stated the case. "Why," said Stanton, "that needs no signature of mine. Go right over to the Provost-Marshal-General's across the street and he'll fix you out." It lacked but half an hour to train time, and Sharpe hurried over to the Provost-Marshal-General's, only to be informed that nothing could be done without Secretary Stanton's name on the paper. Thoroughly aroused Gen. Sharpe ran back to the War Department, and brushing past the men in line pushed the paper once more before the Secretary. "I won't sign it," said Mr. Stanton. "I have told you what to do. Don't interfere with the business of the office." "If you," the irate Sharpe is said to have replied, "would attend to that business instead of sitting here all day on your marrowbones obstructing operations at the front, things would go better." Instantaneous arrest was the reward of this rash speech, but a subordinate soon succeeded in soothing Mr. Stanton, explaining Gen. Sharpe's predicament and getting the order signed and the troops moved. Col. Babcock, who is now engaged on his memoirs, lives at Sheepshead Bay, L. I.—*Washington Post.*

A Bad Boy.

Mother—"Why don't you play with that little Peterkin boy any more?"

Small Son—"'Cause he swore."

"Horrors! Did he?"

"Yes'm. He swore I stole his knife, and teacher made me give it back, and licked me besides."—*Street & Smith's Good News.*

FILLS THE VACANCY.

MRS. H. H. CANDEE ON THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

She Is Appointed as Alternate to Succeed Mrs. Frances Phelps—The New Member Comes from Cairo and Is Regarded as an Acquisition—Proportion of Women's Work Among the Manufactures—Activity Among the Clubs in Illinois—Drinking Fountains for the Fair.

Mrs. H. H. Candee of Cairo, Ill., was yesterday appointed an alternate member of the Board of Lady Managers by President T. W. Palmer of the National Commission. The appointment was made on the recommendation of National Commissioner Adlai T. Ewing, and with the approbation of the members of the Illinois Women's Exposition Board. Mrs. Candee succeeds Mrs. Frances Phillips, who resigned some time ago on account of ill-health. Mrs. Phillips was also President of the Illinois Woman's Exposition Board. In being appointed as an alternate member of the Board of Lady Managers Mrs. Candee also becomes a member of the State Woman's Board, but does not succeed to the honor of the Presidency, which Mrs. Phillips vacated.

The Illinois women were greatly pleased yesterday over the selection of Mrs. Candee. She is one of the most prominent women of Cairo, and has been for sixteen years the President of the Woman's club. She has also for a number of years been Secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Candee is a frequent contributor of magazine articles. Her appointment is regarded as a happy one for the further reason that it gives the southern portion of the State a representative.

Proportion of Women's Work.

Many interesting facts concerning the work of women and the industries of the United States will be brought out at the World's Fair. About the time applications for space for manufactures began coming in Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers, secured a ruling by the Director-General requiring intending exhibiters to state what proportion of the work on their exhibits was produced by women. This was necessary in order to comply with the regulations for the appointment of juries of award. These are that women shall be appointed on all juries in proportion to the relative amount of work performed on the exhibit as between men and women.

A search in the list of applications has just begun and an inquiry into those on file in the Manufactures Department discloses that in the manufacture of California silk women are rated at 100 per cent. The same is true of the making of silk and cotton threads. Ninety per cent of the work done on heavy rubber belting and straps is by women. In the manufacture of carpets, rugs, mattings, etc., the proportion of women's work ranges according to the estimate of numerous intending exhibiters from 35 to 90 per cent. In the making of cotton cloths and sheeting the proportion is 50 per cent, while in corset making it is 90 per cent. Ceramics offer a wide field for women, and the percentage of work done by them in that line is 100. Rubber boots and shoes are given at 65 per cent and waterproof clothes at 75 per cent. The manufacture of crystallized fruits, a comparatively new industry in America, shows a representation of woman's work of 50 per cent.

What Illinois Is Doing.

The meeting of the Illinois Woman's Board next week will be one of unusual importance, not only on account of its being the first annual meeting of the board but also that a new President will be elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mrs. Frances Bundy Phillips. A large number of applications for space for interesting exhibits have come into the office since the last meeting of the board, the consideration of which will require careful attention.

The Peoria County Columbian Exposition club recently held a meeting at Peoria which was addressed by Mrs. Frank Gilbert of Chicago, who aroused much enthusiasm among the members. Peoria being the second largest city in the State, the members of the Columbian club there feel that an unusually fine display from their county should be made.

The Woman's Columbian club of Effingham County has discovered an interesting old English relic, dating back to the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is a purse made of tortoise shell, nearly spherical in form, and beautifully inlaid with gold and silver, containing old English and Spanish coins. A newspaper issued in January, 1800, with columns draped in mourning for the death of Washington, has also been brought to light. Effingham County has some successful women farmers, some of whom are also inventive, one having planned a novel dairy-house, another a poultry-house, both of which are said to be ingenious, convenient, and practical.

The Carroll County club reports a membership of 114, with six auxiliary clubs in different townships. Books written by women and music composed by women will be among the exhibits of this county.

The World's Fair Association of Lewis and Clarke County, Montana, has offered to donate a drinking fountain equipped with handsome silver cups to the Woman's Building, and the gift has been accepted with appreciative thanks.

The ladies of Colorado have also contributed a drinking fountain, which will probably be located in the roof garden of the Woman's Building. The design is a cavern of stone from which the water will flow, with the head of a grizzly bear showing in the opening. The designing and execution of the work are to be done by a woman.

Preparations in Germany.

Dr. Henius, a scientist and publisher of Chicago, has just returned from a trip to Europe. He says that the interest and preparation for the World's Fair in the principal cities of Germany is extraordinary. Germany will be represented at the Columbian Exposition as it never has been at any previous international exposition. Dr. Henius is President of the German-American Press club of Chicago, and in the course of his trip he met a number of scientific and press men. He visited Berlin, Munich, Frankfort, Leipsic, Hamburg, and several of the minor cities. Dr. Henius says that from all the large manufacturing centers in Germany complete exhibits will be sent to Chicago, and many manufacturers and scientific men said that they would attend the Exposition.

Contracts Let.

The Grounds and Buildings committee yesterday let the contracts for the construction of the annexes to the Fine Arts Gallery. The masonry contract has been awarded to Heidenreich & Co., for $79,800; the carpentry work is awarded to the same firm for $77,700; the glazing work is awarded to the W. H. Stubbings company for $3,223; the roofing, sheet, metal, and skylight work is awarded to the Smith Corrugating company for $19,760. The contract for the exterior covering of these pavilions will probably be awarded at the meeting of the committee next Monday. The cost of the two pavilions will, it is estimated, be $240,000.

Domestic Help in Emergencies.

Mrs. Lavinia Hargis, Chairman of the Department of Applied Household Science in the Woman's Department of the World's Fair, announces the opening next Monday of a housekeepers' emergency bureau at No. 175 Dearborn street, Room 93. The purpose is to assist Chicago housekeepers and domestics when emergencies arise and to encourage girls to take up household work in preference to working in stores and factories. It is hoped to elevate this kind of labor to the dignity of a craft or a profession. A registry will be provided where competent women may leave their address as being willing to go out on emergency calls for household work.

Coming from France.

The French Commission informs the Department of Horticulture that M. André, preeminently the greatest landscape gardener of Europe, will take charge of the decoration of the grounds around the Woman's Building and that part of the horticultural grounds which will be assigned to the French exhibit. The French florists are not only willing but anxious to furnish all the plants for this exhibit.

Remains of an American Elephant.

JOPLIN, Mo., Aug. 5.—Edwin Otis Havey, Ph. D., of the State Geological Bureau has made an examination of some huge bones and tusks found Monday in a shaft on the Stuckey land. The teeth are large, the molars being from 3¼ to 4 inches wide and 6 inches long. A piece of one of the bones of a fore leg was taken out. The shaft is 25 feet long and from the top two immense tusks can be seen. Prof. Havey says that the remains are those of an American elephant. The remains will form a part of Missouri's exhibit at the World's Fair.

Found the Highest Point.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—W. N. Hay, who is preparing the World's Fair map of Illinois, has found the highest point in Illinois to be Charles Mound, in Jo Daviess County, twelve miles from Galena. It is 1,260 feet above sea level.

Change of Date Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—The president has approved the act changing the date for the dedication of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Notes.

The Chief of the Horticultural Department at Washington asks for contributions of plants which have outgrown the greenhouses in which they have been grown, or the loan of fine specimens to be returned after the close of the Fair.

The Lake Worth, Fla., Association has applied for space to the Department of Horticulture in which to exhibit a number of bearing cocoanut trees, twenty-two varieties of pineapples in fruit, mangoes, tamarines, coffee bushes, and many other plants in bearing. The plants will be sent to Chicago in a few weeks and will be kept over in hot-houses here.

Chief Burnham has assured the New York Board of State Managers that New York will have the maximum space allotted to any of the States. Other of the great departments will allot space during the month of August. The dilatory action of Congress in regard to the World's Fair appropriation has delayed action of the allotment of space.

Mr. Buchanan is advised that Prof. Saunders, the Canadian Commissioner, is preparing a fine exhibit of agricultural products. He has a large number of men at work in the several provinces collecting grains and grasses and labeling each with pertinent information with regard to the variety, manner of cultivation, etc. Ontario breeders have made application for entry of 163 horses, 200 cattle, 278 sheep, 91 swine, and 115 poultry.

Chief Buchanan is pushing along rapidly the work of the Foreign Department. Space has been allotted in the Forestry Building to the following named countries: Russia, Canada, India, Australia, Honduras, Salvador, Brazil, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Argentine Republic, Paraguay, Japan, Spain, Philippine Islands, Hayti, San Domingo, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, British Honduras, and British Guiana. Space is now being allotted in the Forestry Building to the domestic States.

Judge Tuley yesterday heard arguments on a motion to dissolve the injunction obtained by the Columbian Commissary company against the World's Columbian Exposition. The complainant built a two-story hotel on the Fair grounds. It is in the way of the Music Hall, but the company refuses to remove it, claiming that the construction was ordered by the directors. By the defendants the claim is made that the building trespasses on land not granted for that purpose. Judge Tuley will hear concluding arguments today.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN MISUNDERSTOOD.

So Thinks Bishop Cotter—His Opinion of the Much Mooted School Question.

Bishop Cotter of Winona, Minn., was at the Grand Pacific yesterday on his way home from the annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America held recently in Indianapolis. He believes the letter published from Archbishop Corrigan is a final settlement of the long-drawn-out Faribault-Stillwater school question. The controversy was about dead, anyway, he thinks.

"The present trouble over Archbishop Corrigan's letter," he said, "undoubtedly arises from a general misunderstanding. Archbishop Ireland's memorial has not been published in this country, but a large draft, incidentally made by some one not certain of his ground, has been sent here. No one who knows Archbishop Ireland thinks that he said the Catholics of this country would be liable to prosecution, no matter what the outcome of the school question. Archbishop Corrigan's letter, I think, shows plainly that he meant no disrespect to the Pope. When the memorial spoken of is published in this country, I think it will be shown plainly that the misunderstanding has been a great one."

Bishop Cotter is of the opinion that the Faribault-Stillwater case is no longer of any special interest to the public. It has been tried in Indiana, New York, Wisconsin, and the Gulf States, and not found wanting. Archbishop Ireland's position he believes is sustained by the Catholics of the entire world. It is above all an American position and demands that the right of American citizens to have their children educated as they please shall not be secondary to the demands of a school board.

The Bishop was much pleased with the Indianapolis convention. He believes the most important business was the establishment of a bureau of publication with that famous Paulish preacher the Rev. Doyle of New York as editor-in-chief.

"Are you aware that a large Japanese population is beginning to settle on the Pacific coast in Mexico?" asked W. E. Springall, C. E., of the City of Mexico at the Grand Pacific yesterday. Mr. Springall is in the city in connection with a large railroad scheme in which several Chicago capitalists are interested. He is an Englishman by birth, has been an officer in the English army, and, curiously enough, fought for three years in the Civil War under the Confederate flag.

"Yes," he went on, "a number of Japanese are about to settle upon some of the fertile land in which the republic abounds. For the last two months an advance guard has been visiting every leading port on the coast for the purpose of locating settlements. Ap Jones, a well-known man of Mexico, has acted as their guide. They have plenty of capital at their back, and will receive every assistance from the government.

"As the Japanese are coming in the Chinese are going out. President Diaz, who, by the way, has done more for the republic than any of his predecessors, is a judge of men, and he does not want the Chinese, whom he regards as unfit to work among white men. Altogther the progress of Mexico of late has been marvelous. Among the latest improvements is the experiment to grow tea upon the Pacific coast. There is every prospect that it will be a success, though as yet, of course, there has not been time to test the result. The extension of railways, however, is the most remarkable thing of all, and next to this is the building of harbors and jetties. The government, for example, is about to construct jetties like those at the mouth of the Mississippi or those being completed at Tampico. This is only one of many signs of the way in which Mexico is forging ahead. I am sorry to see that Germany and England are gradually stealing away America's trade."

Grand Pacific—J. W. Lee, Hamilton, O.; Samuel P. Blagdon, New York; W. J. Robb, Philadelphia; George C. Davis, Boston; Lyman Hay, Springfield; R. H. Thomson, Pittsburg; F. A. Murphy, Davenport; J. M. Woolworth, Omaha; Samuel P. Wheeler, Springfield; C. Prix Jr., Connecticut; A. S. Robinson, Topeka; Isaac N. Phillips, Bloomington; J. P. Coare, Winona.

Victoria—Martin Small, New York; George H. Newton, Peoria; P. B. Robinson, Louisville; C. A. Jewett, Sioux Falls; C. B. Smith, New York; L. J. Daniels, Detroit; E. G. Harrison, St. Paul; L. O. Whelan, Detroit; J. O. Justice, Indianapolis.

Leland—Charles A. Munson, Fort Wayne; A. M. Dearborn, St. Louis; Stanley Brooks, Detroit; E. T. Brickley, Anderson, Ind.; A. T. West, St. Louis; Samuel Plant, St. Louis; J. M. Thomas, Louisville; Charles W. Snowden, Silverton, Colo.

Auditorium—F. S. Lusk, Wyoming; George N. Pierce, Denver; E. James Jr., Boston; L. K. Brown and wife, Pittsburg; E. H. Stiles, Kansas City; Robert Aull, St. Louis; C. H. Irwin, Louisville; Frank Peck, New Orleans.

Tremont—F. C. Bancroft, Cincinnati; George B. Sloan, Indianapolis; I. Stephenson, Menominee; T. G. Russell, St. Louis; J. E. Coulter, Grand Rapids; P. B. Fisher, Albuquerque, N. M.; E. J. Andrews, Rockford.

Great Northern—Charles J. King, Philadelphia; Fred B. King and wife, Detroit; John Miller, Buffalo; Proctor Taylor, Quincy; Mrs. W. L. Davis, Bloomington; J. B. Schwatka, Baltimore; H. A. Lomer, Cleveland.

Sherman—S. D. Scudder, San Antonio, Tex.; A. E. Hutchinson, Omaha; R. B. Howard, Pittsburg; J. N. Whitney, Ypsilanti; H. W. Hurlbut, Racine; J. W. Wells, Menominee.

Palmer—J. A. Moore, Boston; J. W. Corrigan, New York; F. O. Arnold, St. Louis; Charles Myers, New York; Jonas M. Miles, Boston; J. A. Cunningham, Louisville.

Richelieu—A. B. Towner, Philadelphia; B. F. Melane, New York; Grant R. Bennett, St. Joseph; W. A. Gunn, Grand Rapids; Alvin Patton, Cincinnati.

Wellington—S. H. Weil, New York; M. H. Hallett and wife, Boston; L. E. Thayer, Fort Wayne; John B. Bothwell, Boston.

Metropole—F. S. Randall, New York; Mrs. J. P. Primley, Mrs. O. D. Joy, Ashland, Wis.; M. J. Bissell and wife, St. Paul.

Name, Please.

There are some sorts of birds that are worth more in the bush.—*Galveston News.*

EDUCATIONAL GOSSIP.

In St. Paul, Minn., the salaries of women teachers in the public schools are equal to those of the men.

The new technical schools attached to the University College, Nottingham, England, have received the sum of $5,000 from the master and wardens of the Drapers' company of London, to be spent in their equipment when completed.

Queen Margherite has bestowed her patronage upon a girls' college which Prof. Ruggero Bonghi has lately succeeded in establishing near Rome. One of its most recent innovations is special instruction in practical agriculture and dairy work.

Boston people who know Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer are rejoicing in the fact that her new position as Advisory Dean of the Woman's Department of the University of Chicago will not demand the permanent residence of the Palmers in Chicago.

The University of Ohio has conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy upon Mrs. A. E. W. Robertson of Muscogee, I. T., in recognition of her scholarly attainments. She translated the New Testament from the original Greek into the Creek language.

Harvard University has honored T. R. Kochler and Prof. E. R. Morse of Boston with the degree of Master of Arts. Mr. Koehler is the curator of prints at the Museum of Fine Arts in that city; Prof. Morse the well-known collector of Japanese pottery and writer of books on Japan.

A bill for the reform of girls' schools in Germany was promised by the late Minister of Education, Count Zedlitz. Now, in answer to a petition of the Prussian Union for public high schools for girls, the present Minister, Dr. Bosse, has promised that the matter shall be presented for discussion in the autumn of this year.

The Tercentenary committee of Trinity College, Dublin, have had a plan of Leinster Hall lithographed, showing it as it appeared the night of the college banquet in July. The names of hosts and guests are printed in the places occupied by them, and copies of the map have been sent to all who were present on the occasion as a memento of the most remarkable dinner ever given in Dublin.

There is a wise rule at Rugby forbidding the boys to wear party emblems of any kind. The head master does not consider it desirable either that the evil of partisan bitterness should be introduced into school life or that English schoolboys should be converted into pocket editions of British politicians, demolishing "that fellow Balfour" or "old Gladstone" in the intervals of Latin grammar and Greek roots.

The only young woman taking the Columbia College degree of B. A. this year is Miss Elizabeth Boyce. Miss Boyce was not a Barnard College student, either. She took the full curriculum required in Latin, Greek, mathematics, modern languages, and political science without the aid of college lectures or private tutors, at the same time pursuing her chosen profession of teaching. She is still in her teens and it is not surprising that her friends are beginning to predict a brilliant career for her.

A novel Divinity School has been established at Boulder, Colo. It is to be non-sectarian not only in the sense of being under the control of no particular denomination, but also in the actual representation and coöperation of representatives of several different denominations in its direction and teaching. Of the faculty, so far as chosen, two are Baptists, two Episcopalians, and one is from each of the following churches: Congregationalist, Disciple, Presbyterian, Unitarian, and Universalist.

It is intended to bring together in the Museums of the Leland Stanford University at Palo Alto, a full representation of the natural history and mineral products of California, collections of all books, pamphlets, photographs, and maps bearing upon the early history of the West, and full collections of Indian antiquities and illustrations of aboriginal life. During the last year, which is also the first one the University has ever known, 559 students have taken advantage of the opportunities offered by its well equipped departments.

Herr Bosse, the present Prussian Cultus Minister at Berlin, believes in the admission of women students to the German universities. He regards the denial of higher education to one-half of the German subjects as nothing but a survival of barbarism. In the attempt to secure some rudimentary recognition of women's rights with regard to education he has to contend with trade-union jealousy on the part of the professoriate, which has come to regard the profession of teaching, in its higher branches at least, as the exclusive monopoly of men.

Twenty-three "eights" from as many English public schools entered a shooting contest at Bisley Camp, recently, for a much-prized shield which has been held by the boys of old Charterhouse for a long year. That famous school was once more victorious, Rugby coming in a good second and Winchester third. Among the other schools represented were Eton, Wellington, Haileybury, Felstead, Malvern, Harrow, Clifton, Uppingham, Dulwich, Whitgift, Rossall, Cheltenham, Glenalmond, Weymouth, Bradfield, Sherborne, St. Paul's, Marlborough, Bedford, and Blairlodge.

In the Mazzini School, which was established in Rome in 1872, there are now 200 pupils—so many more than the school can comfortably accommodate that at the beginning of next term two large new rooms are to be opened. This school, which is, what it was intended to be, a living monument to Mazzini, owes its existence to his devoted friend and co-laborer, Mrs. Sara Nathan, the noble woman whose home in London was always open to him during the years of his sorrow and exile. It was first opened in two rooms in one of the darkest and most unattractive parts of Trastevere, in the center of one of the most abjectly poor communities. At the beginning there were only seven girls attending it.

At last Mlle. Jeanne Chauvin has received the degree to which her examinations in the Ecole de Droit entitled her. By issuing no notice of the ceremony until within a few hours of the event the authorities were enabled to avoid the crowd which attended the first attempt at a public examination and by its uproar rendered the test impossible. It seemed odd that a woman lawyer should be such an exciting novelty in Paris, where twenty years ago Elizabeth Garrett Anderson obtained her degree of M. D., and where three great faculties of medicine afford such generous opportunities to woman. Evidently the rules that govern one profession are not considered applicable to the other.

All Boston school children who spend the summer in the city devote at least one afternoon in two weeks to the Old South Meeting House, where a course of historical lectures is conducted by well-known men and women for their especial benefit. In connection with these lectures Mrs. Mary Hemenway has this season offered four prizes for the best essays on the following subjects: "The Native Races of Mexico and Their Civilization at the Time of the Conquest by Cortes," and "English Explorations in America During the Century Following the Discovery by Columbus." The first prize is $40 and the second $25 on each subject. The competition for these prizes is open to all who have graduated from the Boston high schools (including the Latin schools) in 1891 and 1892.

One of the most interesting schools for girls in all England is Great Harrowden. Its claim to distinction is not grounded so much on its excellent work and assured success as on the antiquity of the building which it calls its home. The present house was begun in the sixteenth century and was restored in the seventeenth. The latest date, 1687, is on the fireplace in the entrance hall. But the manor of Harrowden is very much older. It became the property of Sir William Vaux in the time of Henry IV. Afterwards the property passed into the Stafford family, and many of the girls sleep in the beautiful "Stafford room," the quaint chimney-piece of which contains a duplicate of Vandyke's picture of Lord Stafford dictating his defense to his secretary. There is a tradition that a meeting of the "gunpowder" conspirators was held in the house, and also that the bowling green was played on by Charles I. In one room is an oil painting of two of the women of the house, supposed to be the work of Sir Peter Lely. This moves aside and reveals a secret chamber at the back. At one end of the large drawing-room is another such chamber, into which fugitives used to be dropped through the ceiling. It is supposed, too, that other secret passages exist which have not been discovered. The air of mystery that hangs about the place and its historic associations appear to agree with the little maids who live in it. They are a healthy, happy lot of girls and they lead a delightfully simple sort of life while they prepare for Girton and Newnham, digging in their gardens, playing tennis, and romping in the Harrowden hay fields.

It is a remarkable fact that although there is not at the present moment in the whole length and breadth of the German Fatherland a university which admits women as a matter of right to its lectures a woman has been established as privat-docent in one of the universities of Germany's near neighbor, Switzerland. Mrs. Kempin, who bears the distinction of being the first of her sex to fill such a position, is Swiss by birth. She was graduated at the University of Zurich, where she now lectures, and has spent some time in America studying our educational institutions. When she was installed as privat-docent in Zurich a public dinner was given in her honor which was attended by representative women students from most of the countries of Europe. Prof. Schneider has always taken a keen interest in Mrs. Kempin's career as in that of every other woman who entered the university. Prof. Meili, on the other hand, while he superintended Mrs. Kempin's earlier studies in law, and gave her a very flattering certificate in regard to her capacity and attainments, no sooner saw that his pupil was able to take rank as a privat-docent than he went over to the ranks of the enemy and became one of the most violent opponents of this recognition of the capacity of women to teach something higher than a kindergarten. The University of Zurich is distinguished for the leading part that it has taken in the education of women. It was one of the earliest universities to open its doors to women students, and to this day it stands well to the fore in the movement. At present 11 per cent of its students are women. Of these twenty-seven are Russian, sixteen German, five American, and two British.

AT THE HUMMOCKS.

Chinese Who Are Not Chinese in Language or Thought.

London *Nature:* The British Consul in Hai-Nan in his last report says that during the last year he has made two journeys in that island, one to certain prominent hills near Holhow, known as the "Hummocks," which lie fifteen miles to the west on the road to Cheng-Mai, the other a gunboat cruise to Hansui Bay.

The people at both these places, and presumably all along the Northwest coast, though believing themselves Chinese, speak a language which is not only not Chinese, but has a large percentage of the words exactly similar to Siamese, Shan, Laos, or Muong.

The type of the people, too, is decidedly Shan, without the typical Chinese almond eye. At one time (1,000 years ago) the Ai-lau or Nan-chau Empire of the Thai race extended from Yun-Nan to the sea, and the modern Muongs of Tonquin, like the Shans of Quang-See Province, the ancestors of both of which tribes belonged to that empire, probably sent colonies over to Hai-Nan, or the Chinese Generals may have sent prisoners of war over.

It is certain that some at least of the unlettered, but by no means uncivilized, tribes in the central parts of Hai-Nan speak a type of language which is totally different from that spoken by the Shan-speaking tribes of the northwest coast. Yet the Chinese indiscriminately call all the non-Chinese Hai-Nan dialects the Li language.

Fame at Four Per Cent.

Fame, when once acquired, should be put out safely at 4 per cent and not hazarded in uncertain speculations. If carefully husbanded in that way it will continue to increase steadily without subjecting the owner to the cares, worries, and wilted collars of a pushing business life, and will insure a portly and substantial legacy for his children's children. But, like gas company stock and real estate, there is a fascination about it that few can resist, and the man who has thrilled with the delightful delirium loses not merely the wish but the power to refrain from a dangerous plunge after more. And the public encomium that might have netted a successful dividend is exploded into nothingness like a bubble on the seashore. It is thus with the weather prophet who has reached with a bound to a pinnacle of fame higher than is reached by many who have patiently plodded upwards for years. The thirst for greater honors is unquenched and he risks all on another prediction. There is a sad certainty about the result. The weather plays him false, and the people who were proud to do him honor know him no more. Where are the prophets whom we delighted to honor a few years ago? They have retired to oblivion and other lines of industry, with none so poor as to do them reverence. I have a strong weakness for fame and public attention, and if I should ever chance to acquire a moderate quantity I will retire to the seclusion of a saloon or billiard hall and enjoy it during my declining years, without risking my precious possessions in an uncertain chase after more.—*Toronto Globe.*

Lafayette's Bed.

"I have just returned from Owensboro, Ky.," said Mr. Dan M. Grissom of Kirkwood, "and while there I had the honor of sleeping in a bed which belonged to Lafayette. You will remember that the great Frenchman visited this country in 1824. When he became the guest of the city of New Orleans the Common Council presented him with a richly carved mahogany bedstead, with silk canopy, fine linen sheets and quilts, into which his name was entwined with silk thread. This bed was for his occupancy during his stay in the city. Afterwards the city government, not knowing what disposition to make of the bed, determined to dispose of it at public vendue and turn the proceeds into the treasury. The auction was advertised to take place in a theater at the conclusion of a performance of 'Othello.' So, after the fair Desdemona of that time had been smothered to death upon it, Lafayette's bed was rolled out upon the stage and sold. The purchasers were my father and his brother, who got it for $500—quite a large sum of money for that day. It has ever since been in the family.

"Of course, the ravages of time have made away with the canopy and mattress, but the bed is untarnished and the sheets are still in use, after a lapse of 68 years. It is a large bed, built high from the floor and having high posts."—*St. Louis Republic.*

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MADE LARGE OUTLAYS

SUMS EXPENDED BY THE NORTH-WESTERN FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Extensive Freight Terminals at West Chicago Shop Grounds Were Constructed—Wells Street Passenger Station Materially Improved—Important Subjects to Be Considered by Western Associations—The Matter of Fares to the Exposition—Other Railway News.

In his annual report to the stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad President Marvin Hughitt makes the following general remarks as regards the condition of the road:

The great extent of the company's lines, its variety of agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing traffic, its movement of live stock and forest products, merchandise, and many other commodities, together with the growth of passenger traffic in all the growing cities, towns, and country served by this road, compel large outlays for increased terminal facilities, side and store tracks, depot enlargements, station accommodation, additional real estate, equipment of engines and cars, and double track construction on many crowded parts of the system to keep pace with the business. In these respects the company has the last year provided for current requirements with regard to future needs, and has expended the net sum of $3,914,711. This includes $1,821,147 for new and additional equipment of engines and cars, $416,826 for second track, $226,650 for balance of cost of completed roads, $771,020 for 86½ miles of new side tracks, $218,756 for real estate and right of way, and $460,310 for other items of miscellaneous construction and improvements.

Freight terminals at West Chicago shop grounds, with track capacity for receiving, switching, and handling 1,700 cars, were constructed with the combined facilities of a large new engine-house, coal sheds, water supply, etc. Improvements requiring large expenditures are in progress at the Wells street passenger station and yard and at other city stations in Chicago and Milwaukee and many points upon the road. Numerous bridges, buildings, electric light apparatus, telegraph, and interlocking signals have been erected and much miscellaneous work accomplished during the year.

The operating expenses were 61.77 per cent of gross earnings, and including taxes were 64.72 per cent; the corresponding percentages in the previous year, with less earnings, were 62.74 per cent and 65.81 per cent respectively. The comparative results per mile of road were as follows:

	1892.	1891.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$7,353.56	$6,532.69	$820.87
Operating expenses and taxes	4,759.21	4,299.16	460.05
Net earnings	$2,594.35	$2,233.53	$360.82

The sales of land by the land department comprised 1,238 lots and 104,407 acres, sold for the consideration of $903,837 on the usual terms of a small cash payment and the balance in yearly instalments. Ninety-five thousand four hundred and forty-five acres were sold from the Minnesota grant at an average of $7.87 an acre; 7,881 acres from the Michigan grant at an average of $2.44 an acre, and 1,080 acres from the Wisconsin grant at an average of $2.27 an acre. The net receipts were $568,752, not including sales of sundry parcels of miscellaneous lands not in the grants, amounting to $22,160, which sum was credited to construction account. The quantity of lands in the several grants remaining unsold on May 31, 1892, was 772,987 acres, and the quantity remaining in the grants under contracts of sale was 289,546 acres, total 1,062,514 acres. The amount unpaid on outstanding contracts May 31 for lands and lots sold was $1,404,017.31.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

Important Subjects to Be Considered Next Week.

Chairman Midgley has just issued a call for the regular meetings of the Western Freight Association, the Western and Northwestern lines, and the Southern lines, to be held at the association rooms in the Rookery, Chicago, commencing Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 11 a. m. Among the more important subjects to be discussed at the general meeting are the following:

Proposed changes in the agreement submitted by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, division of rates between New Orleans and Trans-Missouri association territory; proposed reduced rate on pig-iron to Missouri River points; relative rates on hard coal and coke; desire to establish minimum weight of 30,000 pounds on wheat and its products; passage of attendants in charge of live stock; divisions east of the Missouri River on Pacific coast traffic; agreement desired relative to loading and unloading live stock; minimum weight on flour, C. L.; rules desired for handling exhibits for World's Fair sent to Chicago for inspection.

At the meeting of the Western and Northwestern lines the following subjects will come up for consideration:

Desire to establish rates on lumber from La Crosse and Onalaska to points on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul west of Colmar, 1 cent each 100 pounds above the Iowa distance tariff from Lansing; rates St. Louis to Iowa points vs. combination locals via Keokuk; equalization of rates desired from Eastern points to stations in Iowa; return free of attendants in charge of one car of cattle, hogs, and sheep; rate of 11¼ cents desired from Winona and La Crosse, Wis., to St. Louis on lumber, C. L.; rate of 10 cents desired on packing-house products, C. L., Fort Madison and Keokuk to Chicago; rates for transportation of perishable exhibits at the World's Fair.

Among the subjects to be considered at the meeting of the Southwestern lines are the following:

Weight of elevator grain at Kansas City; application of commodity rates on agricultural implements to Kansas points; application of Texas common point rates as a maximum at Kansas points; divisions of live stock east of Kansas City.

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION FARES.

Special Committees Are Appointed to Agree Upon the Rates.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Western Passenger Association that the Chairman appoint a committee of four members to confer jointly with a similar committee of trunk lines and Central Traffic Associations for the purpose of considering the subject of reduced passenger fares on account of the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in Chicago, May to October, 1893, Chairman Caldwell yesterday appointed the following officials to serve as members of the committee: George H. Heafford, Milwaukee and St. Paul; W. F. White, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé; H. C. Townsend, Missouri Pacific; and W. R. Busenbark, Chicago and Great Western.

Two members of the committee, Messrs. White and Busenbark, are strongly in favor of a one fare rate for the round trip, while the other two will probably advocate a rate of a fare and one-third for the round trip. It matters but little what rate is agreed upon by the roads, the Knights Templar Conclave rate war has proven that high rates cannot be maintained, and it has also proven that low rates stimulate the business to such an extent as to put money in the treasuries of the roads. The railroads will be lucky if they get one fare for the round trip and, judging by late experiences, they will be well satisfied if they get half a fare for the round trip.

New Canadian Western Road.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Last evening Theodore Davie, Premier of British Columbia, entertained Frank Bakeman, Judge Blackman, and Col. Kane of Chicago at a dinner given on account of the successful conclusion reached between Bakeman and his associates and by the government for building the Canada Western railway. This railway will extend from Victoria to Seymour Narrows on Vancouver Island, crossing to the mainland by a bridge or ferry. Surveys have been made for the Canadian Pacific via Bute Inlet to the eastern boundary of the province at Yellow Head Pass, Rocky Mountains, there to connect with the line now being built through the Canadian Northwest. The present Island railway, eighty miles in length, forms a portion of the system. The government has already subsidized the road with 20,000 acres a mile. It is also understood that the government has agreed to aid construction by means of guaranteeing interest. Victoria will also aid the scheme, while the Dominion will be asked to contribute usual sums of money bonus for each mile. Bakeman will leave for Chicago next week. Judge Blackman remains for a time to complete necessary legal details between the several parties.

Reduced Rates for Meetings.

The lines in the Western Passenger Association have agreed to grant reduced rates for the round trip for the following occasions: Democratic State convention, Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 3; parties attending convention holding certificates of agents, or who present certificates signed by the Secretary of the convention, showing that they paid full fare going to attend said convention, to be returned to destination points within the State of Minnesota at one-third fare, such certificates to be honored within three days after adjournment of the convention; Annual Conference M. E. Church, Dodgeville, Wis., Sept. 14 to 21, fare and one-third from points in Wisconsin west of a north and south line drawn along the eastern boundary of Green County. The Central Traffic Association Passenger Department has agreed to grant excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip for the following occasions: Women's Christian Temperance Union, Fifteenth District of Illinois, annual convention, Hoopeston, Ill., Aug. 17 to 19, from points in Illinois; National Association of Letter-Carriers, third annual convention, Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 23 to 25, from Central Traffic, Trunk Line, Southern Passenger, and Chicago and Ohio River Association territory; United States Veterinary Medical Association, Boston, Mass., Sept. 20 to 22, from all association points.

East-Bound Grain Rates Restored.

The efforts that have been made during the last week or two to prevent a general reduction in east-bound rates on grain and other sixth-class articles have at last been successful. Notice was given by the Vandalia yesterday that it will advance rates on grain and grain products to the authorized basis of 22½ cents and sixth-class articles to the authorized basis of 25 cents for each 100 pounds, Chicago to New York. The Erie is given the credit for getting the Vandalia to withdraw its reduced tariff. The first named road was found to be the line which afforded the Vandalia an outlet to the East, all the other lines having refused to accept its business at the reduced rates. Strong pressure being brought to bear upon the Erie this road gave the Vandalia notice a few days ago that if it did not restore rates to tariff it would refuse to take its business, and the Vandalia being unable to secure an outlet had no other alternative left than to consent to an advance in rates.

Caldwell Selects Shattuc.

Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Association has appointed W. B. Shattuc of the Ohio and Mississippi to act with Mr. Donald in the matter of appeal of the Santa Fé from the refusal of the Chairman to accept Mr. Ford as arbitrator in the two first cases appealed by the Santa Fé. The latter road, however, seems to be inclined to have fun with Mr. Caldwell and now refuses to accept Mr. Shattuc on the ground that the Chairman failed to make the appointment within the time required by the agreement. If this course is pursued much longer, people will lose all interest in the case.

Railroad Notes.

Articles of incorporation for the Western Illinois railroad company have been filed with the Recorder at Lewiston, Ill. The incorporators are Chicago capitalists.

The Chicago committee of the Central Traffic Association, at a meeting held yesterday, decided to advance its rates on commodities to Albany and interior New York points to the basis authorized by the joint committee.

The Executive committee of the Chicago Railway Exchange has just issued a statement showing the number of pieces of railway mail matter handled during the month of July, 1892. The total number of pieces of mail matter handled by the Exchange amounted to 261,134; registered packages, 606. The daily average was 10,469.

It is announced that Aug. 8 the Texas and Pacific will make a reduction of six cents a 100 pounds on lumber from mills on the line of the road in Texas and Louisiana to Colorado common points, making the rate to Denver 29 cents, against 35 cents. This reduction is made to meet a corresponding one on white pine lumber from Wisconsin and Michigan to Colorado points.

For some time past the Nickel Plate has been engaged in demoralizing practices as regards passenger rates to the East. Appeals have been made in vain to the Vanderbilt people to stop their pirate line from demoralizing business. The Erie has at last decided to declare war against the Nickel Plate. Assistant General Passenger Agent Buskirk has decided not only the action of that road in running excursions from Chicago to Niagara Falls at $8 a ticket for the round trip, but would give stop-over privileges at Chautauqua Lake and the advantages of the finest equipped trains.

PROGRESS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Ten Years and Irrigating Water Have Made the Desert Blossom Like the Rose—The Southern Pacific.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., July 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Ever since the days of the shepherd kings man has been a gregarious but restless, wandering animal. He loves to push out into unexplored regions and then rejoices in being followed by his kind. Possibly, as Pope Leo asserts in his last encyclical letter, the Almighty inspired Christopher Columbus to discover a new world that his gregarious fellow might follow and occupy, but all the same the restless Caucasian-Saxon would have found this Western world if the search of Columbus had failed 400 years ago. What a romance is the peopling of the Americas! And the history of the movements of population westward from Plymouth Rock to the Golden Gate more romantic than all. And the last ten years have been as generous in startling aggregations of population in the great southwest region as any preceding ten toward the Kansas-Nebraska region. The progress and development of Southern California covers a matter worthy the careful consideration of men, and it is none the less pregnant with meaning because it has already been the subject of wonder and the theme of innumerable newspaper articles. Like all of America Southern California was once an unproductive waste. First came the pioneer, then the United States military and Federal law, and then the railroad. Although many circumstances have aided the phenomenal development of the resources and commercial capacities there is one factor which is the mainspring that first set the wheels of progress in motion and has since made possible their increasing momentum. The "shepherd kings" came with their flocks and hide-drying and wool-clipping and grain-raising in Southern California, diversified her industries, developed her resources.

With all the mechanical aids of the present day, five years is not thought a long time in which to construct a single large public building, yet within ten years Southern California has seen cities of 10,000, and one of 60,000 people, with all the adventitious aids of water, sewerage, and street railway systems and magnificent public buildings, rise from the plain or carved from the mountain sides. Immense engineering works in the way of reservoirs, railways, and harbors have been constructed, calling for the outlay of enormous wealth and remarkable faith in the future of a country where the visible resources were so small.

The one trunk railroad of this pastoral region is the Southern California. The capitalists of Boston and San Francisco had, years ago, looked favorably upon the lower Colorado and Yuma territory, but it remained for the projectors of the Southern California "spider-web" system of railroads to conquer that hitherto vast and inaccessible waste. In 1882 the conditions in what are now the five principal cities of the Southern counties were: Los Angeles was a distributing point for supplies for grazers, San Bernardino was a small village, Pasadena was a winter resort known as "the Indiana Colony," consisting of a few dozen houses, San Diego was a Pacific port with great expectations on account of its fine harbor, and a population of less than 4,000, but was the terminus of the Southern California, then building northward to a connection with C. P. Huntington's Southern Pacific at Colton; Riverside was a small colony trying to introduce a little mountain water on the desert plain. Thoughtful men, interested in the new railroad, came and looked at the results of irrigation on a small scale at Riverside and reasoned that the same or better results were possible at other points. The railroad was built and irrigation became its handmaid. See the Los Angeles of today with its wholesale trade, its miles of magnificent streets, sewerage, street railways, public buildings, and 60,000 happy, contented people; San Diego with 20,000 people and her harbor floating the vessels of Pacific and Central American ports; San Bernardino with 7,000; Pasadena with an equal population, its rose-embowered homes and its gardens and fields of oranges and lemons and deciduous fruits; Riverside with its miles of great irrigating canals and pipes. The Southern California railway system is like a spider's web, with one central point and then divergent. Its kite-shaped track, inclosing 10,000 square miles of beautiful country, is unequaled by any other system in the world. Its construction is a triumph of engineering skill, as the two illustrations demonstrate. On one of its lines heavy cuts were required through mountains of sand, which by the action of wind and water often covered the track for long distances, thus impeding travel as does snow on the transcontinental lines farther north. To overcome this difficulty the company gave its General Manager, K. H. Wade (formerly of Danville, Ill.), who is also an accomplished civil engineer, instructions without regard to cost. The result, as shown in the illustrations, was original, but eminently satisfactory. By a system of parallel and terraced canals Mr. Wade secured perfect control of both water and sand drifts, leaving the track through the cuts as clear as out on the open plain. The building of the Southern California lines has been cotemporary with the great advancement in a commercial sense, and its history is the history of the new life in Southern California.

P. H.

Orator of the World's Fair.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your comments in THE TRIBUNE of today upon the action of Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, "Orator of the World's Fair," in opposing government aid to the enterprise he is to lighten up with the flambeau of his October oratory, will be read with interest and generally approved. The sentiments which actuate this man Breckinridge, as shown by his course on other measures, are too circumscribed to embrace a national enterprise. His patriotic vision has never been able to discern any object on the north side of the Ohio River. The blue grass of the Lexington district is his horizon. Why this lingering relic of a barbarous epoch should have been selected as the orator of the Fair was a mystery to many, even before Breckinridge had officially antagonized the enterprise. If the motive of his election were to insure Southern support to the Fair in Congress, rather than to secure an orator whose effort would be broad enough to reflect the progress, dignity, and grandeur of a great people and nation, then surely those who chose him have their reward.

Last fall this man Breckinridge lectured in the City of Bloomington to an audience as fine as often gathers within the sound of a single voice. He had a great subject—Henry Clay. Expectation was on tiptoe. All were eager to hear what the Representative of the Lexington district would say of his great predecessor whose services once made that district illustrious. Our people did not know until the conclusion of the lecture that Henry Clay's old seat in Congress has, for some time, for all patriotic purposes, been unhappily vacant. To say the lecture was a failure, dull, dry, platitudinous, and ghastly, would be to state the case mildly. Not a single great trait of Clay's character, not a single distinguishing feature of his exalted public services, was brought out by the lecturer from the blue grass. He inveighed bitterly against Carl Schurz, who has written an admirable life of Clay in the American Statesmen Series; yet the portraiture of Clay in Schurz's book compared with that of the lecture of Breckinridge well presents Hamlet's contrast—"Hyperion to a satyr." Clay possessed three great claims to immortality: First, he patriotically loved and guarded the National Union; second, he passionately hated and would gladly have destroyed the institution of human slavery; third, he was a parliamentary leader to whom history has furnished no parallel except in William Pitt. No one could have learned any of these things from the lecture of Breckinridge; and the fact admits of no other explanation than that the sentiments of Breckinridge were not in harmony with those of his subject. Where Clay had hated slavery he had loved it; where Clay had loved the Union he had hated it; hence was he dumb on both subjects.

Mr. Breckinridge's true office is undoubtedly to fight the Fair rather than to be its orator.

ISAAC N. PHILLIPS.

The World's Fair.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Aug. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—An appropriation by Congress in aid of the Columbian Fair seems to have a hard time for its passage, though the almost universal sentiment of the people is in its favor. If there had not been so much extravagance manifested among the World's Fair Commissioners at the first in giving exorbitant salaries to officers and others there would not now be so much opposition in Congress to the appropriation asked for. Yet this opposition comes with bad grace now from members of Congress who are and have been so lavish in favor of government aid for useless (pretended) improvements which prove to be not improvements and of no practical benefit to the public, and are the result of bargains between members for their personal aggrandizement. When one looks at the character and caliber of a large portion of the men who are chosen to serve the people it makes him less boastful of popular government.

S. MARSTON.

Jules Verne's Dead Satellite.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Anent the opposition of Mars to the earth at the present time considerable interest has been awakened in the public by the discoveries made regarding the two diminutive moons of that planet, and as your paper has favored the public with several interesting articles on that subject, I would like to ask a question regarding our own planet. In Jules Verne's novel "From the Earth to the Moon" there is a dead satellite encountered by the projectile on its way to the moon. Is there such a satellite in existence? As Verne seldom makes a statement on a scientific point without foundation and as I can find no data on this subject I appeal to you for an answer.

F. R. S.

[The existence of such a satellite has been guessed at by more than one person, but no one has yet seen it or otherwise furnished any good, reason for believing "it is thar." Propositions have been made recently to photograph the sky around our known moon for the purpose of settling the point. Reasoning from analogy one might say it is probable that many specks of matter revolve in set orbits around the earth and more than one around the moon. But supposed analogy is not always a safe guide to certitude.]

Shoplifting in St. Louis.

Shoplifting has become such a nuisance in St. Louis that well-known firms have adopted the plan of keeping a gallery containing the photographs of offenders. To this collection trusted employés have access, and they are expected to keep a sharp lookout for the originals of the pictures and see that they are arrested if an attempt is made to carry off goods. The gallery also contains likenesses of women of society who are politely known as "kleptomaniacs," and who have to be dealt with tactfully. "The number of women afflicted with this unfortunate malady in St. Louis," says a police officer of that city, "reaches well up into the hundreds. Scarcely a day passes without an attempt on the part of kleptomaniacs to purloin articles of value from some of the large dry-goods or millinery houses in the city. They usually seize upon lace handkerchiefs, bits of ribbon, lace patterns, fancy articles, ornaments and the like, and seldom purloin anything that cannot easily be secreted in the folds of their dresses, tucked away in their corsage, or concealed in the hand. Frequently the stolen articles are of little or no value, but as a general rule the costliest bits of lace or fabrics are the things that happen to strike their fancy."

INSURANCE NEWS.

There is a lively rate cutting at Darlington, S. C.

A receiver has been asked for the Educational Endowment Association of Minneapolis.

An investigation into the Pennsylvania Mutual Fire by Insurance Commissioner Luper discloses that the company has assets of only $1,518.

The Compact committee of New Orleans made over 1,200 ratings last month. All sugar refineries, rice mills, and breweries have been rated.

The American Sugar Refining company has fitted its plant at New Orleans with automatic sprinklers, and policies are being rewritten with the sprinkler clause.

The Northwestern Mutual Life has awarded a gold medal to Agent Kaufman of Minneapolis for having written the largest amount of insurance for the company in the last year.

The Philadelphia fire underwriters are inclined to conciliate the Trades League if it is possible. A committee has been appointed to confer with the league regarding the recent advance in rates and an attempt will be made to satisfactorily explain the position of the insurance companies.

Chief Justice Mason of the Massachusetts Superior Court has rendered an important decree in the case of the Progressive Benefit Order, one of the largest of the nebulous short-term endowment concerns. The court decides that the number of participants in the funds in the hands of the receiver must be cut down from 15,000 to 5,000.

It is reported at Cincinnati that one of the solicitors of the Manhattan Life Insurance company has been found short in his accounts. In spite of the fact that rather definite information is published regarding the matter in the Cincinnati papers Manager Woods declares that none of his Cincinnati solicitors have ever embezzled one dollar.

The New York Home Coöperative Fire Insurance Company of New York and Kings County is the title of an organization which is writing policies in which several words of its long title are printed in exceedingly small type and only the words "Home Insurance company" stand out plainly. If these policies are not intended for deceptive imitations of those of the old Home Insurance company the form of the plate from which they are printed should be changed.

The Commonwealth Insurance company of New York has applied for admission to the Chicago Board of Fire Underwriters and the application has been denied. This is one of the participating companies which at the end of each year issues scrip to the policyholders representing a division of profits. The members of the Underwriters' Association look upon this as simply a rebate in rates and voted to exclude the Commonwealth on the ground that it was a rate-cutter.

The local Board of Fire Underwriters has authorized the Superintendent of Surveys to make a rate upon grain elevators for blanket policies covering elevators and all appurtenances, including machinery. Such blanket policies have heretofore been issued, but when the 80 per cent clause came into force the elevator people desired to insure up to a fixed value, instead of applying the 80 per cent clause, and the Superintendent of Surveys did not feel authorized to make such a rate for a blanket policy without special authority.

The life-insurance business for the first six months of this year shows with the larger companies some heavy increases, as a rule, over the corresponding six months of 1891. The Ætna increases from $10,940,000 to $13,930,000, the Home from $3,938,000 to $5,341,000, the Mutual Benefit from $12,993,000 to $14,364,000, and the Penn Mutual from $11,278,000 to $13,731,000. The Northwestern Mutual remains almost exactly at the pace set last year. The total for the first six months of 1891 was $33,766,000, and for the first six months of this year $33,887,000.

The *Herald* of Nashville, Tenn., finds that the fire premiums of that State for 1891 were $1,483,785, and the fire losses $1,472,394. Deducting the usual percentage for the expense of doing the business and a dead loss of $622,771 would be the result. A general agent, in reviewing these figures, remarks: "They indicate, unmistakably, that we shall soon hear from Tennessee an energetic protest against insurance monopolies and extortionate rates. I have never known such protests to fail under like circumstances. It is the hard fortune of the underwriter to receive the severest denunciations from those whose pull upon his treasury is the most persistent. Take Louisville as an example."

The local agents of Augusta, Ga., will oppose the new rates proposed by the Southeastern Tariff Association. The following circular to companies has been issued by Secretary Tupper of the Southeastern Tariff Association: "I am instructed by the Executive committee to call your attention to the fact that the recently promulgated tariff of Augusta, Ga., has developed much opposition from the local agents in that city. The committee would remind companies that the revision of rates in heretofore excepted cities was specially ordered at the recent Washington meeting, and unless they are now sustained in this work it will seriously interfere with revision at other points. You are earnestly requested to write your agent at Augusta, point out the necessity for increase in rates at this time, and urge upon them to coöperate in enforcing the present tariff."

The Ohio Superintendent of Insurance has been engaged in an informal hearing of charges against the Pioneer Mutual Sick Benefit and Accident Association (assessment). S. L. Sparks of Cincinnati has filed the charges. He alleges that the company is an assessment organization, but is doing business on the general stock plan and collecting premiums in advance. He declares that the association is writing insurance outside of Ohio, and is doing business in Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and New York. He asserts that the association is issuing certificates for sick benefits without a medical examination, and that such benefits have been paid to persons having consumption and other diseases which should have been known to the company when the policy was issued. The association's answer sets up that Sparks is a discharged employé, who when discharged was deeply in the association's debt for money collected and not paid in. It seems to rest its reply chiefly on an attack on Spark's character. The hearing has been continued until next Tuesday, when the company will make a further presentation of its case.

Insurance companies will have to pay a total loss on the grain in the burned elevator at Grafton, N. D. The local fire department has a new engine and in its enthusiasm it continued to water the damaged grain until all fire and all hope of salvage alike had been extinguished. In connection with this loss a manager remarks: "These long-tailed schedule policies appear to be everywhere as to liability and nowhere as to premiums. The bread usually drops with the buttered side down as to the underwriters and the sugared side up as to the grain dealer. In the present case there were 122 elevators and warehouses described in the schedule, yet the Grafton loss cost the companies one-seventeenth of the amount of their certificates." The grain schedule policy is said to have been started on its career originally by one Sah Meaton. The present form abounds in numerous and complex conditions, some of which have been added since the veracious Sah devised the original one. "While the contract may have been unintelligible," said one general agent, "the unsatisfactory result can be comprehended."

Friendly conferences between a committee of the Cleveland Board of Underwriters and Fire Director Gardner are being held with reference to improvements in the Cleveland Fire Department and particularly in the water supply. The insurance men claim that another fire-boat is absolutely necessary and the laying of a large number of new water mains desirable. At the conference C. A. Muerman stated that the underwriters had done all they could to stave off an increase in rates, but that such an increase must inevitably come. If the 80 per cent coinsurance clause could be made compulsory the underwriters would at once start a salvage corps, he said, but as it is now 30 or 40 per cent of the value of the stocks is all they insure and the partial loss on the risk causes a total loss to the insurance company. Cleveland has heretofore borne a good name with the insurance fraternity, but last year the record of the city was an unfortunate one. The total of premiums received was $1,070,000, while the losses aggregated $1,220,000. This year the situation has even been far worse. In the first six months the losses have reached $1,200,000, while the premiums have not been over half that amount. Rates are declared to be 33 per cent less than they were ten years ago, and the citizens are given to understand that they must either submit to an advance in rates or agree to the 80 per cent coinsurance clause. A part of the manufacturing district known as the "flats" has particularly inadequate water service, and it was announced that a number of companies have decided to withdraw all insurance from that district.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., AUG. 5.—[SPECIAL.]—THE Secretary of State today issued licenses to incorporate new companies as follows:

The Southern Grand Hotel company, Chicago; capital stock, $2,000,000; incorporators, Leander C. May, Lewis M. Curry, and A. L. Allen.

The Monroe Hotel company, Chicago; capital stock, $300,000; incorporators, Charles H. Underwood, Lewis P. Hammond, and David R. Archer.

Track and Car Supply company, Chicago; capital stock, $275,000; incorporators, Joseph Schneider, J. Elliott, and Charles S. Burton.

Ark and San Antonio Mining and Milling company, East St. Louis; capital stock, $200,000; incorporators, O. F. Kuencer, William Stroh, and G. H. Dunnewald.

Gale and Blocki (incorporated), Chicago; drug business; capital stock, $150,000; incorporators, Charles W. Hawley, O. H. Cravens, and Mack R. Stuart.

The American Restaurant company, Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, John S. Fitzgerrell, Newton F. Gordon, and George E. Baldwin.

The I. F. Laing company, Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, George R. Laing, Isaiah F. Laing, and Arthur B. Camp.

Eagle Electric company, Columbia; capital stock, $7,000; incorporators, Henry Hutch, Fred Meyer, and others.

The Greenfield Creamery company, Greenfield; capital stock, $6,000; incorporators, John W. Piper, Jasper Johnson, and others.

Carlyle Fishing and Hunting club, Carlyle; capital stock, $3,500; incorporators, John J. McGaffigan, M. P. Murray, and Thomas E. Ford.

The Columbia Democracy, Chicago; incorporators, John C. Steichl, Charles R. King, and Sidney L. Helliwell.

The Chicago World's Book company, Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Charles E. Davis, William J. Sheahan, and Victor M. Elting.

Henry Martens & Co., Chicago, filed a certificate of change of name to the Luders Baking company.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty for $1,000 and upward were filed for record Friday, Aug. 5, 1892:

24th-st., 198 ft w of Michigan-blvd., n f, 75x75 ft, imp, July 6 (Quinn Chapel African M. E. Church to A. L. Stone)	$12,000
Belmont-av., 145 ft w of Wallace-st., s f, 25x125 ft, May 19 (A. T. Withe to C. A. Pollock)	1,500
W. Madison-st., 170 ft w of Morgan, n f, 24x120 ft, March 17 (E. and T. Brown to Thos. R. Brown)	25,000
Melrose-st., 216 4-10 ft e of Oakley-av., n f, 168x125 ft, July 9 (H. O. Clausen to B. G. Elser)	4,200
Pleasant-av., 282 ft n of 93d-st., n f, 150 ft to alley, July 1 (G. P. Richardson to M. B. Young)	7,500
Baxter-st., 150 ft n of Belmont-av., e f, 25x123 6-10 ft, Aug. 4 (Chas. Lindemann to H. F. M. Schroder)	1,500
W. Monroe-st., 375 ft e of Spaulding-av., s f, 25x193 ft, imp, Aug. 3 (J. M. Leamy et al. to M. E. Williams)	8,400
Lexington-st., n of Garfield-blvd., s f, 50x125 ft, May 15 (F. E. Miller to B. S. Elmendor)	1,800
Peoria-st., n w cor 57th, e f, 74x124¼ ft, Aug. 3, imp. (Neill & Mahnke to De Witt C. Butts)	10,500
Lincoln-av., bet Belden and Webster, n e f, 50x105 ft, July 9 (B. G. Elsen to H. O. Clausen)	8,900
Vincennes-av., e f, 467 34-100 ft, and Stewart-av., n f, 438 4-10 ft, bet 77th and 78th-sts.; also, triangular block of 396 8-10 ft on Stewart-blvd. and 384 ft on Vincennes-av., bet 78th and 79th-sts., Aug. 3 (D. D. Chidester to S. L. Baker)	79,300
Prairie-av., 99 ft s of 48th-st., n f, 44x158½ ft, Aug. 2 (F. H. Stevens to D. J. Mitchell)	5,720
Otto-st., 441 ft w of N. Halsted, n f, 50x124 ft, Aug. 1 (M. Feulner to C. A. and C. Larson)	2,400
Otto-st., 466 ft w of N. Halsted, n f, 25x124 ft, Aug. 4 (C. A. and C. Larson to C. Swanson)	1,275
Laflin-st., bet 52d and 53d, e f, 50x124 7-10 ft, Aug. 4 (Wm. Ranguth to P. J. Casey)	3,500
Gordon-terrace, 450 ft e of Halsted-st., s f, 50x109 ft, Aug. 4 (F. T. Simmons to J. L. Whitney)	6,500
L. 16, B. 12, Vandersyde & Bartlett's add. to Pullman, July 13 (Gerrit Pon to Wm. Trydag)	1,300
Western-av., n w cor Edbrook-pl., e f, 234¼x110 ft, July 10 (P. P. Powell to G. L. Murchie)	13,250
Yale-st., 50 ft s of 72d, w f, 50x122 ft, July 1 (H. A. and M. H. Buck to Trebilcock & Penhalligon)	4,000
14 lots in Wilson's pt., n w ¼, Sec. 15, 38, 13, Dec. 1, 1891 (H. H. Gage to Chgo. Union Transfer Ry. Co.)	1,300
Forestville-av., 247½ ft s of 43d-st., w f, 25x126¾ ft, June 23 (H. L. Withers to J. R. Taylor)	2,300
Stony Island-av., n w cor 92d-st., e f, 25x132 ft, April 26 (M. E. and O. S. Gaither to O. Siebreskt)	2,100
Hinman-st., 120 ft n of Hoyne-av., s f 24x129 ft, imp, Aug 3 (J. P. Rademacher to E. Bartels)	7,000
Same property as above, Aug 4 (E. Bartels to J. P. Rademacher)	7,000
Wabash-av., 230 ft n of 45th-st., e f 25x160 ft, imp, Aug 4 (A. Schlatt to R. F. Bullen)	7,000
Harrison-st., s e cor Kedzie-av., n f 51¼x125 ft, July 15 (Estate of G. K. Shoenberger to J. B. Toohy)	6,406
Barclay-st., 100 ft s of Augusta-st., e f 25x125 ft, Aug 1 (O. J. Halvarson to K. Tolzien)	2,200
North-av., s w cor Oakley, n f, 24 8-10x123⅛ ft, Aug. 2 (A. J. Thiele to J. Samp)	4,000
Stewart-av., 200 ft n of 67th-st., e f, 23x130 ft, Aug. 4 (Trebilcock & Penhallegon to J. Jordan)	12,000
W. Lake-st., near s w cor Kedzie-av., n f, 62 4-10 ft to alley, July 18 (M. W. and J. F. Rhodes to F. Leon)	10,000
27th-st., 40 ft w of La Salle, s f, 40x120 ft, Aug. 3 (C. and F. Stantz to C. Grossheim)	9,000
Sangamon-st., 150 ft s of 60th, w f, 25x125 ft, Feb. 4 (People's B. & L. Assn. to H. A. Morse)	1,000
Bishop-st., bet. 64th and 65th, 50x124 ft, July 25 (A. J. Cromie to Hosmer & Ferris)	1,000
Noble-st., bet. Division and Bradley, e f, 25x125 ft, June 15 (F. Bertram to F. Wiecknoski)	3,800
N. 59th-st., 33 ft w of Palmer, s f, 50x125 ft, Aug. 4 (J. E. Johnson to W. J. Lukens)	1,250
N. 59th-st., n w cor Palmer, s f, 33x125 ft, July 22 (E. J. Farnum to same)	1,100
N. 59th-st., nw cor Palmer, s f, 58x125 ft, Aug. 5 (W. J. Lukens to City of Chicago)	1,800
Wabash-av., n w cor 28th-st., e f, 93¾x141 ft, June 1 (Charles D. Mosher to Mosher Apartment Hotel Co.)	100,000
South Park-ct., near n w cor 61st-st., e f, part of lots 28 and 29, June 25 (S. S. Beman to A. Wheeler)	3,000
Madison-av., near n e cor 61st-st., w f, part of lot 18, July 20 (M. G. & L. Drais to same)	2,500
Pine Grove-av., 300 ft n of Cornelia-st., e f, 50x225 ft, July 22 (A. Brown to S. McHie)	7,421
Winter-st., 33 ft n of 54th-ct., w f, 37½x125 ft, Aug. 1 (J. A. Boyer to T. A. Boyer)	3,500
Evans-av., 166 ft s of 44th, e f, 25x78 ft, July 16 (L. G. Kirkland to C. M. Stoke)	6,700
81st-st., bet. Honore and Wallace, s f, 74x125 ft, June 10 (H. Gallagher to A. B. Cody)	3,500
89½ lots in Lane Park add on n w cor. So. Port-av., July 24 (J. R. Lane to L. H. Bellows)	89,500
Hermitage-av., 146½ ft s of Polk-st., e f, 82x267 ft, except 22x125½ ft on Wood, May 21 (William Smith to G. Bunker et al.)	14,200
Garfield-blvd., s e cor Emerald-av., n f, 150x130 ft, May 26 (H. A. Gardner to Neill & Mahnke)	14,000
Emerald-st., 108 ft s of 55th-st.-blvd., e f, 22x100 ft, July 2 (Neill & Mahnke to J. Aicker)	2,000
Emerald-st., 86 ft s of 55th-st.-blvd., e f, 22x100 ft, July 2 (same to H. Fleming)	2,000
California-av., 164 ft n of Van Buren-st., w f, 48x132 ft, July 27 (estate of Charles Connolly to W. R. Thompson)	4,275
Calumet-av., 166 ft n of 29th-st., e f, 25x179⅞ ft, July 20 (J. N. Duback to S. Partridge)	4,000
Troy-st., 175 ft s of Huron, e f, 25x126⅜ ft, June 23 (A. J. Keating to A. H. and M. J. Wilmot)	3,450
Sedgwick-st., 368 ft n of Chicago-av., w f, 25x120 ft, Aug. 5 (B. and J. Nylen to J. A. Larson)	4,500
Lyman-av., s e cor Seminary, w f, 92x173⅜ ft, Dec. 15, 1891 (Thomas Leyman to Ravenswood Baptist Church)	2,800
60th-ct., 139 ft w of Winter, s f, 26 ft to alley, June 4 (F. D. Jones to J. McFarland)	1,200
W. Jackson-st., 115 ft w of Homan-av., s f, 25x142 ft, July 18 (T. B. Clohesy to M. Murphy)	3,500
Prairie-av., n w cor 60th-st., e f, 133½x160 ft, July 27 (L. C. Colt to J. Cudahy)	16,000
W. Madison-st., 250 ft w of 40th, s f, 50x175 ft, July 25 (E. T. and H. H. Porter to D. R. Cameron)	3,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

OUTSIDE SALE.

N. 30 10-12 ft lot 5 and s 37 5-12 ft, lot 4, block 36, Young's add to Blue Island, July 9 (G. Meyer to H. F. Klein et al.	$11,000

RAILROAD LEASE.

Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City railway company has leased to Chicago Great Western railway company all of its 922 miles of railroad for 99 years.

NEW SUBDIVISION.

Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard; s w cor Emerald-st., 150x130 ft, by Neill & Mahnke.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS FOR BUILDINGS to cost $1,000 or more were issued yesterday:

A. H. Hill, 2-story dwelling, Selwin-av. and Willis-st.	$5,300
Mosher Apartment Building, 4-story apartment building, 2720-28 Wabash-av.	190,000
Susie Stieverman, 3-story flats, 415 S. Paulina-st.	7,000
P. Melbie, 2-story flats, 654 Dania-st.	3,000
John York, 3-story flats, 366 Johnson-st.	7,000
Edward J. Lewis, 8 3-story flats, 86-94 Park-av.	50,000
Herman Solomon, 3-story front add, 402 Clybourn-av.	3,000
H. McCormick, 5 1-story cottages, 2149-57 50th-st.	3,500
C. A. Davis, 2-story dwelling, Centre-av. and Evanston-av.	2,000
C. F. Waite, 4-story hotel, 68th place and Hope-av.	65,000
John McElroy, 1141 N. Halsted-st.	2,500
Harrington Bros., 2-story flats, 1212 Newport-av.	2,300
Herman Arnold, 3 and 2-story dwelling and barn, 1826 Wellington-st.	30,000
Mrs. E. Edwell, 2 3-story flats, 1660-62 Barry-av.	15,000
G. M. Rempe, 2 4-story stores and flats, 1081-83 W. 12th-st.	16,000
John Larson, 2-story flats, 741 Seymour-st.	2,400
Lawrence Hasselrath, 5 5-story stores and flats, 158-62 E. Chicago-av.	100,000
Thomas Whelan, 4-story store and flats, 441 W. Taylor-st.	16,000
John Ricks, 3-story flats, 832 S. California-av.	5,200
Louis C. Dechent, 2-story dwelling, 3186 Dover-st.	3,500
Mrs. E. C. Martin, 3-story flats, 422 Ashland-av.	10,000
N. Christopher, 3-story store and flats, 3800 Wallace-st.	7,000
Fred Meisnes, 3 and 2 story store and flats, 473 W. 12th-st.	5,600

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN RAVENSWOOD, ON TUESDAY, Aug. 2, a lady's gold watch, with chain and pendant. Finder will be rewarded by returning to C. J. BRADFORD, 115 Monroe-st., Room 13.

LOST—GOLD EYEGLASSES AND CHAIN. Finder please leave at 2950 Prairie-av. and receive reward.

LOST—$10 REWARD—LARGE RED IRISH setter dog; has a cough; license tag 9713; return to 1115 Early-av., Edgewater, or Room 708 Chicago Opera-House block.

FOUND—POCKETBOOK. OWNER CAN HAVE same by proving ownership. JOS. DUFFIESS, 90 E. Lake-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY BETWEEN 50TH-ST. and Hyde Park, Ill. Central Station, via Jefferson-av. and 53d-st., a small black leather chatelaine bag containing jewelry; bag marked with initials E. P. or E. B. P.; a reward of $100 will be paid for return of same to Room 423 The Rookery.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—IT WILL CERTAINLY PAY YOU TO see our stock of DIAMONDS, WATCHES, WEDDING GIFTS, etc. You might need something in the near future and you would surely be better informed. We are direct importers of these goods. We open accounts with responsible parties on regular trade terms.

GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer.
195 and 197 Wabash-av., cor. Adams.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN, 35 YEARS OLD, as correspondent, bookkeeper, secretary, private or corporation, head office man or manager, where sound judgment, native talent, or progressiveness is required; French and English fluently; thorough corporation, commercial, and law experience; law office preferred. JOSEPH MAILLE, 524 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—DRUGS; GRADUATE, German, 20 years of age; best ref. Address, stating terms, GEORGE HOLTZHAUSSER, 1346 North 29th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED DOUBLE-entry bookkeeper, stenographer, and general office man; will start on small salary; best of references. Address K O 145, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN 23 YEARS, speaking English and French, in office of a wholesale house; best references given. T 84, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman for Wisconsin for first-class grocery house; references and security A No. 1. S 8, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN BY MAN who is well acquainted with furniture trade. Address S 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS salesman or any kind of work where a bright man can be used. Address T 55 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SALESMAN—POSITION to travel; experience and reference. T 72, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS watch-case maker, engraver, and designer; 18 years' experience as Superintendent, or engraver or eman in watch case factory. R 168, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK for chef or steward at hotel. German. Address A. GREINEISEN, 257 North Clark-st., North Side Turner Hall.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGINEER, SOBER AND reliable, wants situation city or country. Address Kroll, 49 Carpenter-st.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY: general work; no objection country; references. Address S 130, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with reliable stenographers from a select list or our advanced dictation class. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN STEnographer; 4 years' experience; can fill any position. Address T 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN stenographer and bookkeeper; competent. Address T 83, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—MEDICAL TREATISES A specialty; lucid business pamphlets; ads that talk; fetching circulars, catalogues compiled; anything explanatory written or revised in best style; estimates furnished. Address T 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGH OFFICE man and manager; accurate, energetic; of good appearance and address and exceptional business ability; age 29; accustomed to earning $1,200 to $1,800. Address T 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A COLORED MAN wants a place in a bar as porter; or in private family or boarding-house; willing to make himself useful. Address E., 2706 Dearborn-st., Flat 4.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WITH horse and light wagon as collector, or other work. Address S 107, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERT CATAlogue maker, designer, and photo-engraver will work by the week. Address T 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BARTENDER; NO OBjection to country. City references. Address S 130, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG ATTORNEY as collector; bond furnished. R 86, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED COLlector; good references. Address T 27, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—HEAD WAITER; LONG experience in Chicago. Address S 98, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY BOOKkeeper; 3 years' experience; thoroughly competent. Address T 80, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GERman girl to do housework in private family; best city references. 3130 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED child's nurse; willing and obliging. References. SIEGEL & COOPER, Van Buren and State.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKING BY THE day on North Side. Address S 175, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers from a select list, or less expert yet accurate ones from our advanced dictation class. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGraphers and typewriter operators supplied business houses without charge.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
Tel. 137. 175 Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY stenographer thoroughly competent; stranger in city. Address T 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY STENOGrapher, Remington experience. Address T 89, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS copy holder; experience. E. R., 855 Racine-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, CLERKS. Mercantile Exchange, Adams Express Bldg., R. 31.

BOOKKEEPER—WITH EXPERIENCE IN WHOLEsale liquor business. 305 W. Madison-st.

MANAGER—YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE MANAger; prefer one with knowledge of shorthand. 314, 84 La Salle-st.

MAN—FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED, AT Arend's soda fountain; good pay. Madison-st., corner 5th-av.

MAN—YOUNG; TO TAKE CARE OF STOCK; 18 to 20. 314, 84 La Salle-st.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

MEN—EXPERIENCED, TO SELL SHIRTS ON commission; city or country. The Langdon Shirt Co., 85 and 87 5th-av.

SALESMAN—A FIRST-CLASS REAL-ESTATE salesman to sell choice suburban property in the Eastern States on commission. Must be thoroughly reliable and give best of Chicago references. None other need apply. $300 to $800 per lot. Will pay liberal commission, salesman to bear expenses. Address T 21, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—HOUSE SALESMAN IN OFFICE wholesale grocery house; must be well posted in the grocery business; state age, reference, and experience. Address S 166, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—CITY—TO CALL ON SMALL GROcery, candy, and cigar stores. Address T 87, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—ONLY EXPERIENCED GROCERY salesmen, to sell a profitable and staple article; every grocer needs it; large commissions; state particulars. Address IMPORTER, 64 Michigan-av., E. S.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING SALESMEN THAT are acquainted with the grocery business, by wholesale grocery house; state age, salary and references. Address E 160, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—A GOOD OPENING; SALARY OR commission. Address, with stamp, National Cigar Company, St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMEN—TO SELL CUSTOM PANTS IN CITY and country. Write for particulars. A. G. MARCUS & CO., 275 E. Madison-st.

SALESMEN—SIX EXPERIENCED TEA AND CIGar salesmen; must be hustlers with a good record and trade. Address K F 79, Tribune office.

SHOE SALESMAN—FOR RETAIL STORE; GERman preferred. 3831 State-st.

SOLICITOR—AT ONCE, MAN WITH CITY EXPErience to solicit advertising; must have good references; a splendid chance for the right man. Address T 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO REPRESENT AND sell our Coupon Check System to merchants and storekeepers. Agents are making $15 to $30 a day; write quick for territory and terms. The Commercial Cash Coupon Co., Cincinnati, O.

Boys.

BOY—SMART, FROM 17 TO 19 YEARS OF AGE to learn the wholesale book and stationery business. Apply at Western Book and Stationery Co., 109 Wabash-av.

BRIGHT BOY—ABOUT 16, WHO WRITES A GOOD hand, to make himself useful around an office. Address B 133, Tribune office.

Trades.

BARBER—GERMAN. 153 W. LAKE-ST.

BRICK MASONS—CALL AT ROOM 913, 218 La Salle-st.

MAN—COMPETENT TO TAKE CHARGE OF whiting room in large molding factory. Address, giving references, wages asked, etc., K O 66, Tribune office.

PRESSMAN AND FEEDER—GORDON. DRAKE'S, 155 W. Washington-st.

STOCK SAWYER IN FURNITURE WORK. TANK Mfg. Co., Clybourn-av. and Lewis-st.

TINNERS AND SHEET-IRON WORKERS. APply Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

WOOD PATTERN MAKER—FIRST-CLASS—ON agricultural implement work; steady employment and good pay to the right man. Address for five days with references to Lock Box 1176, Appleton, Wis.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN; CALIGRAPH. 314, 84 La Salle-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS STENOGRAPHER and general clerk in real estate office. State references. Address T 18, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

ARTIST—PORTRAIT; ONE WHO USES AN AIR brush. Address WOODRUFF BROS., 313 Cherry-st., Toledo, O.

EXPERIENCED INSTALLMENT COLLECTOR—None other need apply; for book and silverware house; country route; state age, experience, and salary wanted; bond required. Address T 51, Tribune office.

MAN—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, WHO HAS experience in the construction and management of factory of nitroglycerine and its compounds. Address, giving references, AGNEW & CO., 100 Washington-st.

MAN—TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES, LAWN, AND garden; about half hour's ride from city; must give references. Address T 28, Tribune office.

MAN—SOBER—IN BARN; ONE WHO IS A GOOD washer. Barn 7 Hubbard-ct.

MEN—TWO EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE MEN TO offer 100 per cent solid investment to salaried people; liberal commission; delightful business; state experience and references. T 70, Tribune.

MEN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT CALL; INTERview free. People's Exchange, Room 44, 119 Dearborn-st.

MEN—AT SWIFT'S ICE HOUSE, SUMMIT, ILL. Call at 3833 Emerald-av., city.

PHYSICIAN—TO TAKE CHARGE OF SPECIAList's office in Michigan; regular graduate experience; good address and A1 references required. Call on Dr. H., Room 606 Gore's Hotel. Today only.

POSITIONS SECURED, VACANCIES TODAY CAMPBELL, DOWD & CO., 11, 333 Dearborn.

TIMEKEEPER AND COST MAN—GOOD WORKer, about 21 years of age; state salary expected; references required. Address T 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CASHIER AND SALESLADY—BRIGHT YOUNG lady to act in retail shoe store; German preferred. 3831 State-st.

CASHIER—FOR SOUTH WATER-ST. HOUSE; experience necessary; state references.

YOUNG LADY IN REAL ESTATE OFFICE; MUST write and read well; salary $5 to $7 per week. Call at R 6, 128 La Salle-st.

Domestics.

CHAMBERMAID—CRYSTAL HOTEL, 49 FIFTH-AV.

COOK—FIRST-CLASS. 2330 INDIANA-AV.

DINING-ROOM GIRL—FIRST-CLASS. 3001 VERnon-av.

GIRL—BY A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER. A young girl to take care of a baby for 2 or 3 months at Lake Geneva, Wis. Wages moderate. Apply in person at 122 Ashland-blvd., Chicago, on Saturday, from 9 to 10 a. m., or on Monday from 9 to 10 a. m., or 12:30 to 2 p. m.

GIRL—DINING-ROOM. 2221 WABASH-AV.

GIRLS—TWO, IN SMALL BOARDING HOUSE. 754 Gordon-st., Stockyards.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in private family; wages $4 a week. MRS. SCHOBINGER, Armida-av., Morgan Park.

HOUSEKEEPER—BY WIDOWER ON SOUTH Side; Canadian or English preferred; three in family; good home. Address T 90, Tribune office.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL; SMALL family; call Saturday or Sunday. 4406 Berkeley-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family; good wages. 2930 Groveland-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; references. Call Sunday, 4356 Ellis-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL, GENERAL; 4-ROOM COTtage. F. WILLIAMS, 1519 Sheridan-road, off Evanston-av.

HOUSEWORK—FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENeral housework; must be good cook and laundress; $5 per week. 3239 Michigan-av.

HOUSEWORK—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at Flat C, 5540 Cornell-av.

HOUSEWORK—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR general housework. 1356 Wrightwood-av.

HOUSEKEEPER—FOR A SMALL HOTEL. Address T 48, Tribune office.

LAUNDRESS—FIRST-CLASS, BY PRIVATE FAMily at Evanston. Applications will only be considered where accompanied with the best of city references. Address S 80, Board of Trade afternoons.

STARCHER—GOOD. 436 WELLS-ST.

WAITRESSES—FIRST-CLASS—FOR RESTAUrant; good wages. Address T 1, Tribune office.

WET NURSE—WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Apply at 55 Ontario-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

GIRLS—STEADY; TO WORK ON CORSETS. GAGE, DOWNS CO., 270 5th-av.

OPERATORS—EXPERIENCED HAND AND MAchine, on millinery and society regalia; also learn embroidery. AMES SWORD CO., 146 Franklin.

SEAMSTRESSES—EXPERIENCED SCARF hands, on tucks and puffs. Apply to CUTTER & CROSSETTE, 237 Franklin-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHERS—YOUNG LADY, AT ONCE; for balance of month; Remington operator; must be neat and accurate. Address B 161, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—AN EXPERT LADY STENOGrapher and Remington operator; $18; call early. Room 82, 240 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY—EXPERIENCED, REMington or Caligraph; must be graduate Metropolitan Business College. Address F 36, Tribune.

STENOGRAPHERS—YOUNG LADY; REMINGTON machine; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address T 69, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS—EXPERIENCED REMINGton and Caligraph operators; $10 to $15. 289 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

STENOGRAPHERS—3 LADY AND REMINGTON Operators; experienced; accurate; $10, $12, $15. Call at once. 412 First Nat. Bank Bldg.

STENOGRAPHERS AND BOOKKEEPERS—TWO ladies; good positions. 314, 84 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHERS—THREE YOUNG LADIES; good positions. 314, 84 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY ACQUAINTED WITH medical terms. 314, 84 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHERS—THREE LADIES FOR HOTEL work; good positions. 314, 84 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHER—REMINGTON OPERATOR and office lady; $15. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

Miscellaneous.

CLOAK FINISHER—EXPERIENCED; STEADY work; good wages. 71 and 73 Market-st.

GIRLS—TO DO LIGHT WORK IN FANCY GOODS factory. H. M. ROSENBLATT & CO., 237 Monroe-st.

LADIES EARN $3 TO $6 DAILY—THE PEARL corset shields prevent corsets breaking at the waist; repair broken ones in five minutes; entirely new; sells at sight to ladies, dressmakers, etc. For terms address with stamp, EUGENE PEARL, Merton, Wis.

LADY TO TRAVEL (NO CANVASSING); SALARY $60 per month and expenses. Call 517 Oxford Building, 84 La Salle-st.

PROOFREADER—LADY,—IN PUBLISHING house; one who can translate Spanish preferred. Address T 68, Tribune office.

SCARF FINISHERS—EXPERIENCED END, band, and four-in-hand finishers; best prices given. Apply neckwear department, WILSON BROS., Market and Jackson-sts.

PICTURES, STAMPS, AND COINS.

STEVENS & CO., 69 DEARBORN-ST., FOR COINS and philatelic merchandise.

WE BUY STAMPS—COLLECTIONS OR LOTS of new or used postage stamps wanted for cash. The S. B. BRADT CO., 91 and 93 Wabash-av.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS, 84 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS, CAVEATS, TRADEMARKS, OBtained. CHAS. C. TILLMAN, 811, 113 Clark-st. Chicago.

GLASSES AND ARTIFICIAL EYES.

HAVE YOU TROUBLE WITH YOUR EYES or spectacles? Dr. Burnham of 506 Masonic Temple [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING property of all kinds; docks, warehouses, etc. Buildings erected for responsible tenants. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY IMproved, one block at 64th-st. and Seville-st., with brick building; manufacturing plant; $50,000. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON GRAND BOULEVARD—

$23,500. A substantially built Bedford stone front residence, convenient to steam suburban service, elevated road, and cable lines; ten large, light rooms, two bathrooms; building handsomely decorated throughout and finished in hard wood; in parlor, tile fireplaces and antique mantels; porcelain bathtub and tile-finished bathroom on second floor; three W. C.'s; stationary washstands first, second, and third floors; all open plumbing; hot and cold water; heated throughout by steam and first gas; coal and gas range in kitchen; gas lighted by electricity; electric bells; sideboard built in dining-room; stationary bathtub, with French plate mirror; large cedar closet, china closet, and butler's pantry; cement floor in cellar; finished laundry, stationary washtubs, in fact, everything that goes to make a complete, convenient, and modern home; building less than one year old. This price includes carpets, draperies, window shades, and screens, all made new to suit building when finished.

Inquire week days Club Room 9, Grand Pacific Hotel. Sundays, after 1 p. m., 4056 Grand Boulevard.

Easy terms, if required, at 6 per cent.

FOR SALE—BY J. GRAFTON, PARKER & CO., 100 Washington-st.

MICHIGAN-BLVD., 11 residences, $25,000 to	$150,000
DREXEL-BLVD., 3 residences, $30,000 to	135,000
GRAND-BLVD., 5 residences, $18,000 to	120,000
PRAIRIE-AV., 7 residences, $20,000 to	100,000
KENWOOD, 9 residences, $15,000 to	125,000

We make a SPECIALTY OF SELLING FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES.

If you are looking to buy or rent please call on us.

FOR SALE— CHOICE NEW RESIDENCES.
3846 AND 3850 LAKE-AV., EAST FRONT.

New modern Bedford rock stone front, including 10 rooms, close to Illinois Central R. R. station at 39th-st., and near cable cars. These can be bought $1,000 cheaper than anything on the South Side. Location and workmanship considered. Plumbing a special feature. Do not fail to see these. MEAD & COE, R. 801, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN EVER OFfered. What are you thinking of? Only $45 and $50 per front foot that is well worth $125 on some of the best South Side avenues, near the L road and all other roads, with all street improvements in and paid for. The owner must have money; don't miss it. I have a few more lots left; come and see them. T. P. KEEFE, cor. of La Salle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR 33D-ST. East front, within one block of elevated railway, 11 minutes' ride to Congress-st. 11-room brick house, with barn; house newly papered and painted; lot 28x164; price $13,000; on easy payments. W. J. FARLIN, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV.—CORNER LOT, NORTH OF 47TH-ST. 200x208 ft., east front, south exposure. The finest vacant on Vincennes-av. A. H. LORD, 149 La Salle-st., Room 26.

FOR SALE—3806 ELMWOOD-PLACE, 10-ROOM stone front, good repair; plumbing, stone sidewalk, barn; only $500 cash and monthly payments. Why pay rent? FRED H. BROWN, 701 Phenix Bldg.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 58TH-ST. New 2-story and cellar modern brick house, 11 rooms, hardwood finish; all the latest conveniences; lot 25x161 feet to alley; frame barn; $7,000. A. H. LORD, 149 La Salle-st., Room 26.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., 75 FEET NEAR 36TH-st., at $175 per front foot. FRANK P. HAWKINS, 90 La Salle-st., R. 20.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MODERN BRICK house and barn. Indiana-av.; lot 28x188 feet; immediate possession; very cheap for cash before September. Address F 158, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ALLEY L—MUST SELL. IF YOU want a bargain don't miss this opportunity; this will pay you to investigate. Address T 53, Tribune.

FOR SALE—STONE FRONT MODERN HOME; hardwood; No. 411 41st-st., east Grand-blvd. Com. to agents. G. S. C., R. 5, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—VACANT SOUTH Side for city equities or clear farms. Address T 77, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—GREENWOOD-AV. 50 to 300 feet; street improvements in and paid. JAMES WADSWORTH, 52 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—1719 STATE-ST. 20X120—CHEAP. EDWARD J. QUINLAN, 79 Dearborn, R. 1208.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES ON ALL AVENUES; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, TWO FLATS, FOUR rooms; most convenient in city for steam, cable and elevated roads; 3 blocks east Douglas Park, overlooking Ogden-av.-blvd.; $3,000, $500 cash, balance very easy terms. Apply 684 S. Western-av.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY—150X100 FEET, on Lumber-st., north of 18th. Good R. R. facilities. G. P. SHIPPEY, 209 Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—ON WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR WESTern-av., 44 feet front, with ten-room house, on monthly payments. ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—FINE RESIDENCE—353 Ashland boulevard; immediate possession. Inquire of MEADOWCROFT BROS., Bankers, northwest corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE OR RENT—FINE RESIDENCE, 353 Ashland-blvd. Immediate possession. MEADOWCROFT BROS., Bankers, N. W. corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—HAMLIN-AV., NEAR FULTON-ST., choice lots fronting Garfield Park. HARRY GREENEBAUM, exclusive agent, 84 Washington.

FOR SALE—$1,100 CASH BUYS MY LOT, WEST Monroe-st., between 42d and 43d, south front. Address T 13, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE NORTH SIDE CORNER FOR $12,000; 102x125 feet; fine location for apartment building. HALSEY & HALSEY, 59 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW 9-ROOM STONE FRONT North Side house. HALSEY & HALSEY, 59 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SHORE—AWAY FROM TURmoil of World's Fair—a beautiful home; all conveniences; grounds 2 acres. K D 88, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—3-STORY BUILDING—BUSINESS corner; good investment; $6,000. 12 Cleveland-av.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—FINE AVENUE, EAST FRONT; NICE LOCATION. A 3-story and cellar modern brick house, hardwood finish, 10 rooms over cellar, servants' bath in cellar, steam heat, electric appliances, hardwood floors, vestibule, elegant mantels and fixtures; new, modern, complete; price $12,000. A. H. LORD, 149 La Salle-st., Room 26.

FOR SALE—
SHERIDAN AV. COR. 64TH ST.
165x200 ft.
Will sell for $75 per ft.; only one block from L road and three blocks from Woodlawn station; fine corner for a flat bldg. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington.

FOR SALE—LEADING AVENUE—HYDE PARK. 2-story and cellar Bedford stone front. 2 flats, 7 and 8 rooms each. Rented for $840 per year; price $8,500. A. H. LORD, 149 La Salle-st., Room 26.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NO. 5817 INDIANA-av., 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 8 rooms; modern and new; a bargain; terms to suit. Price $8,500. Owner and builder, 242 East Forty-fourth-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A CHOICE SELECTION of residences at Kenwood; large houses and small buildings; will be pleased to show buyers and meet them at station with carriage. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A RESIDENCE ON KIMBARK-AV., near 49th-st., $14,000; will pay rent for 5 years at $125 per month; 50-foot lot. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., Room 27.

FOR SALE—LARGE LIST OF HOUSES AND RESidence lots in Hyde Park, Oakland, and Kenwood; call for particulars. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st., Room 27.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FINE STONE front apartment building in best of Kenwood; lot 50x125; pays 12 per cent net. C. B. RICHARD & CO., 62 Clark-st., Sherman House.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD LOTS—CHOICE LIST—Madison-av., Kenwood-av., Ellis, Greenwood, 47th-st., 51st-st.-blvd., choice corners and inside lots. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 88 and 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—47TH-ST., NEAR ST. LAWRENCE-av., 50x125 feet to alley, at $155; big bargain. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—25 FT., VACANT; CLEAR; KENwood; bargain. J. A. COLEMAN, 501 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—100 LOTS IN SO. Chicago; 111th-st.; rapidly improving; a good investment. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCE AND LOTS; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS IN AUSTIN—

50x125 feet, east front, Hayes-st.	$12.00
50x125 feet, south front, Augusta-st.	15.00
50x150 feet, west front, Prairie-av.	[illegible]
50x150 feet, west front, Poplar-av., corner	[illegible]
75x150 ft., Linden Grove-av., near depot	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
50x178 ft. w. front, Waller-av.; paved street	35.00

Select your lot, we will furnish architect and build house to suit you. Terms: small cash payment and balance on monthly installments from $1,300 to $6,000. L. A. GILBERT, 712 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—NEW 8-ROOM STORY HOUSES AT AUSTIN Park, with modern improvements, from $2,500 to $3,000; lots 50x125; small cash payment; balance monthly. BASS, KESSLER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK; NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE, large lot, all improvements; near station; paved street; $4,000; easy terms. FRANK H. JUNE, 35 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—VACANT AND IMPROVED AT OAK Park, Austin, River Forest, and Ridgeland; lots on easy terms. C. A. SMITH, Room 42, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICEST VACANT RESIDENCE lot in Oak Park, 100x171, near Ridgeland Station; paved street. FRANK H. JUNE, 35 Metropolitan Block.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE AND BARN, 65-foot lot, Wellington and Evanston-avs.; a bargain. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE MANUFACTURing site; cheap; on 5 or 6 railways and other good facilities; [illegible] near Ashland-av. Address K 124, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE—AUG. 9, 11 A. M.—THE CHIcago R. E. Exchange, 125 La Salle-st.—3613 Ellis-av., [illegible] highest bidder. [illegible] 6311 Cottage Grove-av., near 63d-st. 25 feet W. Madison-st., near Washtenaw.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—Fine residence lots, only $4 to $8 per front foot, at DOWNER'S GROVE, on the C., B. and Q.; 50 daily trains; 38 minutes' ride; high rolling grounds; beautiful shade trees; population, 2,000, growing rapidly; good schools, churches, and stores; round trip tickets free. E. H. PRINCE & CO., Room 15, 225 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—96X500 FEET; RIPARIAN rights; the only one in and village for sale. Choice.
Several fine sites of one acre or more, near lake. Three elegant homes, all modern improvements, large grounds, near Sheridan Drive and lake. Houses and lots in all parts of Glencoe. W. E. STARR, 305 Unity Building.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—SECURE THIS—City of Evanston—100x150 either s e or n w cor Seward and Sherman-avs. Rapidly improving. 11 houses in immediate vicinity built in last two years worth $6,000 to $20,000. Photographic views at office. Chance to make $1,000 by quick purchase. H. A. OSBORN, 177 LaSalle-st. Room 6.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE PROPERTY—LOTS 100 x200, fine shade trees, paved streets, stone sidewalks, pure water, perfect sewerage, and the best railway service running out of Chicago; also dwellings with large grounds. J. L. LEE & CO., Room 3, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—A BARGAIN FOR IMmediate sale; elegant house and beautiful grounds; 200x200 foot corner; centrally located on the ridge; 60 per cent of actual value. EDWIN READ & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN 10-ROOM RESIDENCE, every convenience; location on principal residence street overlooking Lake Michigan; nearly an acre of lawn; good barn. Address Owner, 902 State-st., Waukegan, Ill.

FOR SALE—TALK QUICK; I WANT THE BEST cash offer for lots 14, 15, 16, block 17, Liter's 2d addition La Grange; unincumbered; will take $2,000 cash, worth $4,000. E. C. ELLIS, 610 Park-av.

FOR SALE—HOME ACRES IN TRACTS OF FROM 1 to 8 acres, situated near station, schools, and churches. Fine location; grand view. L. P. NARAMORE, Downer's Grove.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE, NEW MODERN houses; complete; best situations; easy terms. C. W. RICHMOND, 94 LaSalle-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—WILMETTE—8-ROOM HOUSE, NEAR station; cheap. J. B. SPENCER, 116, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK LOTS AND HOUSES on easy payments; convenient to depots and schools. Address OWNER, 559 Rookery Bldg.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE BARGAIN, LOT 100X200 ft. 2 blocks from depot. Address T 48, Tribune.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR

A SMALL ACRE TRACT

FOR AN INVESTMENT OR TO SUBDIVIDE?

I offer one or more acres in a new subdivision within city limits, 28 minutes' ride, 40 trains daily, and on line of Metropolitan Elevated railway and extension of cable railway; charming residence district; 45 feet above the lake; streets graded; double rows of trees, etc.; not a barren country, but a rapidly growing section of fine residences, schools, high school, etc.; buying as above stated you get actual acre prices, saving thereby a subdivider's profit of 100 per cent to begin with, and depend for the future, not upon the chances of a successful promotion of some outside manufacturing town, but upon the substantial, unparalleled growth of the great city of Chicago. I do not know of another such opportunity on the market. It will pay you to investigate it.

ANDREW DUNNING,
92 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—
33d-ST., WEST OF CRAWFORD-AV., ON I. C. R. R.,
10 ACRES AT A BARGAIN.
95TH-ST. AND WESTERN-AV.,
4 ACRES AT $2,500.
111TH-ST. AND KEDZIE-AV.,
10 ACRES AT $1,500.
111TH-ST., WEST OF CHICAGO CEN. R. R.,
20 ACRES AT $1,800.
BOGUE & CO.,
59 DEARBORN.

FOR SALE—

40 or 80 acres at West Pullman	$1,500
80 acres at Harvey Station	2,000

The latter tract is two blocks from the $125,000 hotel now under construction.
FIRTH & COCHRAN, 87 and 89 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—220-ACRE FARM, TWO MILES FROM Yankton, S. D.; all under cultivation and finely improved; for further information address H. G. LORD, Menominee, Mich.

FOR SALE—50, 28, AND 2 ACRES OF LAND AT Willow Springs, on the sanitary route, cheap. By J. H. BANKS, Willow Springs, Ill.

FOR SALE—SOME OF THE BEST ACRES AT Beverley Hills; good railroad facilities; high ground; trees on every lot; in plats of 5, 10, or 15 acres. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—FOR CASH, A LOT ABOUT 25x150 feet with a frame house on same, north of 40th-st., east of Michigan-av.; must have immediate possession; state full particulars or no attention given. E. E. BALDWIN, 154 So. Oakley-av.

WANTED—$10,000 OR $12,000 RESIDENCE, West Side, in exchange for a $20,000 one, South Side, and assume difference; also, want West Side vacant for good equities other parts. J. T. SUTOR, 1264 Madison-st., or 304 Tacoma Building.

WANTED—FEES; BY PRINCIPAL, OR WILL buy ground under a building. Address K D 107, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A DOWN TOWN OFfice building for cash. Address T 63, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY—640 acres best wheat land, clear, near Bismarck, Dak., value $8,000, and first-class mortgage on city property for $3,500; give full description. Address S 9, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE A1 LOTS FOR GOOD CARRIAGE team or good surrey horses. Address T 38, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—339 ACRES S. DAKOTA LAND, two registered (one imported) Norman stallions, for country store or Chicago real estate; worth $8,000. Address K O 23, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—2 BEDFORD STONE FRONT residences, 15 rooms; Prairie-av. near 31st-st.; equity $12,000 each; want clear improved. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR EXCHANGE—BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND large grounds at Winnetka for real estate. Apply to owner, F. W. BALSMYDER, 130 Dearborn-st.

ILLINOIS AND OHIO TIMBER LAND—CLEAR, for Chicago equities. Paid up manufacturing stock, first-class, for hotel. Address RICHES, 19 Quincy-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WE HAVE A LARGE NUMBER of improved pieces of property direct from owners which we would like to trade with owners of unimproved in and near the city only. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$500,000 OUTSIDE VAST INcome property for Chicago clear income or $100,000 incumbered. Address T 62, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD FARMS; WANT STOCK goods. Box 76, Frankfort, Ind.

WRITE WHAT YOU HAVE TO TRADE OR sell in South Dakota or Nebraska lands. E. GABRIELSON, 48 Fowler-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A FUND OF $100,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate at once; will be loaned in small amounts; no charge for inspection or drawing of papers; will be loaned to build; call on us.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Est'd 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

CORLIES & CHILDS, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., R. 505, loan $1,000 and upward on city property. Applications by mail receive prompt attention.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES.

KERR & BARR MAKE REAL ESTATE LOANS building loans. 189 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. N. BACON, 511 Monadnock Building.

MONEY TO LOAN—BY A PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL on improved CITY REAL-ESTATE in sums of $3,000 to $10,000, at lowest current rates of interest; no charges for examining title.
CAMMERER BROS.' Office,
114 S. Hoyne-av., near Madison.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN ANY AMOUNT ON REAL-estate security; building loans made at low rate of interest. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., Main Floor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved property. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, Tel. Main 2,886. 208 Home Ins. Bld.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real-estate security. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON IMproved Chicago real estate building loans; most favorable terms. H. O. STONE & CO., Rooms 10, 11, 12, 13, 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNT ON IMproved Chicago real estate security; money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty, in sums to suit. The Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty at lowest current rates. EDWARDS, CORSE & CO., Room 14, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IMPROVed Chicago real estate; building loans. HUCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

WANTED—TO BORROW $18,000 ON HYDE Park improved worth $39,000. Address P 175, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,500 2D MORTGAGE CENTRAL income property; security four to one. Address S 134, Tribune office.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate; lowest rates. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate; 6 per cent; no commission. Address T 23, Tribune office.

$4,000 WANTED ON IMPROVED CENTRAL Joliet property at 7 per cent; could divide and take $1,500 and $2,500; property worth $11,000. Address S 152, Tribune office.

$15,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, 6 per cent, without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, cor. Clark and Jackson.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st. (main floor),
First floor above the street.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriage, on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO
153 MONROE-ST.,
Before dealing elsewhere

ADVANCES— LOANS
SHIELDS & BRO.,
95 and 97 Clark st., Room 9.
We buy secured paper and make loans on notes, mortgages, warehouse receipts, and all good securities at lowest rates.

ANY SUM ADVANCED
ON FURNITURE.
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first. Household Loan Assn., Room 304, 85 Dearborn-st.

ALL GET MONEY AT 3 AND 4 PER CENT ON furniture, pianos, etc.
WESLEY SHIMEALL,
Room 29, 149 La Salle-st., Major Block.

A CHANCE TO GET BIG INTEREST—WILL sell some good first mortgage at discount. Address P 176, Tribune office

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 124 Washington-st.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT. LOANS MADE upon second mortgages on improved real estate, and upon any other good collaterals at market rates.
W. R. TRASHER,
Rooms 62, 63, and 64, 126 Washington-st.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 145 E. Madison, near La Salle. PRIVATE ENTRANCE BREVOORT HOTEL. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, bicycles, and any available collaterals.

IF YOU WANT A SAFE INVESTMENT PAYING 10 per cent address T 61, Tribune office.

LOANS MADE IN ANY AMOUNT ON GOOD first and second class substantially improved city property; also choice large building loans; privilege of prepayment on any interest-paying day; no delay; money on hand. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, and tontines; same bought; legal interest. Also loans on real estate and high-class collaterals. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 58, 88 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT MARKET RATES; COMmercial paper bought; collateral loans negotiated; bonds and stocks bought and sold.
CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL,
R. 120, 115 Dearborn-st.

STOCK FOR SALE—$1,400 STOCK PAYING 6 PER cent per annum, payable quarterly at bank. Address S 125, Tribune office.

WANTED—$800 FOR 30 DAYS AT 5 PER CENT. Address T 70, Tribune office.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS, WITH PRIVILEGE of buying—1635 Prairie-av., 70x160 ft., suitable for nice apartment house; 249-251 Jefferson-st., 50 x 100; 280 S. Canal-st., 20x100; Polk-st., near Desplaines, 24x120, manufacturing property; dock property, 300 ft. square at Division-st. bridge; will loan the lessee one-half the cost of improving. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st.

TO LEASE—WORLD'S FAIR HOTEL SITE—99 years; no revaluation; 100x150 ft.; cor. 47th-st. and Kenwood-av.; $3,000 per annum; will loan $100,000 toward building. N. e. cor. Stanton-av. and 39th-st., 91x107 feet, $3,000 per annum. N. w. corner Calumet-av., near Cottage Grove-av.; will loan money to build and lease ground; 100x150 feet, two fronts, near World's Fair grounds, on Hope-av.; $11,800 per acre; 99 years. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—A LARGE APARTMENT HOUSE ONE mile from Court House for a long term of years; would make hotel of 250 rooms with small expense. Apply to owner, O 129, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

120 33D-ST.—ELEGANT ROOM, WITH BOARD, in private family; no children; reasonable to desirable tenant.

243 MICH.-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE FURNISHED room, with board; block south Auditorium.

256 MICHIGAN-AV., LAKE-FRONT, CHOICE rooms with first-class board; moderate prices.

315 41ST-ST.—PLEASANT NEWLY FURNISHED room with board; private family.

2226 WABASH-AV.—BOARDING AND VERY large cool rooms, pleasant locality; moderate rates.

2426 TO 2432 PRAIRIE-AV.—THE HOFFMAN; select, strictly first-class family hotel.

North Side.

243 DEARBORN-AV.—ALCOVE AND OTHER furnished rooms, with or without board.

310-312 LA SALLE-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE double and single rooms; first-class board.

Hotels.

"CENTRAL HOUSE," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House. Cozy, pleasant rooms, 50c a day, $2 a week; with board, $1 a day, $5 a week.

CURRIER'S EUROPEAN HOTEL, 15 S. CLARK-st.—50c to $1 daily; weekly $3 and up; elevator.

HOTEL OAKLAND, DREXEL AND OAKLAND-blvds.; a delightful home hotel for travelers and permanent guests; superior service, unsurpassed location; rates reasonable.

HOTEL THOMPSON—ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms, large, light, and cool; prices reasonable. 148-156 Dearborn-st., bet. Monroe and Madison.

HOTEL ÆTNA, 163 ADAMS-ST., ONE BLOCK West of Postoffice—Elegantly furnished rooms, finest in the city; $1 to $2 per day, $3 to $7 weekly.

HOTEL MIDLAND, EUROPEAN, 167 AND 169 E. Madison-st., now open—100 elegant rooms; all modern conveniences; reasonable rates.

THE HOFFMAN—2426 TO 2432 PRAIRIE-AV. Select, first-class family hotel.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), WABASH-AV. and Van Buren-st., Auditorium Block—Elegant rooms; steam heat; elevator; baths; all new and modern; rates, day, 75c up; week, $4 up.

Miscellaneous.

CONSULT THE "HOME" DIRECTORY, 302 TAcoma; free to boarders; select places.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE family on the West Side, by a young man. Address T 37, Tribune office.

BOARD—GET A LIST OF US BEFORE YOU LOcate; no charges. WM. REED & CO., Tacoma Bldg.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE 6-YEAR-OLD black horse; cost $200; also phaeton and harness; will sell whole outfit for $150, not having any more use for it. Sheridan-road or Byron-st., cor. Rockby-st., Lake View.

FOR SALE—FINE, SOUND COMBINATION saddle and buggy horse; safe for ladies; weight 1,000 pounds. Room 1, 567 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT HORSE, PHAETON, and harness; a bargain; lady owner. 5191 State-st.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH TEAM OF SORREL horses, also buggy, rockaway and surrey. Call at barn, 1628 Diversey-av.

FOR SALE—30 HORSES. OUR OWN RAISing. 16 and 18 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—STYLISH DEMAREST VICTORia phaeton, almost new. Doton Stables, 432 E. Division-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SEATED SURREY. 338 61st-st., Englewood.

HARNESS AND HORSE GOODS.

ALL CAN SAVE 25 TO 40 PER CENT BY BUYING Coach, Driving, Track, Express, or Farm Harness, Lap Robes, Blankets, Fly Nets, Saddles, Whips, and other carriage and barn supplies of us. We make a specialty of this line of goods. All West Side cable cars pass our factory and salesrooms. Orders promptly executed. Obliging salesmen. Satisfaction guaranteed. COLUMBIA HARNESS CO.,
Phone, Main, 2,985. 59 and 61 W. Washington-st.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

A FEW GENUINE BARGAINS LEFT IN solid and cushion tire wheels; please call. THOMAS KANE & COMPANY, 139 Wabash-av

$30 CASH, $10 MONTHLY, BUYS ELEGANT Vulcan Pneumatic Safety; price, $80. LOUIS JORDAN, 71 E. Randolph-st.

A FEW GOOD SECOND-HAND BICYCLES $15 to $50. 150 Oakwood-blvd.

HUMBER SAFETY BICYCLE CHEAP. STOKES & LEEMING, bicycle repairers, 253 Dearborn-st.

"SWIFT" CYCLES, OLDEST, LARGEST, AND best makers on earth. 296 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

BUSINESS PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE charge of outside in city printing and binding establishment; favorable terms to right person. Address S 136, Tribune office.

PARTNER—A PARTY TO TAKE AN INTEREST in a first class patent medicine business having valuable franchises, doing a good, profitable business, which can be increased to an unlimited extent with more capital. Cash required $10,000. Splendid chance for a man to get into a well-established, respectable, and profitable business. Address Lock Box 1075, P. O., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—COLORED, IN GOOD RESTaurant, with $100 to extend business; first-class patronage. 3129 Cottage Grove-av.

PARTNER—IN A JOBBING AND IMPORTING business; capital $15,000. Address R 159, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. LAMONT GIVES NAMES IN FULL; ADvice in family, love, and business affairs; charms a specialty; ladies and gents. 226 S. Clark-st.

MRS. BARBER, 385 W. MADISON-ST., IS RECommended as the best clairvoyant in Chicago.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 NORTH WELLS-ST.—SOME PEOPLE advertise; do not dispose of your cast-off clothing until I have my cash price set; every one pays the cash, but A. S. pays the biggest and the most.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW MODERN 9-ROOM stone and brick house finished in hardwood, tile vestibule, hardwood floors, etc.; 443 28th-st., near Wabash-av. Low until May 1. Key at 437 28th-st. MITCHELL & CO., 12 Pacific-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 3830 LANGley-av., very convenient to cable and steam cars. Owner, C. F. A. SPENCER, 7 Rush-st., or 4020 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON LAKE-av., south of 35th-st. BOGUE & CO., 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—3565 VERNON-AV., 10 ROOMS; modern; low rent until spring. Inquire of owner. Key first door north.

West Side.

FOR RENT—54 ST. CLAIR-ST., 11-ROOM EAST-front residence; in good repair. Key at 380 Ontario-st. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—NEW STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 10 rooms. A. W. GREEN, 184 E. 50th-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NO. 1929 CALUMET-AV., 6-ROOM flat; steam heat, gas range, laundry with dryers; janitor service; all improvements first-class. W. F. THOMAS, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT APARTMENTS IN "The Clinton," 1427 Michigan-av.; plans at our office. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3226 FOREST-AV., 7-ROOM FLAT, first floor above basement, $32.50 per month; furnace heat supplied.

West Side.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT, 276 W. RANDOLPH-st., $22.50; 4-room flat, 10 S. Morgan, $15; 5-room flat, 12 S. Morgan, $20. See janitor on premises, or E. MAYNARD, Room 310, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SIX AND SEVEN ROOM FLATS, JANItor service. Inquire 170 Laflin-st., 3d flat.

North Side.

TO RENT—CLARK AND MAPLE-STS.; 6-ROOM flat, 2d floor, $40; 6 rooms, 4th floor, $32.50; store, $50. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL FRONT FLAT, 6 ROOMS; all improvements; $25; north Lincoln Park; near lake. JAS. H. HILL, 26, 149 La Salle.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SIX-ROOM FLAT; BRAND new; steam heat. 1454 Newport-av.

TO RENT—FLAT AT 363 E. DIVISION-ST. W. BATCHELLER, 209 Opera-House Bldg.

TO RENT—148 LA SALLE-AV.—CHOICE 7-ROOM flat; bath and gas fixtures; $35.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—COOL, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED apartments, overlooking Michigan-blvd. and lake; breakfast served in room if desired. MRS. STEWART, "The Argyle," 7 E. Jackson-st.

TO RENT—TO YOUNG MEN, WELL FURNISHED rooms. 3979 Vernon-av., near L and boulevard trains.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, southwest corner State and Adams. Entrance 64 Adams-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite; board if desired. 3250 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—2436 PRAIRIE-AV., THREE MAGNIFicent new front rooms.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ALCOVE AND other rooms. 2529 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, WITH board; also others. 259 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—326 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOME suite of parlors and other rooms.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS; all conveniences. 226 Michigan-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN THE KENILWORTH 282 AND 284 Erie-st., near State-st., furnished rooms for gentlemen; new building and new furniture; prices moderate.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE FURnished rooms, with or without board. 613 N. Clark-st., second flat.

TO RENT—ROOMS $3 TO $5 A WEEK. WATER'S Hotel, 98-100 N. Clark-st.; opened June 1.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, AT 293 E. Chicago-av.; walking distance.

West Side.

TO RENT—915 HARRISON, SECOND FLAT, pleasant, neatly furnished rooms, single or en suite, modern conveniences; private family; references.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS with bath; pleasant location. 343 Washington-bld.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN BEST LOCATIONS. CALL personally. The Home Directory 302 Tacoma.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS OF MODERN RESIDENCE furnished for housekeeping; August and September; near 44th-st. and St. Lawrence-av.; price very low to small family adults. OWNER.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FACING Washington Park; $8 to $18 per month; board if wanted. 5541 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—1906 AND 1908 WABASH-AV. Elegant stores, basements, and 2d-story loft, just completed; immediate possession; 4 upper lofts occupied by C. P. Kimball & Co.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL,
208 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—STORE, 397 DEARBORN-ST., 25X70, 2 street frontages; low rent. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—STORE 105 QUINCY-ST., 15X50 ft.; fine entrance from main corridor Rand-McNally Building. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

FOR RENT—FINE STORE FOR SHOES OR dry goods; 3626 Wentworth-av. P. F. McCARTHY & CO., 3841 State-st.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE, NO. 627 43D-ST., good opening for drug store or other business. H. B. EASTMAN, 1109 Chamber Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING prop'ty. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle. Tel. 681

West Side.

FOR RENT—STORES—253 S. HALSTED-ST., 341 W. Van Buren-st., and a number of other good stores can be rented for saloons if desired.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR RENT—STORE, WITH LIVING ROOMS, near Harrison-st. 309 Western-av.

North Side.

FOR RENT—NEW STORE, 359 NORTH STATE-st.; fine place for ladies' hairdressing parlor. See owner, on premises

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—500 DESK ROOMS IN THE FINEST and largest building in this city at $10 per month, including elegant desk and chairs; 50 square feet allowed for each desk-room; telephone, messenger, postoffice, telegraph, and cable service in the building; the largest, lightest, coolest, and airiest offices in the world, surrounded by all the leading hotels, railroad depots, cable, steam cars, and "L." Apply by letter only to B. L. BEHRENDT, 84, 86 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—IN THE MASON BUILDING, 94 WASHington-st., desirable offices, vaults, water, steam heat, elevator. G. M. TROWBRIDGE, Agt., Room 33.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 36 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681

Lofts.

TO RENT—A WELL LIGHTED LOFT ON THE 4th floor of Nos. 233 and 235 East Monroe-st., size 45x190. Rent cheap to good party. Apply JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 Dearborn-st.

Dock Property.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY—DIVISION-ST. bridge and North Branch; long or short term, month, or cargo. WARREN SPRINGER, South Canal-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—NEW BUILDING, 166-174 CLINTON st.—The best manufacturing building in the West; mill construction; automatic fire sprinklers; watch service; steam heat and power; fast freight and passenger elevator; stores and floors 45x160; light on all sides; will divide to suit. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st.; 'phone main 4166. Low insurance.

TO RENT—PRINTERS—TAYLOR BUILDING 140-146 Monroe-st.; steam power and heat; 1 room, 30x50; 1 room 50x50; 2 rooms, 30x60; all well lighted; passenger and freight elevators.
WARREN SPRINGER,
207 S. Canal-st. 'Phone main 4166.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS—4 FLOORS, 60X160; 3 floors, 50x145; 1 floor, 50x40; 1 floor, 25x40; all light on 4 sides; large freight and passenger elevators; automatic fire sprinklers; steam power and heat. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st., 'Phone Main 4166.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 50X75 FEET; GOOD light; rent reasonable; Nos. 39, 41, and 43 West Washington-st. Apply to LOUIS A. TRAPET, Room 700, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES We are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st

TO RENT—ONE HALF-RATE FOR COLLECTING your rents. Ask for references. FRED P. HOPKINS, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 48.

TO RENT—FOR WOODWORKERS, FLOORS WITH power; large or small.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 297 SOUTH CLARK-ST. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, WITH OR WITHout board, by gentleman from New England; private family preferred; location must be the best and within easy distance of State and Washington-sts.; cleanliness indispensable; best city references given and required. Address, with full particulars, terms, etc., T 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR man and wife employed during the day; on South Side, east of State and south of 31st. Address T 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IF YOU DESIRE YOUR rooms kept full good-paying patrons now and during the "World's Fair" call upon Rev. Mr. Baylies, office Scientific News, 439 Unity Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife 3 or 4 rooms with all modern improvements in new flat on the North Side. Address T 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE OR modern flat south of 22d-st. on Wabash-av. or east of. Address T 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OR flat, 7 or 8 rooms, for Aug. and Sept., within six blocks Virginia Hotel. Address T 49, Tribune office.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

BRING THIS AD. WITH YOU TO J. B. WILSON'S studio, 359 State-st. It will entitle you to a

CRAYON PORTRAIT FREE!

with every dozen cabinets for $2. Pictures copied and enlarged. Orders received and sent by mail. Open Sundays.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN WITH SOME MEANS AND business experience would like to invest it with his services in some good, legitimate business. Agents or saloon-keepers need not apply. Address S 174, Tribune office.

ARE YOU A GENTLEMAN AND A RATTLER? Can you furnish reference or bond? If so, we want you to represent the best co-operative bank in America. Call on or address 804 Owings bldg, Chicago.

A1 DRUG STORE FOR SALE—HIGH CLASS trade. Central Exchange, 439 Unity Building.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—GOOD LOCATION; fine prospects; $3,300; in sight of World's Fair; lease until '95. Address S 143, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A SUMMER REsort plant near Chicago, consisting of hotel and cottages, hall, bowling-alley, choice boats, steam yachts, etc., doing a large and first-class business; present owner wants to retire from business; a rare chance; plant worth $35,000; will sell hotel separate; liberal terms given. Address, Postoffice Box 463.

FOR SALE—HARNESS AND SADDLERY BUSIness in Omaha of value to one accustomed to first-class city business, such as large centers offer. Capital required, $5,000. Fittings and stock in excellent condition. Good reasons for selling. Address No. 1515 Howard-st., Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—BY OWNERS—ONE-HALF INTEREST in an old-established manufacturing business about 35 miles from Chicago; will bear strictest investigation; good salaried position. Could use two parties investing $10,000 to $15,000 each; positions for both. No agents. Address S 163, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST SMALL HOtels in the city, with all modern improvements; ten year lease; will sell half to an active partner. Address K O 68 Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$25,000 STOCK IN AN OLD ESTABlished implement factory. Address or call at 1135 Otto-st., Lake View, Ill.

FOR SALE—CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM store, wholesale and retail; going in other business. Address T 59, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED WELL-paying business; not much capital required. Address B X 79, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FEED STORE; WELL ESTABlished; will bear the closest investigation; a good investment to the right party. P 172, Tribune.

FOR SALE—GRIST MILL; SOUTH; BARGAIN; make offer. W. WILLARD, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

GOOD SIDE LINE FOR TRAVELERS—NO trinket. Also an opening for a good salesman who has a little money. 602, Pleasant Lake, Ind.

OLD ESTABLISHED REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Insurance and Renting Agency of 25 years' standing; income, $5,000; wanted through sickness a competent man to take joint management; running expenses small; the party must be able to lay hold at once. Call at 5161 State-st.

PRINTING OFFICE AND SUBURBAN NEWSpaper; $4,000 worth of new material; ads., $150; jobs, $350 per month; live, growing list and paying well; other business only reason for selling; $3,500, half cash, balance easy. Address S 138, Tribune.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR THREE MEN who have a few thousand dollars to invest with services. 1307 Chamber of Commerce.

U. S. BUSINESS EXCHANGE, R. 62, 143 LA Salle-st., offers restaurant, $3,500; resturant, $1,500; restaurant, $2,000; saloon and restauraht, $3,000; saloon and lodging house, $1,400.

WANTED—PARTIES TO JOIN ME IN BUYING an old-established manufacturing business and organize a stock company; worth investigating; come quick and get in at the bottom. Address S 162, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A DRUG STORE; must be centrally located; doing a good paying business and well stocked. Address for a few days only 1133 Rookery Building, "DRUGS."

WANTED—$25,000 TO $50,000 ADDITIONAL capital in large, profitable, manufacturing business; money made secure to investor; right man can secure position. Address K O 146, Tribune.

$500 WILL TAKE HALF INTEREST IN EStablished, good-paying business. Address K O 147, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital of Chicago (a corporation created and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois) be, and the same is hereby called to be held at Room No. 1111 Venetian Building, No. 34 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, the 23d day of August, 1892, at the hour of 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of submitting to the vote of stockholders the following questions, namely:
The question of raising the capital stock of the corporation to forty thousand dollars ($40,000).
Second—To consider issuing preferred stock.
Third—To vote on proposition for new building.
W. F. COLEMAN,
SANGER BROWN,
HENRY P. NEWMAN,
JOSEPH B. BACON,
FRANKLIN H. MARTIN,
Directors.

ESTATE OF FRANCIS B. WILKIE, DECEASED—All persons having claims against the estate of Francis B. Wilkie, deceased, are hereby notified and requested to attend and present such claims to the Probate Court of Cook County, Illinois, for the purpose of having the same adjusted at a term of said court, to be held at the Probate court-room, in the City of Chicago, in said Cook County, on the third Monday of September, A. D., 1892, being the nineteenth day thereof.
Dated Chicago, July 28, 1892.
JOHN E. WILKIE, Administrator, etc.
HENRY L. WILSON, Atty.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR THE Flower and Plant Concession in the World's Columbian Exposition by the Ways and Means committee up to 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1892.
Specifications can be secured at the office of the Secretary, 434 Rand-McNally Bldg., Chicago.
Accompanying each bid must be a certified check for twenty-five hundred ($2,500) dollars.
The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.
S. A. CRAWFORD,
Secretary Ways and Means committee.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR THE Chewing Gum Concession in the World's Columbian Exposition by the Ways and Means committee up to 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1892.
Specifications can be secured at the office of the Secretary, 434 Rand-McNally Bldg., Chicago.
Accompanying each bid must be a certified check for five thousand ($5,000) dollars.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
S. A. CRAWFORD,
Secretary Ways and Means committee.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF SOUTH CHICAGO LANDS.

Pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, made Aug. 4, 1892, in the case of Colehour against Roby and others, the Title Guarantee and Trust company, receiver, appointed in said cause, will for sixty days from Aug. 4, 1892, receive bids in writing at its office at No. 94 Washington-st., Chicago, Ills., for the lands hereinafter described, for one-third cash, and the balance in one and two years, or one, two, and three years, with interest at six per cent, payable semi-annually. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for $2,000, and all bids are subject to approval by the court. Said lands lie next south of 106th-st. and immediately west of the State line between Illinois and Indiana; comprise about one hundred and thirty-one and seven hundred and ninety-nine one thousandths acres, and are described as follows: The North East fractional quarter and the North half of the South East fractional quarter of Section Seventeen, Township Thirty-seven North, Range Fifteen East of the Third Principal Meridian in Cook County, Illinois, excepting therefrom the premises conveyed by said receiver to the South Chicago and Southern railroad company, and the premises ordered by the said court to be conveyed by said receiver to the Calumet Iron and Steel company, and that part of said premises covered by 106th-st.

Title Guarantee and Trust company, Receiver.
Chicago, Aug. 4, 1892.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE JERSEY BULL. Apply to S. P. BOND, at St. Ives Park Farm, one-fourth mile north of Galewood, two miles north of Oak Park, Cook County, Ill., on Grand-av., or to EDGAR HOLMES, Rooms 58 and 59, 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT GREAT DANE dog; very kind and thoroughly educated. Address T 76, Tribune office.

TO FANCIERS OF FINE PIGEONS—FOR SALE—1 pair dark tumbler pigeons, 1 pair light, 1 pair pouters, 1 pair fan-tail, 1 pair carrier doves. Apply to S. P. BOND, at St. Ives Park Farm, one mile north of Galewood, two miles North of Oak Park, Cook Co., Ill., on Grand-av. Reasonable prices. Or to EDGAR HOLMES, Rooms 58 and 59, 88 Washington-st.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—
High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs not exceeding 100 miles distant. Telephone west 209.

ROOFING.

WE CAN REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly; we will tell you cost of repairs free. Ford Roofing Co., 155 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—2 LARGE TELESCOPES CHEAP. DR. PHILLIPS, Optician, 332 W. Lake-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY'S AUGUST CLEARING SALE OF PIANOS. In order to make room for our new fall stock we offer special inducements to this month's purchasers. We advise those interested to make an early inspection. All through our stock from second hand square pianos at $50 upward; uprights at $125 upward and grand pianos at $150 upward are many rare values. Note this list of newly overhauled, slightly used

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

1 New England 7⅓ octaves	$125
1 Conner, 7⅓ octaves	185
1 Pease, practically new, Circassian walnut	210
1 New England, 7⅓ octaves	150
2 Bauer & Co., 7⅓ octaves	$185 and 195
1 Hallet & Cumston	200
2 Brown & Simpson, 7⅓ octaves, walnut	225
1 Washburn, 7⅓ octaves	230
1 Opera, 7⅓ octaves, rosewood	210
1 Behring & Son, upright	350
1 Kranich & Bach	285
1 Knabe	375
1 Wisner, 7⅓ octaves, walnut	250
1 Fischer, mahogany	275

Also 3 Steinway grands at very low prices, which will be made known on application.

OUR NEW STOCK

Is very large and complete. The peerless KNABE, the famous FISCHER and six other leading makes are sold only by us. Seven separate salesrooms all upon one floor. New pianos for rent. Pianos tuned and moved. Pianos sold upon monthly installments.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
NOTE—Our factories (opposite Union park) produce 100,000 instruments annually.

LYON, POTTER & CO. PIANOS
LYON, POTTER & CO.
PIANOS. LYON, POTTER & CO.

Steinway & Sons' Pianos.
The A. B. Chase Pianos.
Vose & Sons' Pianos.
Kurtzmann & Co. Pianos.

A fine assortment of superior pianos, in great variety of natural-wood cases.
CASH or INSTALLMENTS.
SECOND-HAND Grand, Square, and Upright pianos now offered very low.
SYMPHONY ORGANS.
The perfected instrument, and best self-player. Anyone can play upon them.
VOCALION. VOCALION. VOCALION.
Vocalion Organs, the only successful substitute for Pipe Organs.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 and 176 Wabash-av.
174 and 176 Wabash-av.

ADAM SCHAAF,
MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS.
BARGAINS IN SLIGHTLY-USED PIANOS.

1 Chickering upright	$155
9 upright pianos	$125, $135, $145, $165
2 Steinway & Sons	$150, $175
2 Decker Bros	$125, $165
1 Hazleton	$130
4 Vose & Sons	$150, $75, $190, $200
2 Kroeger & Sons	$175, $200
1 Chickering & Son	$165
4 Schaafs	$135, $165, $175, $200
1 Mathushek	$140
8 Deckers	$175, $200, $225
3 uprights	$50, $75, $100
14 squares, all makes	$20, $50, $75, $100

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.
200 pianos to rent, $3, $4, and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., Established 1857.
Makers of the Kimball pianos and organs.
Dealers in Hallet & Davis and Emerson pianos.
Lowest prices. Easiest terms.
All instruments marked in plain figures and sold strictly on the one price plan.
Old instruments taken in exchange.
Pianos rented; also tuned and repaired.
Secondhand pianos, $50, $100, $150, and $200.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

ESTEY & CAMP,
THE LEADING PIANO AND ORGAN HOUSE
STATE AND JACKSON-STS.
Reliable Pianos of all grades and sizes, at lowest prices on easy terms.
Second-hand instruments from $20 upward.
Tuning, repairing, moving, renting, etc.

$120 BUYS A SPLENDID UPRIGHT PIANO, rosewood case, cash or time payments, fully guaranteed; $175 buys a Hallet & Davis upright piano, cost $350 two years ago; $125 buys a full-sized Chickering piano, cash or easy payments. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

CONOVER,
SCHUBERT,
KINGSBURY
Pianos and Chicago Cottage Organs always on hand and for sale or rent at 215 Wabash-av., second floor. Chicago Cottage Organ Co.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?
Call on
JULIUS BAUER & CO., MANUFACTURERS,
226-228 Wabash-av., near Jackson.
Large assortment, low prices, easy terms.

THE CONOVER PIANOS—
Merit your critical examination; you will find them of the highest grade. Call at 215 Wabash-av., second floor, and learn prices and terms. Chicago Cottage Organ Co.

AN ENGLISH LADY BEFORE SAILING TO Europe left with us for sale her French walnut upright piano, 7⅓ octaves; case; price $100 cash. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., Cor. Jackson-st.

$150, $175 EACH FOR NEARLY NEW UPright pianos; payments $6 monthly. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

MATHUSHEK PIANOS, COMPLETE STOCK of all styles; also bargains in other standard makes. Thompson Music Co., 367 Wabash-av.

150 HIGH GRADE PIANOS FOR RENT, with privilege of purchase, at 215 Wabash-av., second floor. Chicago Cottage Organ Co.

$250 BUYS A SOHMER UPRIGHT IN splendid condition; nearly new. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., Cor. Jackson-st.

$225 BUYS A NEARLY NEW UPRIGHT Steinway piano for cash or time. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

BLASIUS & SON'S PIANOS ARE USED BY Mrs. President Harrison and Mrs. Grover Cleveland. Sold only by HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

LARGE, NEW WALNUT BURL UPRIGHT piano, $195. Room 200, 269 Dearborn-st.

ORGANS AND PIANOS—
We have on hand a fine assortment of square and upright pianos of various makes which have been taken in exchange; also organs, which will be sold out at low figures; also a large stock of new instruments sold for cash or easy payments.
Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co.,
149 Wabash-av., city.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warehouse—Storage for household goods and merchandise; lightest and cleanest in the city; call and see this warehouse before storing elsewhere. 71 and 73 West Monroe-st. Tel. 1273.

BENNETT STORAGE COMPANY — 177 WEST Adams-st., near Halsted-st.; new warehouse for storage of furniture, pianos, bicycles, and trunks; money advanced; telephone 4996.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 99 E. VAN Buren-st., near Clark; have all the facilities for storing furniture, mdse., office fixtures, pianos, etc.; central for the sale of specialties; private rooms; experienced men for moving; lowest rates. Tel. 801. SNOW & GOODNOW, Props.

C. W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co., 3734 Cottage Grove-av. (formerly Cook Storage Co.)—Clean, light, and dry private rooms; low rates; money loaned; moving, packing, and shipping. Telephone 9927.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE IS NOW OCcupying its large, new building, 80, 82, and 84 East Twelfth-st., between State and Wabash. Plenty of light, dry storage space and compartments for furniture at lowest rates. Moving, packing, and shipping done. Tel. South 786.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st.; centrally located and convenient to principal freight depots; for storage of furniture and merchandise; if desired, separate compartments at moderate rates; packing, moving, and shipping a specialty; advances made; inspection invited. Telephone 4026. The E Jennings Co., Proprietors.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579
South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1548.
GEORGE PARRY.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN EAST, West, North and South, to sell lots in a new manufacturing suburb of Chicago; plant recently erected covering 500 acres, employing 2,000 men; pay-roll over $100,000 per month; lots from $275 to $410; terms, $25 down, balance $10 per month; 20 per cent commission will be paid. For maps, circulars and information, address W. F. SHAW, Room 34, 94 La Salle-st., Chicago.

AGENT—OPENING ON LEADING BANKERS publication for capable advertising agent to procure contracts; liberal commission. References C. K. DABNEY, 94 Wall-st., New York.

AGENTS—WE WANT YOU TO SELL ADVERTISing machine to merchants; patented; big pay. Arc Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis.

AGENTS—TO SELL CUSTOM PANTS IN CITY and country. Write for particulars. MARCUS & CO., 275 E. Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—WHITE LETTERS; PRICES lower than ever. WM. SEDGWICK, 306 Dearborn.

SALESMAN—ON SALARY OR COMMISSION TO handle the new patent chemical ink-erasing pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days, another $32 in two hours; we want one energetic general agent for each State and Territory. For terms and particulars address the Monroe Eraser Manufacturing Company X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH BUILDING AND Loan Association has a first-class proposition for good agents. Room 604, 89 Washington-st.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE PARTY HAVING a good salesroom the general agency for a staple article of merchandise, machine, useful or interesting novelty; no humbug. References exchanged. SALESMAN, 386½ Main-st., Worcester, Mass.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

WANTED—FURNITURE FOR 8 ROOMS; MUST be in fine condition. Address S 105, Tribune.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE OF AN 18-room, east front, house on a South Side avenue, near 23d-st.; all rooms now well rented; all first-class; a rare chance; owner leaving city. Address P 140, Tribune office.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

DESKS — SPECIAL BARGAINS IN OFFICE desks, chairs, and showcases. Office partitions of all kinds carried in stock. Large desk blotters given away. McARTHUR & COLE, 86 Lake-st.

DESKS, SHOW CASES, AND ALL KINDS OF store fixtures; office partition carried in stock. CHAS. P. KADE & CO., 216 E. Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OFFICE FIXTURES AND DESKS at Mason & Hamlin's organ and piano warerooms, 149 Wabash-av.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATest designs and lowest prices. H. & HOLDEN, 67 and 69 So. Canal-st., near Madison.

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ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. KENNERT, 133 So. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTItute, Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st. All chronic, surgical, and eye diseases a specialty; all organic, nervous weaknesses of men cured; a regular faculty of eminent specialists. Consultation and 160-page book free; mail, 10c.

MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL for all female diseases; separate rooms for ladies before and during confinement; have enlarged and arranged my home to suit rich and poor; all business strictly confidential. 279 W. Adams-st.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement in doctor's family. P. O. Box 280.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL, is a department for placing pupils in positions. A full shorthand course, 3½ months, $40. Advanced dictation class, all systems, $2 a week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

"BENN PITMAN" SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 809 Ashland Block—Individual instruction; dictation, 5 hours daily, $2 per week; positions furnished.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—
Auditorium, Chicago.
Open all summer.

THE GREATEST AND MOST SIMPLE INVENtion in the realm of art is Hoefle's sketching apparatus; with it you can learn to draw or paint portraits in three lessons. Art School, 17-21 Quincy-st., rooms 602-603.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

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HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias, and magazines. SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONTRACTOR TO BUILD DWELLINGS; TAKE good lots in payment. Address K O 48, Tribune

CIPHER WRITING; UTTERLY UNDECIPHERable by any one except the writer and the person written to; no two correspondence alike; learned in ten minutes. Address T 5, Tribune office.

1 CENT PER GALLON—DOUBLE DISTILLED water; absolutely pure; made at your own house; agents wanted. Address K O 74, Tribune office.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS TO NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
I. cabin, $70, II. cabin, $50; steerage, low rates. Steamers sail from foot of 2d-st., Hoboken, N. J.

Elbe, Sat., Aug. 6, 5 am	Spree, Tues., Aug. 16, noon
Lahn, Tues., Aug. 9, 7 am	Aller, Sat., Aug. 20, 5 am
Kaiser W. II, Aug. 13, 9 am	Trave, Tues., Aug. 23, 7 am

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMER SERVICE.
New York and Genoa less than Eleven Days.

Fulda, Sat., Aug. 6, 10 a.m.	Fulda, Sat., Oct. 15, 2 p.m.
Werra, Sat., Aug. 27, 10 a.m.	Ems, Sat., Oct. 22, 2 pm
Fulda, Sat., Sept. 10, 10 a.m.	Werra, Sat., Nov. 5, 2 p.m.
Werra, Sat., Oct. 1, 10 a.m.	Kaiser W. II., Nov. 12, 2 pm

NEW YORK TO PALERMO AND NAPLES.
Ems, Tues., Nov. 29, 2 p. m.
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
Passengers for the Italian Lakes, Switzerland, and the Tyrol will find this route the most direct, easiest, and most comfortable. Switzerland can be reached in six hours from Genoa.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Express service to Southampton (London) and Hamburg. Magnificent new twin-screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.

Augusta Victoria..Aug. 4	Columbia..........Aug. 18
Normannia........Aug. 11	Fuerst Bismarck..Aug. 25

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS LINE.
WINTER SERVICE.
From New York to Genoa and Naples via Gibraltar, by the magnificent twin-screw express steamers

Fuerst Bismarck..Nov. 17	Augusta Victoria..Jan. 5
Normannia........Dec. 1	Columbia..........Jan. 19

Grand excursion to the Mediterranean and the Orient by S. S. Fuerst Bismarck from New York February 4th to Gibraltar, Genoa, Ajaccio (Corsica), Alexandria (for Cairo and the Pyramids), Jaffa (for Jerusalem), Smyrna, Constantinople, Corfu, Malta, Syracuse, Palermo, Naples, Algiers, Lisbon, Southampton, and New York.
Duration 10 weeks. First-class only.
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INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
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NEW YORK AND ANTWERP.
PHILADELPHIA AND ANTWERP.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Western Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
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COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE
NEW YORK AND HAVRE-PARIS
IN ONE WEEK.
Entire Fleet of Large Express Steamers. No crossing of channel. No Transfer of Baggage.
Apply early for good accommodations.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.

GAZE'S MONTHLY GAZETTE CONTAINS FULL information regarding ocean steamers and foreign travel; free on application. FLETCHER & CO., 43 E. Van Buren-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH STEAMERS—THREE TIMES DAILY for Racine and Milwaukee, at *9 a. m., *7:30 p. m., *8 p. m.
The new steamship Virginia the 9 a. m. boat and the new steamship Indiana the 8 p. m. boat.
Daily for Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, Marinette, and Menominee at *7:30 p. m.
Every day for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., at 7:30 p. m., on the new steamers Atlanta and City of Racine.
Daily for Ludington and Manistee at *9 a. m. Saturday's boat leaves at 8 p. m.
Every Tuesday and Friday at 7 p. m. for Green Bay, Escanaba, Manistique, and all way ports.
*Sunday ex. Office and docks foot of Michigan-av.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION CO.
"The Great Lake Michigan Route." Sailings from Chicago every Monday 8 p. m., Wednesday 10 a. m., and Saturday 7 p. m. for Milwaukee, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, Mackinaw, Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit, Cleveland, and all intermediate points and northern resorts. For tourist guide, giving full information, address B. L. BURKE, Genl. Pass. Agt. Office and docks east end Michigan-st. (North Side), Chicago, Ill. Tel. Main 572.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMERS.
THE GREAT LAKE ROUTE.
Sailings from Chicago Wednesdays and Saturdays, 8:30 p. m. For Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland, Duluth, and all intermediate points; Detroit, Buffalo, etc., and all NORTHERN SUMMER RESORTS.
Office and docks, Rush and North Water-sts., Chicago.

FOR ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR—
Connecting with Vandalia Line for South Bend, Logansport, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, and all intermediate points; with C. & W. M. Ry. for Grand Rapids, Detroit, and all Northern Michigan resorts.
The elegant passenger steamers
"SOO CITY" and "OSSIFRAGE"
Leave Chicago at 10 a. m. and 11 p. m. Extra trips Saturdays and Sundays, 2 p.m.; Sundays, 10:15 a.m.
Offices and Docks, RUSH-ST. BRIDGE (North Side)

GRAHAM AND MORTON LINES TEAMERS FOR St. Joseph and Benton Harbor; connections for Grand Rapids, Detroit, all Northern Michigan resorts, Niles, Kalamazoo, Elkhart, all Southern points, leave daily 9:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m., Saturday 2 p. m., Sunday 10 a. m. Dock and office foot of Wabash-av.
J. H. GRAHAM, President.

SEYMOUR TRANSPORTATION CO., 432-448 Illinois-st.—Steamers leave every Tuesday at 2 p. m., Wednesday at 1 p. m., Friday at 2 p. m., and Saturday at 10 p. m. for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, St. Ignace, Mackinac Island, Mich.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	‡ 2:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	‡ 2:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	‡ 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	‡ 2:50 am	‡12:20 am
St. Louis and Texas Express	* 8:35 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans & Memphis Exp.	‡ 8:00 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 4:05 pm	* 4:45 pm
The River View Express	* 4:05 pm	* 9:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	‡ 1:30 pm	‡ 1:05 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford Passenger	‡ 3:30 pm	‡10:28 am
Rockford & Freeport Pass.	* 5:00 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express	......	* 7:25 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday

CHICAGO, GREAT WESTERN RY. CO. (OPERATing Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Ry.) Grand Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office corner Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
†St. Paul and Minneapolis	8:30 am	10:20 pm
†Iowa, Mo., and Kansas Express	8:30 am	10:20 pm
†St. Charles and Sycamore Local	12:06 pm	4:30 pm
*Sycamore and Byron Local	3:10 pm	10:20 am
†St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:35 pm	7:50 am
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 am
*Des Moines, St. Joe & K. City	6:00 pm	9:10 am

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket office 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers to Nashville.

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 am	* 7:25 pm
Evansville Night Line	‡11:00 pm	‡ 6:55 am
Chicago and Nashville Limited	‡ 4:00 pm	‡10:40 am
Chicago and Attica Line	* 4:00 pm	* 9:55 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—

*Da. †Da ex. Sun. x Ex. Sat.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 5:47 pm ‡10:45 pm	* 7:15 am * 9:50 am
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	* 5:47 pm x10:45 pm	* 7:15 am * 9:20 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 7:35 pm
Waukesha Ex.	† 2:30 pm	†12:30 pm

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*12:05 pm ‡ 6:00 pm ‡10:30 pm ‡10:40 pm	* 2:15 pm ‡ 8:15 am ‡ 9:30 am ‡ 7:00 am
Deadwood, Bk. Hills and Wyo.	‡ 6:00 pm	‡ 8:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 8:15 am	‡ 8:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, and Duluth	‡ 6:00 pm ‡11:15 pm	‡ 9:30 am ‡ 9:35 pm
Northwestern Iowa & Dakota	† 6:00 pm	‡ 8:15 am
La Crosse, Winona, Madison, and Janesville	* 8:15 am ‡11:15 pm	‡ 8:00 am ‡ 9:35 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	‡ 8:30 am *11:30 am ‡ 3:00 pm ‡ 7:30 pm ‡10:30 pm	‡ 6:45 pm ‡11:30 am * 4:00 pm * 9:45 pm ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha and Madison	* 7:00 am * 8:30 am * 3:00 pm ‡ 5:00 pm	* 1:35 pm ‡10:05 am * 4:00 pm * 6:45 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshk'h, Neenah, Green Bay & Menominee	...... *11:30 am ‡10:30 pm	X10:45pm ‡ 6:45 pm * 7:00 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	‡ 3:00 pm	* 1:35 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	‡ 5:00 pm †10:30 pm	†11:30 am * 7:00 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	‡10:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am

‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. XSunday only. †Daily except Saturday. §Daily except Monday.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:40 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:40 am	† 2:10 pm
Council Bluffs and Local P'ints	*11:35 am	* 2:10 pm
Denver and San Francisco	* 1:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denv'r	* 5:45 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:45 pm	* 8:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston & Texas	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:10 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln, and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 2:15 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Rocky Mountain Limited	*10:45 am	* 4:15 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:10 pm	† 1:35 pm
Iowa and Minnesota Express	* 1:10 pm	* 1:35 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Ex.	* 1:10 pm	* 7:45 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:00 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†10:30 am
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth. Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Denver Vestibule Ex. via Omaha (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 7:45 am
Omaha Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	‡10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Denver Ex., via Kansas City	*11:00 pm	* 5:35 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth. Ex.	*11:00 pm	* 5:35 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:00 pm	* 5:35 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	* 7:35 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 6:40 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom.	* 4:18 pm	*10:05 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:35 am
Kansas City and Denver Lim.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
California Fast Express	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 8:10 pm	* 8:03 am
Kansas City Express	*12:01 am	* 8:03 am

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	a 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:00 pm	a 9:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a11:00 pm	b10:00 pm
Omaha, Sioux City	a 6:00 pm	a 9:45 am
Omaha, Sioux City, Denver	a10:30 pm	a 7:15 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 8:00 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee, leave a8:30 am, b 11:30 am, b 2:00 pm, a 6:00 pm, a 8:00 p m, a 11:00 p m; arrive a 7:00 am, a 9:30 am, b 11:30 a m, b 1:00 pm, b 4:00 pm, a 6:30 pm, b 10:00 pm, s 1:45 pm.
aDaily. b Except Sunday. sSunday only

CHICAGO & ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 1:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City and Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado and Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	†11:00 am	4:45 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:00 am
Springfield and St. Louis Local	* 9:00 am	7:20 pm
Springfield and St. Louis Express	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Joliet and Dwight Accommodation	* 5:05 pm	†9:40 am

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr.	* 9:05 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:30 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Depots foot of Lake-st., 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

June 26, 1892.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Accommodation	† 7:05 am	† 7:35 pm
Detroit Day Express	† 9:00 am	† 3:35 pm
The North Shore Limited	*12:20 pm	* 4:30 pm
Fast New York Express	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Niles Accommodation	† 3:55 pm	†10:55 am
Grand Rapids Line via Kala'zoo	† 3:10 pm	† 3:35 pm
Niagara Falls & Buffalo Special	* 5:02 pm	* 9:55 am
Grand R'ds Ex. via New Buffalo	† 5:25 pm	† 6:45 pm
Detroit Night Express	‡ 9:20 pm	¶ 6:50 am
East Atlantic Express	*10:10 pm	* 7:55 am
Grand Rapids Line, via Kala'zoo	*10:10 pm	* 6:50 am
Gr'd Rapids Night Express	*11:15 pm	* 7:05 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

The beautifully-printed Bird's-eye Map Folder now in press, and summer tourist routes and rates should be consulted before deciding on a summer trip.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO — PASSENGER STATION, Canal street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station and at 248 Clark street, cor. Jackson.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield & Pittsburg	† 7:15 am	† 5:25 pm
Dayton & Cincinnati	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Indianapolis & Louisville	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Columbus & East	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Philadelphia & New York	*10:45 am	* 3:00 pm
Baltimore & Washington	*10:45 am	* 3:00 pm
Washington & New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Pittsburg & East	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
New York & Philadelphia	* 5:00 pm	* 9:45 am
Pittsburg & Washington	* 5:00 pm	* 9:45 am
Columbus & Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton & Springfield	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Louisville & Indianapolis	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Mansfield & Youngstown	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Pittsburg & East	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., Depot, and 22d-st.

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
N. Y. Fast Mail (via Old Road)	§ 8:00 am	§ 9:10 am
Boston and New York Special	§10:30 am	§ 8:00 pm
Atlantic Express	§ 3:10 pm	§ 9:00 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:35 am
N. Y. Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Elkhart and Goshen Accom.	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	† 8:40 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:20 pm
Day Express	*11:25 am	* 4:50 pm
Atlantic and Pacific Express	* 8:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Sag'nw.	* 8:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:35 pm

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

x Daily. o Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'a Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 7:50 am
N. Y., Boston & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 2:00 pm	x 8:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 6:55 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 2:00 pm	x 8:50 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:40 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 7:50 am

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station, also Ogden-av. City office 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:30 am
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*11:55 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 pm	* 8:30 am
Night Express	*10:25 pm	* 9:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

Dec. 6, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati "The Velvet"	*10:30 am	* 5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati "The Electric"	* 8:05 pm	* 7:35 am
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 6:15 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 pm	* 7:35 am
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 pm	*10:30 am

*All trains daily.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 234 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati Day Express	9:15 am	[illegible]
Do Night Express	8:30 pm	[illegible]

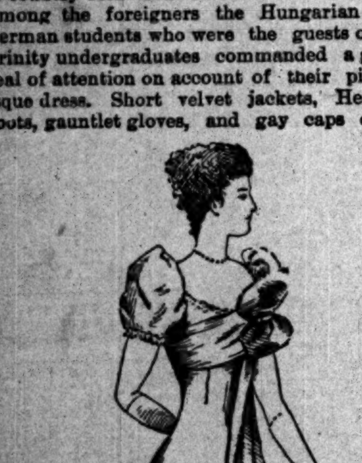
WORN IN BALL ROOMS.

DRESSES THAT ARE ACCOUNTED BEAUTIFUL ABROAD.

In Some of Them Irish Belles Danced and Flirted at the Exercises Held in Honor of the Tercentenary of Trinity College, Dublin—Others Are Reserved for the Delight of Parisian Women—Silk and Satin, Lace and Gauze Are All Employed to Make Them Dainty.

While the American summer girl dances dollars out of her fond father's pockets at the various resorts, rejoicing at a fitting opportunity to air her pretty frocks, her sisters on the other side of the Atlantic are not at loss for entertainment. English women having escaped from the thrall London cast over all people with social pretensions during the early summer, they have either fled to "fresh fields and pastures new" on the continent, or they amuse themselves at Henley, boating as hard as ever they can on the Thames.

Rowing and paddling do not call for much variety or originality in the way of gowns, however, and it would go hard with English stay-at-homes if there weren't some better outlet for their vanity. The cricket match at Eton and Harrow brought out a great many fine feathers, but by far the "dressiest" occasion (as they say down East) that has occurred since the last "drawing-room" was brought to a successful close was the recent celebration of the Trinity College tercentenary in Dublin. For the festivities were not limited to the Irish people—not for years has Dublin been so crowded. Everybody who had houses entertained guests, while not for love or money could ordinary travelers find even the humblest sleeping room at any of the hotels. The streets were thronged all day long with citizens taking holiday, and crowds of country folk and summer excursionists. Among the foreigners the Hungarian and German students who were the guests of the Trinity undergraduates commanded a great deal of attention on account of their picturesque dress. Short velvet jackets, Hessian boots, gauntlet gloves, and gay caps ornamented with upright ostrich feathers are not met with every day in Dublin streets. These sprightly habiliments together with the scarred faces of the duel-loving wearers of them engrossed the interest of the Dublin belles and secured for their wearers a "jolly good time" wherever they went.

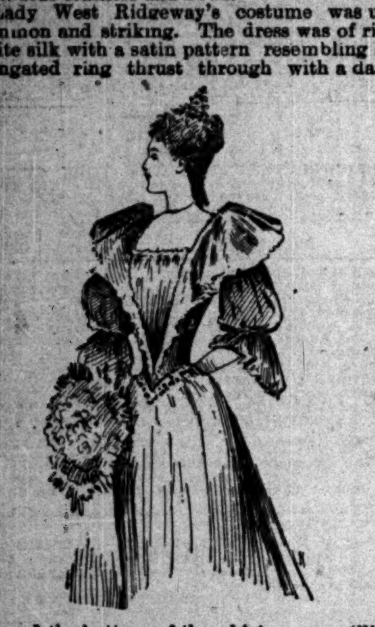


The garden party in the Fellows' garden was the first of the events that demanded elaborate frocks. Needless to say the call was responded to with cheerful alacrity.

The Countess of Zetland wore a pale-green figured silk with a Swiss belt confining a front of softly-pleated lisse, and a small bonnet trimmed high with standing sprays of lily-of-the-valley.

The Mayoress of Dublin appeared in a costume of blue and brown shot surah, made with a Russian coat banded with golden brown velvet. Her brown hat was trimmed with blue feathers and bows.

Lady West Ridgeway's costume was uncommon and striking. The dress was of rich white silk with a satin pattern resembling an elongated ring thrust through with a dart. Around the bottom of the skirt was a quilling of white and yellow silk pinked out at the edge. The bodice was crossed by bands of yellow ribbon and was confined about the waist with a yellow sash. She wore a large hat of muslin trimmed with white feathers and a small wreath of yellow roses. About her shoulders when the wind blew hard she threw a mantle of fawn cloth with a velvet yoke and a bertha of yellow lace.



Some of the ball dresses that graced the ball given by the Mayoress are especially worthy of description. A few of them are shown in the cuts just to give despairing American women whose dresses may have to come to grief early in the season a few ideas.

The hostess received her guests in a perfectly plain Empire gown of rich white satin. Lady Dufferin wore a lovely gown of ivory poplin closely embroidered in gold with a bodice and full short sleeves of ivory satin dotted over with gold beads. About the shoulders was a bertha of satin fastened in front with a knot of beautiful old lace. In her hair was a superb tiara of diamonds.

Miss Maud Gonne, the enthusiastic Home Rule orator, was in fluffy black draperies and wore her hair dressed in long ringlets. Another beautiful toilet was that of Lady Ridgeway, who wore white satin with train and shoulder knots of pale-green velvet.

Do the best they will, however, these English women cannot approach the fair citizens of Paris in the matter of gorgeous gowns, particularly when the latter are represented by Sarah Bernhardt. The description of the new dresses which that actress wears in the title rôle of "Frou Frou" reads like a bit out of "Arabian Nights." There are five of them fresh from the hands of the French dressmaker who "created" them.

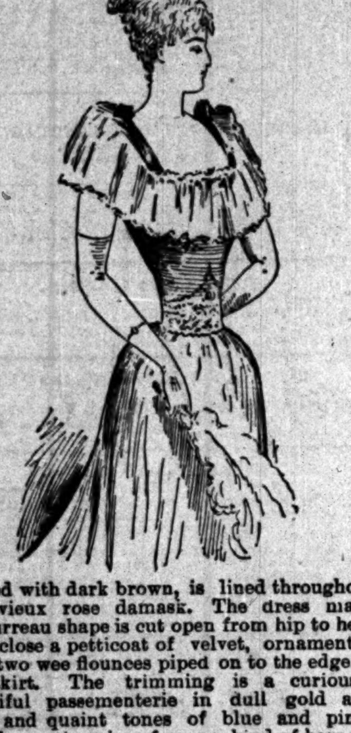
The young girl's frock, worn in the first act, is a white gauze with a Louis XVI. floral stripe running through it. This is lined with rose leaf silk. Around the foot of the skirt two narrow ruffles are headed by a garland of leafless pink roses. The slightly oval corsage is framed by a double collarette of spider-web lace. The sleeves are very full and are unlined. A long sash of Nile green China crape is tied loosely in a big bow on the left side, the long ends hanging to the edge of the skirt.

The second dress is of pale palm green damask satin of an exquisite tint brocaded in the same tone with a design of big roses and leaves. The overdress turned back with broad revers of changeable velvet opens over a front of old rose damask lightly veiled with silk muslin finely dotted with tiny satin spots. Exquisite lace forms full drooping sleeves caught up gracefully on the shoulders, whence long ends of lace fall back and front. A flowing bertha of old lace frames the low corsage, while at the back a Watteau pleat of lace falls on to the long train of green brocade.

Buttercup satin brocaded with a design of feathery field-flowers is the foundation of the third dress. A hanging front of dotted silken gauze will be confined at the waist by a couple of antique belts of which the actress has quite a collection. The neck is high and above a deeply hanging "bib" bertha of exquisitely fine lace, a garland of yellow silken roses is placed by way of a collar. The full sleeves are of lace gathered up on to either shoulder under smart bows of jonquil velvet, from which depend back and front to the hem of the skirt long ends of ribbon velvet. The foot of the gown is simply turned under with a broad hem, and bears no trimming whatsoever.

A delightfully simple little house dress is an Empire frock of white silk crinkled crepon. The dress falls straight from a square yoke line back and front, and is shirred under lace simulating very antique Venetian guipure. A high funnel-shaped collar of lace rises around the throat, while deep cuffs of guipure from elbow to wrist finish the full balloon sleeves of crepon.

The traveling gown of almond-green velvet, shot with a coppery tint, and very finely striped with dark brown, is lined throughout with vieux rose damask. The dress made in fourreau shape is cut open from hip to hem to disclose a petticoat of velvet, ornamented with two wee flounces piped on to the edge of the skirt. The trimming is a curiously beautiful passementerie in dull gold and silver and quaint tones of blue and pink. This decorative gimp forms a kind of harness trimming, and outlines the waist, an Empire or funnel-shaped collar of passementerie to match rising round the throat with picturesque grace. The sleeves are of the 1830 period, that is to say, very "leg of mutton" about the top, suddenly becoming exceedingly tight, although slightly draped from the elbow to the wrist.



The dress in which Frou Frou expiates her sin and dies brokenhearted is of black crape lined throughout with soft black merveilleux. The corsage is composed of superposed ruffles of China crape set into a high collar, lined with black Thibet lamb. Two narrow lines of fur run from the neck to the feet. The flowing front is of some soft material, chiffon or lace, confined about the waist with a satin ribbon.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has a magnificent mantle to wear over the yellow satin dress. This is composed of a long cloak of "raw sienna" velvet reaching to the feet, embroidered with thickly raised dull and bright gold in a Florentine design of flowers and ears of wheat. Over this long mantle a cape of gray-green velvet shot with yellow is effectively mounted, with a high Valois collar and small square yoke embroidered to match the trimming on the undercloak. It is all lined with yellow satin and edged with yellow ostrich feathers.

What belle can boast of such elaborate gowns as these?

ARISTOCRATIC ANTS.

They Have Slaves Who Attend to All Their Wants.

Certain warlike species of ants, as formica sanguinea and formica rufescins, have subjugated a negro species, formica fusca. Here again ants, while behaving like men, have never allowed themselves the abuses of force to which men are accustomed. They never enslave adult ants; they seize upon the pupæ, bring up the young, treat them gently, and thus turn them into docile and zealous servants.

The slave ants, who have never known the city from which they sprang, do all the inferior work of the community with eager alacrity, care for the larvæ, carry their mistresses, feed them, barricade the approaches in case of siege, receive the victorious amazons with joy when they return from a fruitful expedition, and relieve them of the pupæ captured in the raid. They are so thoroughly on the side of their employers that it is believed they molest those who return from an expedition with empty mandibles.

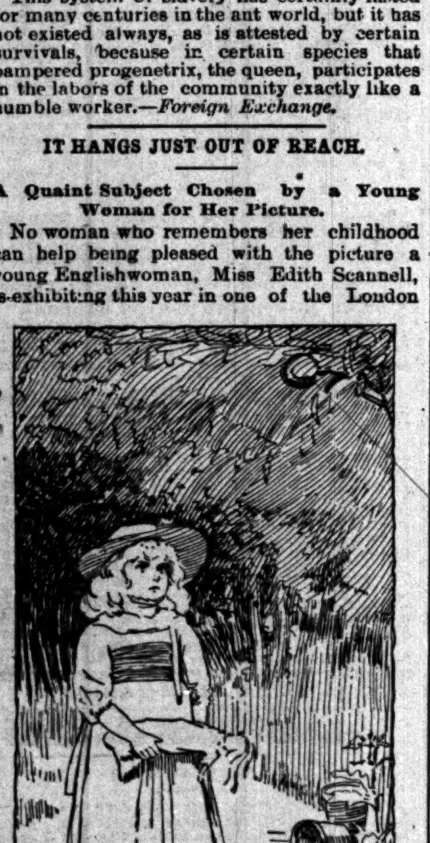
As for the slaves, their labor is purely domestic. In some English ant hills the slaves never leave the nest. In Switzerland some go aphis hunting, a business scorned by the warrior ants. The warriors always seem to consider the black ants who serve them as their property, and though they may allow themselves to be carried by their slaves, these soldiers, in their turn, do not disdain to carry their servants for safety's sake when changing house, or in case of a siege to drag them hastily down into the depths of the subterranean dwelling.

This system of slavery has certainly lasted for many centuries in the ant world, but it has not existed always, as is attested by certain survivals, because in certain species that pampered progenetrix, the queen, participates in the labors of the community exactly like a humble worker.—*Foreign Exchange.*

IT HANGS JUST OUT OF REACH.

A Quaint Subject Chosen by a Young Woman for Her Picture.

No woman who remembers her childhood can help being pleased with the picture a young Englishwoman, Miss Edith Scannell, is exhibiting this year in one of the London galleries. "Just Out of Reach" it is called, and nothing could be happier than the pose of the little girl who is the sole figure in it or the wistful look with which she regards the big, round apple that hangs too far over her head for her small hands to reach. It is an extremely popular picture in London and, it is needless to say, especially attractive to women.



JUST OUT OF REACH.

Not an Ideal Mother-in-Law.

The King of Roumania is a romantic looking youth enough to ensnare any young English Princess' fancy. Princess Marie is scarcely to be congratulated, however, upon her prospective mother-in-law, the impulsive Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, whose intensely sensitive temperament may very possibly prove troublesome. It is said that even in her youth the stormy disposition of "Carmen Sylva" won her the sobriquet of "The Whirlwind." Whirlwinds, of course, have their uses, like everything else in the scheme of the universe, but from the domestic standpoint they are apt to prove too violent to be pleasant.

Sarah Bernhardt Keeps a Scrap Book.

Sarah Bernhardt keeps in large scrap books press criticisms on her acting. The severe, as well as the favorable, are all preserved in these volumes. The portrait of the great actress appears as the frontispiece, with her favorite Skye terrier and Danish bloodhound standing on either side.

ABOUT MODERN CLUBS.

ELEVEN PROMINENT AMERICAN WOMEN DISCUSS THEM.

History, Prospects, and Possibilities Reviewed—Boston, New York, and Philadelphia Tell, Through Their Representatives, How Their Clubs Were Founded—North, South, East, and West Pay Tribute to the Advantages of Organization—Considered as a School of Philosophy.

From a club woman's point of view the symposium on "Women's Clubs" conducted in the current number of the *Arena* by eleven American women is extremely interesting. Mrs. May Wright Sewall opens the discussion with a paper on "The General Federation of Woman's Clubs," in which she reviews briefly the history of the organization, and says among other things:

> In the general federation is found the amplest expression of the influence of women's clubs upon society. It was in the woman's club that the wives and daughters of business men and of professional men, that business women, teachers, professional women, writers, artists, and that distinct class which, including members of all the others, is separated from all, in the public mind, by the phrase "society women," first met on a common plane—on a plane outside of that upon which any one of them habitually stood.
>
> In the club "society women," as a class, first discovered that women who pursue serious objects do not thereby forfeit their social qualities; and, on the other hand, in the club the women who "follow occupations" and advocate "causes" first learned that they do not monopolize seriousness, and that "society women," whom they had been wont to deem altogether frivolous, are, equally with themselves, capable of earnest purpose.
>
> Clubs meet in the federation just as women meet in the clubs, excepting that in the federation the women themselves are not there as individuals but as representatives of their respective clubs. Each woman is, for the time, her club; her delegate capacity puts upon her the obligation to see every question as her club in its majority would see it. What an education!
>
> The General Federation of Women's Clubs is at the threshold of its career; but already it is evident that, perhaps without intention, but as certainly and effectively as if the intention were already conscious to every member, it will be a mighty factor in the nurture of that enlarged patriotism upon whose maintenance and growth the life of our republic depends.

Of club life in New York Hester M. Poole says:

> To the three leading clubs in New York City—Sorosis, the Ladies' New York club, and the Woman's Press club, named in the order of their age—admission is eagerly sought. Each numbers about 200 active members. Then there are numberless smaller clubs formed for the purpose of study and work along special lines. There is evident, under a variety of manifestations, a significant and increasing impetus toward organization among women. That this was not formerly the case even beardless youth can remember.
>
> No longer isolated, women begin to feel the solidarity of the race. In new activities they feel a healthy balance for those congested emotions which were their bane. And so the magnificent audacity of progress utilizes the social mechanism of the club, in order to develop character and uplift the standard of social, intellectual, and moral excellence. Without doubt women's clubs are stepping stones to noble organizations of both men and women.

Kate Gannett Wells has something to say about the women who lead in club life at the "Hub." She assures the public that:

> The Boston club woman was never the aggressive, meddlesome, angular female of comic pictures. Generally middle-aged, she is fast becoming younger. She is simple not complex, alert but patient, self-conscious and deprecatory, moral and persistent, keen and good-humored, intelligent and inquisitive, sympathetic and broad. Always life learned, she now often is college trained. Seldom wealthy, she is always generous. Simple, monotonous even, in dress, her home is full of pictures and books, with an absence of bric-à-brac and tidies. Her children adore her; her husband and friends rely on her good sense. The club woman of New England is like her Boston prototype. Connected with every reform which takes shape unto itself in this land of "fads" and cranky philanthropies, she is invariably so broad minded, ready hearted, and wise judging, that she stands erect in her simple dignity, and gives her labor and interest to whatever causes she deems helpful. As a rule she is preëminently a religious woman, and, though gifted with facility in verse and prose, she is seldom a novelist or historian, but is always a good housekeeper.

Mary E. Mumford's paper on "The Club in Conservative Philadelphia" is more than readable. She says in part:

> It is customary to think of Philadelphia as in all things "conservative," but probably a glance at her record would show that in her attitude to women she has always been more "progressive" than any other city in the world. Perhaps it is from the old Quaker feeling that a woman had a perfect right to "speak in meetin'" that the sex here has found less resistance to almost any line of action it might choose, than is customary in other communities.
>
> When the first woman's club was established, the public sentiment on woman's privilege to do as she felt "moved by the spirit" was so serene, that not a ripple of surprise passed over the community.
>
> Perhaps in the city of homes, where we fully and frankly worship the domestic idol, the club idea would not have sprung so early into being had it not been for the centennial celebration in 1876. Under the spur of that great undertaking, aroused by public interests, the women of Philadelphia came out of their denominational and local seclusions, and stood revealed to each other as never before; and when the work was over and the final handshaking went round there was a silent regret in the hearts of most of them that they must fall back into the old narrow spaces, shut out from the free and breezy atmosphere of this wider association. It was not surprising, therefore, that within a few months a call went around to some of the "Centennial" women, a meeting was held, and the New Century club was born.
>
> The impress of the "City of Homes" is upon the club life. There is a family air about it. Men are admitted to associate membership, may attend meetings and classes, and have every privilege except the vote. A dozen or so of men have availed themselves of this privilege. There is also a regular monthly evening entertainment, called a club tea, a quietly frivolous affair, to which husbands, sons, and daughters are admitted freely.
>
> The home atmosphere of the city is perhaps shown in the fact that the club has been among the first in the country to attain to a house of its own.

The attitude of the typical Southern woman to clubs is discussed by Annah Robinson Watson under three different heads—"What She Is," "What She Thinks of the Club," and "What She Will Gain from the Club." She says:

> As a natural result of her environment the attitude sustained by the Southern woman to the club was in the beginning strongly antagonistic. In the sacred home niche, where the pride and chivalry of Southern men had placed her, she held herself aloof. Club life, with its quasi publicity, seemed quite opposed to her inherited convictions, to the revered traditions of her people, and she felt a righteous scorn of its suggested possibilities, of its high-sounding shibboleths and somewhat mannish trend. Interwoven with the thought of club life there was for her the vision of rude hustings, of the ballot box, of the noise of elections, and the jostlings of a world which as yet she had known from one point of view only.
>
> . . . .
>
> The advantages to accrue to her from club life are greater than to women of other sections, and she realizes this fact. The exigencies of life now confronting her embrace complex conditions, perplexing problems, antagonistic elements, which must be met, solved, and harmonized. She is brought, as was not possible under the old régime, face to face with the hard, cold, unvarnished demands of existence, and she sees that the concerted and intelligent action of those similarly circumstanced cannot fail to be beneficial.

Katharine Nobles adds a sketch of the various Southern organizations.

The possibilities of the club as an ally to higher education are pointed out by Mary E. Boyce; as a school of philosophy by Ellen M. Mitchell; as an agent of philanthropy by Dr. Julia Holmes Smith. Louise Chandler Moulten writes charmingly about two London associations, the Albemarle and the University club, to both of which members can invite their friends for an elaborate dinner, a simple but well-cooked chop, or an afternoon tea, just as moods and purses suggest. In connection with the latter club, which is solely for women who are graduates of some college, she tells the following incident:

> I remember—shall I ever forget?—the one time I enjoyed its hospitality. My hostess was Amy Levy, one of the brightest and sweetest spirits it has ever been my good fortune to encounter. She will have been dead three years in the September of 1892, and it was during the summer of 1889, a few weeks before her death, that she invited me to the University club for a tea, at which the other guests were all members of the club, and all in some wise connected with literature. Miss Levy herself was a novelist, a clever writer of short stories, and above all a poet. She was the author of two volumes of verse, whose unique individuality and melancholy sweetness must make them dear to many a reader, and for many a year. But she herself was even more charming than anything that she wrote.
>
> I can see her now as she poured tea that July afternoon at a little round table in one of the home-like sitting-rooms of the University club. She wore a white gown, as, indeed, she almost always did. Her face, delicate as an Easter lily, matched the cream white of her dress. It was a face illumined by great dark eyes, from which looked the sweetest, saddest soul that ever fell out of love with life. Were any strawberries and tea and muffins ever quite so good as those she served us or ever seasoned with such wit and charm?

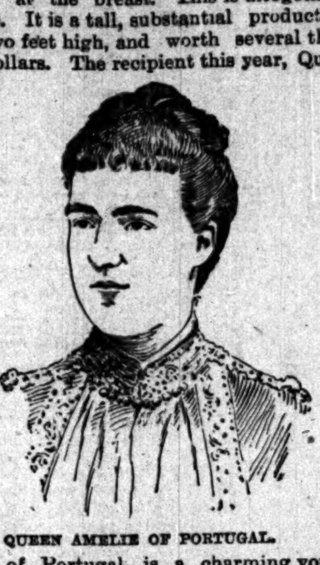
Mary A. Livermore closes the symposium with a prophecy in regard to the future of the Woman's club. She says:

> The club of the future will address itself to the great problem of living. It will question poverty, crime, disease, education, economics, religion, and all that pertains to society, with the aim of lessening the dreariness of human life, enlarging its scope, and lifting its horizon. It may become the reserved force of the Nation—who can tell?—"the inspired home-guard of all its sanctities."

TO THE CHARMING QUEEN AMELIE.

Something About the Princess Who Has Received the Golden Rose.

A general idea is current that the "golden rose," presented annually by the Pope to some illustrious woman as a mark of his appreciation of her piety and purity, is a miniature blossom, such as might be worn in the hair or at the breast. This is altogether a mistake. It is a tall, substantial production, some two feet high, and worth several thousand dollars. The recipient this year, Queen Amélie of Portugal, is a charming young woman, as good as she is attractive. Queen Amélie is the eldest daughter of the Comte de Paris. She was married to Don Carlos, the heir to King Luis I., in 1886, and is extremely popular not only in Portugal but in all the courts of Europe.



QUEEN AMELIE OF PORTUGAL.

Among the distinguished recipients of the golden rose have been Henry VIII., Mary Queen of Scots, the Empress Maria Theresa, Napoleon III., Queen Isabella, and the Queen Regent of Spain. The original "rose" was a single blossom of wrought gold colored red, but subsequently the leaves have been studded with precious stones, principally emeralds and rubies. According to tradition, the Order of the Golden Rose was established in the eleventh century. In 1197, William of Newbury mentions the rose as a symbol of the special favor of the Pope. In modern times the bestowal of the rose has been attended with much circumspection and no small amount of intrigue. However, there could hardly be a more fitting recipient in all Europe than charming Queen Amélie.

WOMEN CAN'T DO IT.

Their Effort to Wear Suspenders Shows They Are Not Made That Way.

New York *Tribune* (Editorial): If it were possible to do so, the suspender privilege ought to be withdrawn from women. Suspenders were given to them as an experiment, but like the wicked and slothful servant, who digged in the earth and hid his talent, they have abused their privilege, and we are sorry that it cannot be taken away. If men were organized for mutual support and protection, as we have always held they should be, they would not now have to stand idly by and see one of their dearest and heretofore most exclusive articles of dress ill-used and held up to public ridicule.

When men tacitly agreed to woman's assumption of the suspender last spring it was with the understanding that she would wear the article as it was intended to be worn, and take good care of it. The idea seemed to be generally received among the unsuspecting and guileless men that women wanted the suspender as a step toward trousers, and most of the men were agreed that if she got along with it well, and rose to the occasion generally, it would be no more than right that she should be allowed to try trousers next summer. But now, since man has witnessed the indignities which she has heaped on the cherished suspender, we feel sure that ninety-nine men out of every hundred would reply to the trousers proposition with a loud and emphatic No!

To realize the wisdom of our contention it seems only necessary to take a glance at woman's treatment of suspenders. In the first place, she put them on outside, where no self-respecting suspenders ever were before. This was a shock to the former proud possessors of these articles from which they have not yet fully recovered, and was in itself enough to show the utter unfitness of the sex to wear suspenders. Man would not have given his consent, we are sure, had he known that she intended thus to expose them to the public view. Then it was seen that she was making them out of all sorts of fancy material never intended by nature for suspenders, and that frequently she did not cross them in the back. All well-regulated suspenders since the earliest ages have crossed in the back, or done something which has amounted to the same thing; and for woman, in many cases within a month after she put on the first pair, to go to running them up her back like parallels of longitude, and all in plain sight, was almost too much for masculine patience to bear. Then came the discovery that often she fastened them with pins instead of buttons or shingle nails, as men have done for centuries. This led to the last horrible discovery that she is making no practical use of suspenders whatever, but is simply wearing them for outward show. They might as well be painted on her costume. If a bold Jack the Investigator were to proceed up Broadway and cut every feminine suspender he saw, absolutely nothing whatever would happen. Nothing depends on the feminine suspender; it is worn simply to be flaunted in the face of helpless man, who, at the very moment, may be desperately searching through his pockets for a shingle nail to take the place of a suspender button which has just deserted him.

No; woman can never have trousers with the consent of man; she has tried with suspenders and has abused the trust. She would treat trousers no better. Inside of a month she would invent some outlandish way for putting them on over her head. Then she would make them of silk and velvet and trim them with ruffles and passementerie. Then in the end it would be discovered that she had contrived a way for wearing them over a dress skirt and that they were wholly unnecessary for her correct appearance. If woman wants to bring on civil war let her begin to abuse trousers as she is now abusing suspenders.

Gossiping About a Monogram.

All London is gossiping about a certain order that a well-known jewelry firm has received for a batch of lockets bearing a "G. V." monogram in diamonds. Now G. stands for "George," as everybody knows, and V. for "Victoria." Newshunters see in the order nothing less than a royal wedding. The question of the "possible she" is troubling them, however, for no less than three charming princesses—those of Hesse, Schleswig-Holstein, and Teck—all of whose names have been the subject of speculation, rejoice in the name of Victoria. This, added to the fact that in the event of an alliance with the heir-presumptive to the British crown it is by the name of Victoria that the future Queen would be known, makes it fairly difficult to guess just who Prince George's bride will be.

Received with Enthusiasm.

The Queen of Holland and her mother, the Queen Regent, met with a most enthusiastic reception on their recent tour through the northern provinces of Holland, where no royal person has been for twenty years. At Leeuwarden, the young Queen received from 8,000 women a beautiful Frisian dress. The cap was especially costly, being embroidered with gold and ornamented with diamonds.

A Mutual Delight.

Lord Tennyson's visit to Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne at Hillside, Mr. Woodroffe's beautiful place at Frensham, will be a mutual delight, as the Princess is one of the Laureate's stanchest admirers, and the octogenarian poet is still fully appreciative of the homage which a beautiful and gifted woman pays to the genius whom she admires.

A Joan of Arc Museum.

Joan of Arc's reputed residence at Domremy is to be used for the "Joan of Arc Museum." The collection will include designs for various incidents in the life of the Maid of Orleans, together with statues, portraits, tapestries, and other objects.

Saved Another Child from Drowning.

The bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society of England has been awarded to little Edith Brill, the 10-year-old daughter of an ex-Sergeant of police. The child bravely saved one of her playmates from drowning.

SWINGS BIG HAMMERS

A CALIFORNIA GIRL PROPOSES TO BE A BLACKSMITH.

She Likes Nothing Better than Pounding Iron, and She's Coming to the World's Fair to Show Other Women How to Do It—Pretty and Petite, but She Knows Her Business Thoroughly—She Wants to Design Graceful Iron Ornaments, and So Create New Markets.

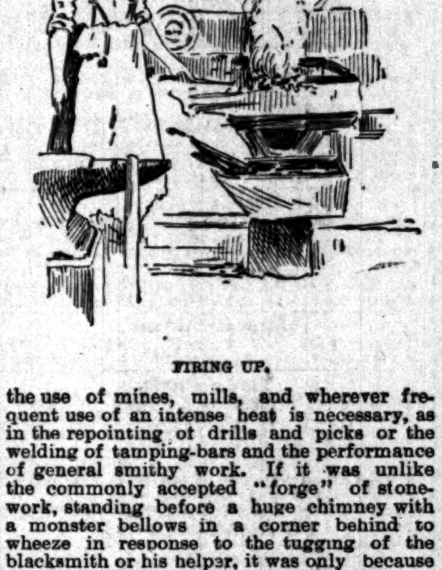
California will send at least one unique exhibit to the Columbian Exposition in the person of Miss Ray Sunshine Beveridge, blacksmith, who will set up her forge in some one of the big buildings down at the World's Fair grounds, and by giving a practical demonstration of blacksmithing daily will represent her California brothers in ironwork. Miss Beveridge is young and pretty. This is what a reporter who interviewed her the other day has to say about her:

She was found deep in the study of problems in welding and forging over her hot blast and anvil in the smithy annex of the Cogswell Polytechnic, where she is learning the trade from Instructor Mathis. The ironworking-room was not clean. It was smutty and full of pungent smoke. A score of anvils were clanging as sturdy youths beat upon them, but Miss Beveridge worked on as though all blacksmiths were feminine and she was not an unusual practitioner of an art that might profitably engage many of the unemployed women of the country.

She was fitly attired for her work. Over her shoulders were unmistakable suspenders to distribute the weight of her skirts and give her freedom of movement. Her sleeves were rolled above her elbows and exposed arms that were browned and sinewy. An ample apron of leather shielded the woolen fabric of her costume from flying sparks of hot metal, and the only suggestion of unfitness for the dust and smoke was in a pair of dainty boots which paddled about the sloppy floor near her forge as though they were made for that purpose.

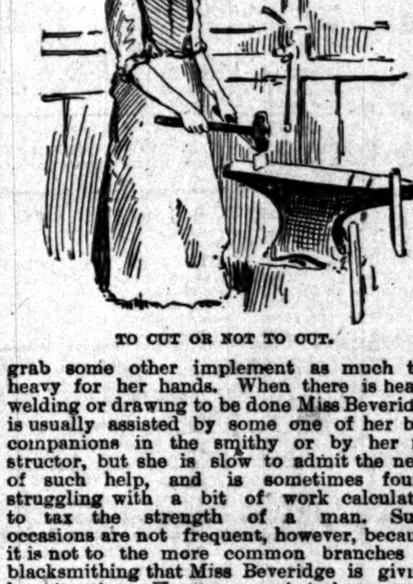
A dab of soot on her nose and sundry smudges on her face and arms gave an air of realism to the scene, and showed the earnestness of the woman who could forget primness in her devotion to blacksmithing. The forge fire was troublesome because it was urged only by a hand-blast, while at the others any desired strength of air current could be maintained by merely opening a valve connecting with a steam blower, but Miss Beveridge did not mind the annoyance or additional labor.

It was no toy forge at which Miss Beveridge was engaged, but of the kind furnished for the use of mines, mills, and wherever frequent use of an intense heat is necessary, as in the repointing of drills and picks or the welding of tamping-bars and the performance of general smithy work. If it was unlike the commonly accepted "forge" of stonework, standing before a huge chimney with a monster bellows in a corner behind to wheeze in response to the tugging of the blacksmith or his helper, it was only because the "forge" of the forefathers has been exterminated by the neat and effective constructions of the day. At Miss Beveridge's forge the tire of a truck might easily have been raised to welding heat, or a needle tempered, yet the contrivance could have been picked up by a man of ordinary strength.



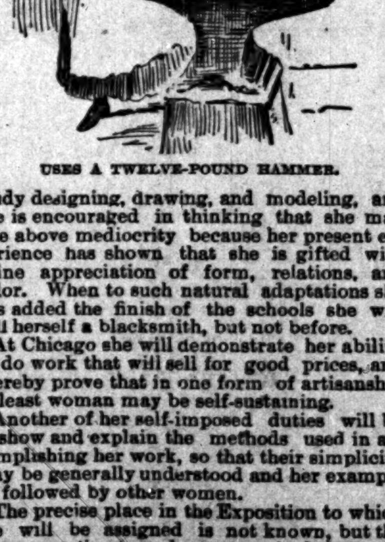
FIRING UP.

The forge, however, was the only one of the tools that seemed in keeping with the slightness of the artisan. At one time she would be swinging a hammer that weighed twelve pounds, and a moment after would drop it to grab some other implement as much too heavy for her hands. When there is heavy welding or drawing to be done Miss Beveridge is usually assisted by some one of her boy companions in the smithy or by her instructor, but she is slow to admit the need of such help, and is sometimes found struggling with a bit of work calculated to tax the strength of a man. Such occasions are not frequent, however, because it is not to the more common branches of blacksmithing that Miss Beveridge is giving her attention. Her purpose is to become accomplished in the making of ornamental forged iron work, in which it is rare to find any single piece that cannot readily be manipulated by a woman. If when an ornament must be put together and finished greater strength is needed there are slings and cranes and other devices in plenty that enable the woman still to be mistress of the situation.



TO CUT OR NOT TO CUT.

It is the belief of Miss Beveridge that in designing curious and attractive iron ornaments womanly fancy will prove itself more alert and dainty than that of man, and thereby both increase present demands for such handwork and create new markets. As a part of her scheme of manual education she is to study designing, drawing, and modeling, and she is encouraged in thinking that she may rise above mediocrity because her present experience has shown that she is gifted with a fine appreciation of form, relations, and color. When to such natural adaptations she has added the finish of the schools she will call herself a blacksmith, but not before.



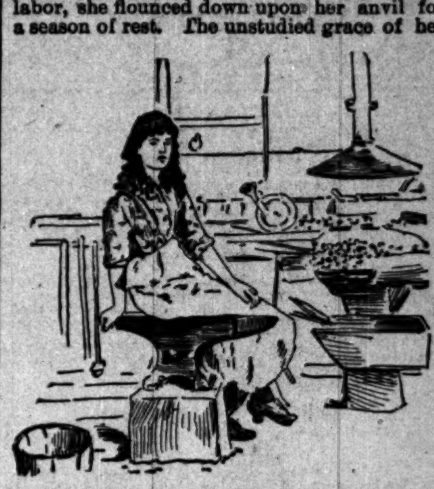
USES A TWELVE-POUND HAMMER.

At Chicago she will demonstrate her ability to do work that will sell for good prices, and thereby prove that in one form of artisanship at least woman may be self-sustaining.

Another of her self-imposed duties will be to show and explain the methods used in accomplishing her work, so that their simplicity may be generally understood and her example be followed by other women.

The precise place in the Exposition to which she will be assigned is not known, but the managing directors have promised that suitable provision shall be made for Miss Beveridge and her workshop.

A place near or in the machinery department would be preferred by her in order that she may utilize steam power as much as possible, but she is willing to go under any inconveniences. The diminutive blacksmith made a pretty picture when, after a long period of labor, she flounced down upon her anvil for a season of rest. The unstudied grace of her position was like that of a child, and her grimy hands and face had an appropriate background in the bench covered with half-worn tools and the litter of a working blacksmith.

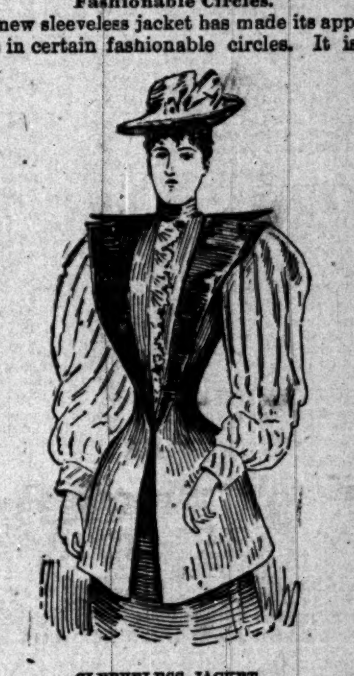


RESTING FROM HER LABORS.

TO SHOW THOSE BLOUSE SLEEVES.

A New Jacket Has Made Its Appearance in Fashionable Circles.

A new sleeveless jacket has made its appearance in certain fashionable circles. It is to be worn over a blouse, of course, and is designed especially for the girl who hates to hide so much of the pretty silk of which that garment is usually composed under plain coat sleeves. The new jacket has wide revers of black satin and a smart air. For this season of the year it might be made in blue serge and worn over a blue striped silk blouse. It is safe to say that the first young woman who walks abroad in this arrangement will create a sensation.



SLEEVELESS JACKET.

Why Mrs. Atherton Was Offended.

Gertrude Atherton went to Bar Harbor two weeks ago in search of fresh air and character studies. In less than two days she was reverently approached by dozens of the summer girls, all of whom were profoundly impressed by the presence of a live authoress. Two or three of her experiences with them were very amusing. But she was absolutely unable to see anything funny in the following incident:

She was sitting on the hotel veranda one night when two giddy and gushing young things of 19 or 20 came up to her and began to expatiate on the charm of her books. "O, Mrs. Atherton," said one, clasping her hands and looking at the author of "Hermia Suydam" with large, appealing eyes, "I have enjoyed your works so much. You don't know how they have helped me and strengthened me and made me long for a—er—better life." Mrs. Atherton was naturally pleased. She saw before her a young person of marked discrimination. "Which did you like the best?" she asked gently, as she beamed upon the summer girl. "O, I like 'em all so well that I couldn't possibly say which was the best," said the S. G. feelingly, "but I think, perhaps, the one I enjoyed the most of all was—'Vashti!'"

And then the atmosphere became so cold that the young women gathered their shawls about them and reverentially withdrew. But to this day the gushing young woman can't understand how she offended Mrs. Atherton.—*New York World.*

Marie Corelli's Eccentricities.

Since Queen Victoria read and deigned to approve of one of Marie Corelli's books that young woman has been deeply interesting to the community. But she is a mysterious person and questions about her have usually been asked in vain. No one seems to know who she is or where she came from and she herself seems in doubt as to where she is going. However, she is simply the daughter of Charles Mackay, formerly of the *Illustrated London News*, and the sister of Eric Mackay. Miss Mackay adopted her nom de plume because of her great love for Italy and things Italian, but she is a thorough English woman. She has several of the eccentricities of genius and does all her writing at night, when the inspiration seizes her.

Fads and Fancies in Linens.

In the trousseau lingerie of the fashionable bride is now included a set of bed linen, six exquisitely fine linen sheets and the same number of pillow slips, each embroidered with the interlaced initials of the bride's maiden name. Sometimes this is a gift from a set of girl friends, each contributing a pair of the cases or a pair of sheets, which permits a variety of embroidery designs. Half a dozen embroidered linen pillow covers are also an acceptable gift to a man friend, particularly if he is in apartments. The desire for fine and costly bed trimmings is one of the features of this age of luxury. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt's famous point lace bed and pillow covers representing the highest point which has yet been touched.

A Novel Autograph Album.

The autograph fiend is to the front again and this time it is a woman. She emerged from obscurity last week with a scheme which must have cost her a great many sleepless nights, but it worked well. She is Mrs. Abner Taylor of Washington, the wife of a member of the House, and she has been asking her husband's fellow-members to write their autographs on a white silk petticoat of her own. When the skirt is covered with autographs it is Mrs. Taylor's intention to embroider them in red silk and so produce a weird and startling effect. It is needless to say that the gentlemen whose autographs were solicited entered into the plan with glad abandon.

Medical Item.

Uncle Mose met Mrs. Lindley Murray.

"How am your son coming on?" asked the African.

"He is doing very well. He is a student in the medical department of the University of Texas."

"You don't tole me so?"

"Yes, and he will graduate next year."

"And den he will be a doctor?"

"Yes, Uncle Mose."

"Why, de Lor', your son am too young to be sure enough a doctor. I reckon he is only a doctor for childruns."—*Texas Siftings.*

Afraid of Freckles, After All.

The summer girl who is "form" takes her constitutional before breakfast, swinging along over the country roads in a tailor made blazer suit of English storm serge, with a cheviot shirt and four-in-hand tie, followed by from six to ten dogs, hounds, setters, or terriers, as her taste inclines. She wears gauntlet gloves and carries a dog whip, but with all her apparent contempt of fine ladyism she is careful to tie a dark green or black veil over her sailor hat and pretty face.

Still Young Enough.

A pretty incident is reported of royal lovers, the King and Queen of Italy. Early in the season Queen Margherite asked her royal consort for his opinion as to whether she was still young enough to wear her favorite costume of white muslin. He replied: "This is a matter which requires reflection." Two weeks later came the King's reply in the shape of a box of beautiful white gowns, which he had ordered for his wife from Paris.

A Choir of Women.

A choir of women wearing cassocks, surplices, and mortar-board caps has been introduced at St. James' Church, Marylebone, England. The singing is said to be extremely good.

White Duck for Pillows.

White duck hammock pillows, embroidered in some sketchy athletic design, as tennis rackets, golf clubs crossed, or a hunting cap and whip, in colored flax, are much used.

Will Teach the Native Women.

Mrs. Tel Sono, a highly educated Japanese woman, who has been a lawyer in Tokio, is about to open a school in Japan for teaching Christianity to the native women.

VERSES OF THE DAY.

Tears.

Not in the time of pleasure
Hope doth set her bow;
But in the sky of sorrow,
Over the vale of woe.

Through gloom and shadow look we
On beyond the years;
The soul would have no rainbow
Had the eyes no tears.
—*John Vance Cheney in the Century.*

Repletion.

That face of thine, that face of thine,
And all thy lovely self, Dear One,
When first thy dear eyes answered mine,
Seemed perfect. "O! what have I done"—
I asked God humbly—"that to me
Thou gavest this human blessing rare?"
"My perfect flower!" I breathed o'er thee,
"God never made a flower so fair."
Then, when between thy dear lips stole
Thy voice in song—like lark's on wing—
I whispered to my happy soul,
"It is as though a rose should sing."
—*Kate Vannah in Kate Field's Washington.*

Peach Triolets.

"No peaches this year,"
Comes the cry from the growers,
"Our leaf's in the sere;
No peaches this year;
Bankruptcy we fear;
Our courage it lowers."
"No peaches this year,"
Comes the cry from the growers.

But, O, we've been told
This story too often.
The tale's rather old;
But, O, we've been told
It's worms or the mold,
Till our very brains soften,
For, O, we've been told
This story too often.

And Things.

When first the mother gets her boy,
A kicking angel without wings,
A blessed bother and a joy,
Then all he wants is milk and things.

When active childhood makes him move,
And action little wisdom brings,
In boyish sport he finds his love
And all he wants is toys and things.

When his mustache has got a start,
And hairy honor on him springs,
He soon suspects he has a heart
And all he wants is girls and things.

When love has plundered all his heart
And got him into leading strings;
To a new home he must depart,
And then he wants a wife and things.

And when he has the usual luck
Of kaisers, cobblers, coons, and kings,
With greater burdens he is struck,
He gets a family and things.

When he has found he lives too high,
Experience some caution brings;
He lets not all his money fly,
All he wants is cash and things.

When he is full of gold and gout,
His name applauded loudly rings;
Still while he lives his wants hold out,
He only wants the world and things.
—*J. B. Wiggins in Cambridge News.*

The Curlew Mountains.

The Curlew Mountains are fine in winter,
They are not embedded in ice or snow;
The cuckoo calls from the greenwood's center,
The thrush and the corncrake sing below.

The hounds are hunting, the rocks resounding,
They follow the fawn that flies before;
The torrent comes down from the mountain bounding,
Salmon are leaping beside the shore.

I think of my mountain late and early,
Where blossoms are golden and glad and gay;
Where the wheat springs high and the yellow barley,
And birds are piping on every spray.

The tips of the rushes are heavy with honey,
There's butter and cream from the silken kine;
No Northern snow on its slopes so sunny
Will trouble its coasts or its harbors fine.

Where the bee has his home and is wisely working,
And women eat honey from day to day;
But deep in my bosom a care is lurking,
The love of my heart is far away.

Your fair, thin forehead, the wide world's wonder,
Your tresses that hang in a golden sheaf,
Have torn the strings of my heart asunder,
And covered my head with a cloud of grief.

I am as a man that is even dying
For lack of the jewel his eyes would see,
O! will you not visit me where I am lying,
And take God's blessing and comfort me?
—*Translated from the Irish.*

The Ships of Melton.

How sail the ships to Melton,
That lieth far and fair,
And dream-like in the haven
Where skies are calm and clear?
With blown-sails leaning whitely,
Sure-winged 'neath storm or star,
They straightly steer, for still they hear,
The love-bells o'er the bar.

How sail the ships to Melton,
Within whose cots of white
Love dreams of love and listens
For footsteps in the night?
Like gulls their glad way winging,
They speed from lands afar;
For still they hear, in music clear,
The love-bells o'er the bar.

How sail the ships to Melton?
Love-blown across the foam;
For still the sea sings ever
The songs of love and home;
Nor spicy isles with splendid smiles
Can win their sails afar,
While softly swells that chime of bells,
The love-bells o'er the bar.

O, ships that sail to Melton,
With Captains glad and grand,
The stars that light the ocean
Are the stars that light the land;
But say for me, adrift at sea
On lonely wrecks afar:
My heart still hears and dreaming nears
The love-bells on the bar.
—*Frank L. Stanton in the Atlanta Constitution.*

The Wreck of Heaven.

I had a vision; nought for miles and miles
But shattered columns, shattered walls of gold,
And precious stones that from their place had roll'd,
And lay in heaps, with litter'd golden tiles;
While here and there amid the ruined piles
Of gold and sardius and their glittering mold,
Wild tufts of amaranth had taken hold,
Scenting the golden desert like sweet isles.

And not one soul, and not one step nor sound,
Until there started up a haggard head
Out of the gold, from somewhere underground.
Wildly he eyed me and the wreck all round;
"Who'rt thou?" quoth I. He shrilled a laugh and said:
"The last of souls, and this is what I found."

Aye, aye, the gates of pearl are crumbling fast;
The streets of beryl topple stone by stone;
The throngs of souls in white and gold are gone,
The jasper pillars lie where they were cast,
The roofless halls of gold are dumb and vast;
The courts of jacinth are forever lone;
Through shattered chrysolite the blind winds moan;
And topaz molders into earth at last.

And earth is the reality: its hue
Is brown and sad; its face is hard to till;
Upon man's brow the sweat must hang like dew.
But grain takes root in valley, plain, and hill,
Tho' never here the amaranth yet grew:
And grain breeds grain, and more and more grain still.
—*Eugene Lee-Hamilton in the Academy.*

Just Common Folks.

A hundred humble songsters trill
The notes that to their lays belong,
Where just one nightingale might fill
The place with the transcendant song
And thus Fame comes, and with its smile
A soul with lasting greatness cloaks,
And leaves a thousand else the while
To be for aye just common folks.

If only sweetest bells were rung,
How we should miss the minor chimes;
If only grandest poet sung
There'd be no humble little rhymes.
The modest clinging vines add grace
Unto the forest's giant oaks,
And 'mid earth's mighty is a place
To people with just common folks.

Not they the warriors who shall win
Upon the battlefield a name
To sound above the awful din;
Not theirs the painter's deathless fame,
Nor theirs the poet's muse that brings
The rhythmic gift his soul invokes;
Theirs but to do the simple things
That duty gives just common folks.

They are the multitudes of earth
And mingle ever in the crowd,
Elbowing those of equal birth,
Where none because of cast is proud,
Bound by the meshes of a fate
That sometimes a decree revokes;
Above the lowly 'neath the great,
Are millions of just common folks.

Fate has not lifted them above
The level of the human plane;
They share with men a brother love,
In touch with pleasure and with pain,
One great far-reaching brotherhood
With common burdens, common yokes,
And common wrongs and common good,
God's army of just common folks.
—*Boston Globe.*